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THE TIMES

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THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Softball in Hyde Park, wheatgerm in purses. The Americans are in London – to stay. Why? Because they have the know-how and we have the *savoir-faire*. On the Spectrum page tomorrow, the Modern Times column explains. And there is a further adventure of Flavia Corkscrew.

In the Books Page: Anthony Quinton on *The Squandered Peace*, Richard Holmes on Siegfried Sassoon, Philip Howard on the Lyttelton Hart-Davis letters, John Nicholson and Bryan Appleyard on fiction.

Office raid blamed on S Africa

South African security police were last night accused of organizing a Bank holiday burglary on the new London headquarters of the Anti-Apartheid Movement by Mr Michael Terry, the movement's executive secretary. Staff discovered the break-in yesterday at the offices in Selous Street, Camden, north London. The intruders stole lists of anti-apartheid contacts and supporters and financial records.

The burglary comes just four months after two men, hired by a South African embassy official, were jailed at the Central Criminal Court for taking part in raids on the London offices of three anti-apartheid organizations.

Reagan rebuffed by bishops

America's Roman Catholic bishops have toughened their stand on nuclear weapons and rebuffed attempts by the Reagan Administration to soften the tone of their pastoral letter on war and peace Page 6

Hunt called off

The Norwegian naval operations command in Stavanger announced that it had called off the hunt for a suspected foreign submarine in Hardanger

Swedish search, page 7

Health deal

Nearly 200,000 railway workers are to be offered private health insurance at less than half price in a deal between British Rail and Private Patients Plan

Page 3



£50,000 award

Mr Jeremy Cartland was awarded £50,000 in libel damages over a BBC television programme which he claimed implied that he had murdered his father Page 3

Protest at NF

Police and demonstrators opposed to the National Front clashed before the start of a meeting by the party in a school at Tottenham Hale, north London, last night.

Police plea

Reforms to the police complaints procedure to give greater civil rights to police officers are in jeopardy because of opposition by the Government, an MP said Page2

Hill to resign

Jimmy Hill has agreed to resign as chairman of Coventry City. The club is in danger of relegation after 16 years in the first division Page 23

Leader page, 15
Letters: On Getty Trust, from Mr H M Williams; judges' role, from Mr A T H Smith; resisting oppression, from Mr E Korn
Leading articles: Falklands; Poland; Mountain rescue
Features, pages 12, 13, 14
An argentine officer explains Britain's Falklands victory, bringing the judges down to earth. Wednesday Page: Planning for pregnancy: Joanna Lumley's Diary. Spectrum: Heroin – the mind behind the needle.
Obituary, page 16
Lord Geddes of Epsom, Admiral Arthur D Struble

Home News	2-4	Parliament	4
Overseas	6-8	Property	27
Arts	9	Sale Room	2
Business	17-22	Science	2
Court	16	Sport	22-24
Crossword	30	TV & Radio	29
Diary	14	Theatres, etc	29
Law Report	24	Weather	30

Labour plan to concentrate efforts on 105 key marginals

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The Labour Party is working on a formula for success based on a plan to concentrate its efforts on 105 key marginal seats in its attempt to win the general election.

This will include trade union officials being drafted in large numbers to support the party's electoral effort, particularly in London, the West Midlands and the North-West.

Secret policy documents on those lines were sent yesterday to members of the Shadow Cabinet, Labour's national executive, and the Trade Unionists for Labour Victory (TULV) organization in readiness for Labour's "council of war" at the weekend.

The Woodstock conference, at the education centre of the General Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union (GMBAU) is regarded as a political watershed in Labour's electoral fortunes. Party officials are seeking to infect trade union leaders with their enthusiasm for the belief that Mr Margaret Thatcher can be ousted in a June poll.

In response to a new call for funds, the conference host union, GMBATU has voted an extra £150,000 in addition to the £100,000 it has already given Labour's election campaign.

More money will be given if Labour loylist unions decide shortly that the campaign fund should attract "above quota" contributions from the big unions such as the transport workers, public employees and the miners.

At the Woodstock conference Labour Party and union leaders will be looking at prospects for named seats in "high risk" electoral areas, including such constituencies as Darlington, and Barrow-in-Furness and Stockton, South, in a constituency by constituency examination of poll prospects.

Labour strategists calculate that a swing of between 1 and 2 *per cent to* Labour could deliver many of those seats and put Mrs Thatcher out of office.

Union leaders will approach the Woodstock conference in a rather more pragmatic frame of mind. They believe that even a pyrrhic victory would leave the Tories as the largest party in Parliament but without an overall majority, is more than could be hoped for.

The unions are impressed, but not unduly so, by the present level of enthusiasm in the Labour Party. Officials there believe that Labour could win outright and their optimism is based on public opinion polls and private surveys of viewpoints among working people.

The Achilles heel of Labour is still regarded as the attitudes among the volatile electorate of skilled workers whose votes could once be counted on for Labour but went to Mrs Thatcher in 1979.

The Woodstock conference, which starts on Friday afternoon, will look first at the general possibilities for the election campaign on an informal basis before getting down to specific points such as the formal business of campaign themes and money raising.

Union leaders take a cooler view of Labour's election prospects, and do not think that Mrs Thatcher can be dislodged

But they will throw everything into the poll battle because the Cabinet has pushed through legislation on industrial relations that substantially reduces their power.

The Woodstock conference will determine the tenor of the Labour campaign. Three ideas are under discussion including the slogan, "*Caring makes* economic sense".

● Mrs Thatcher yesterday steadfastly refused to give the slightest indication of her thinking on the date of the election (Our Political Correspondent writes). Pressed twice during Commons questions, she said that an announcement would be made in the usual way. "Until then it is business as usual".

Parliamentary report, page 4

The Times tomorrow
The Thatcher interview



The Prime Minister, interviewed on the fourth anniversary of the Conservatives' general election victory, talks to our political editor, Julian Haviland, about her plans for the next parliament.



Homage at sea: The bereaved Argentine relatives attending Mass on board the Lago Lacar, off southern Argentina

New suitor 'enters battle for Sotheby's'

By Jeremy Warner

A mystery American bidder was last night poised to enter the battle for control of Sotheby's, the London-based fine art auctioneer.

The company said earlier that a new suitor had approached its directors expressing an interest in mounting a takeover bid that would exceed the £60m already being offered by Mr Marshal Cogan and Mr Stephen Swid, two New York art collectors and financiers, and condemned by Sotheby's as unacceptable.

The new suitor is believed to be a large, privately-owned New York financial services group. Mr Marcus Agius, of the London merchant bank Lazard Brothers, which is advising the newcomer, said: "My client has yet to make up his mind, but I think there is a good possibility of him making a bid. He needs more information on the company, meetings with its key art experts and the recommedation of the directors before he does."

In some quarters of the stock market yesterday, where the announcement of a possible second bid had the effect of *pushing the Sotheby's share* price beyond the reach of Cogan and Swid's 520p a share offer, the news was being treated sceptically in the absence of any clear indication of the suitor's identity.

A spokesman for Morgan Grenfell, the two financiers' *merchant bank adviser, said the* announcement was "probably just a ploy" designed to frustrate "what is looking increasingly inevitable". He challenged Sotheby's to produce its alternative bid.

Mr Cogan and Mr Swid, who have been consistently rejected by the Sotheby's directors as being unsuitable for association with the company, seemed almost certain to gain control barring an intervention by the Government until yesterday's announcement. The new suitor bought nearly 5 per cent of Sotheby's shares from American sources last Friday.

Lord Cockfield, the Trade Secretary, is expected to announce today whether the financiers' offer is to be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission for a six-month investigation. Although the Office of Fair Trading is believed to have recommended against reference, there is still a possibility that Lord Cockfield, *who has made several contro*versial decisions in the field of mergers policy recently, may ignore the advice.

Sterling at new high on Tory poll hopes

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Hopes of a Conservative victory at an early election pushed the pound up sharply on the foreign exchange markets yesterday to close at a new high for the year. Sterling's trade-weighted value against a basket of currencies ended up 0.8 at 85.0 – the highest closing level since December 20 – and against the dollar it rose 1.8 cents to $1.5785.

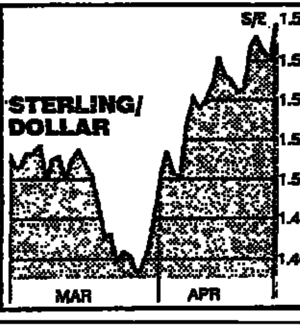
Sterling's strong performance, just two days ahead of Thursday's local elections which are widely expected to help determine the date of the General Election, came as Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, hit back at government critics who claim that inflation is set to take off again next year.

Mr Brittan said at a lunch for American magazine publishers that the Government was doing rather better in reducing inflation than forecast at the time of the Budget and it was determined to keep inflation on a downward path.

Confirming the hints given by the Chancellor recently on television, Mr Brittan said: "It was made clear at Budget time that after months of faster-than-expected progress, inflation was expected to be about 4 per cent in May with some slight rise later in the year, perhaps to 6 per cent. There are now in fact signs that we may be doing a little better than that."

The recent rise in sterling – it has recovered nearly 9 per cent since its low point towards the end of March – will help the Government to keep inflation in check although it will not be welcomed by much of manufacturing industry. However, Mrs Thatcher told Parliament yesterday that the Government would not intervene and sterling could rise a good deal without affecting government forecasts of rising exports.

The Cambridge Econometrics group, in a new forecast published today, says exports are likely to be the main source of growth in 1984 and 1985, assuming the pound stays close to present levels. However, it says recovery this year will be weak with gross domestic product forecast to rise by only 2.1 per cent in 1983



Bitter attack on critics

Stern to let experts examine diaries

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Stern, the West German magazine, announced yesterday that it will allow independent experts in West Germany, Switzerland and the United States to have a look at the Hitler diaries in response to calls from historians that more be done to prove their authenticity.

The statement, issued in the name of the magazine's publisher, the chairman of the board of directors and the editor-in-chief, bitterly attacked critics of the magazine and those who implied political motives behind the publication of the diaries. It also called for an end to further discussion of their authenticity for the time being.

The statement reads:

For a week *Stern* has been accused with ever increasing harshness of publishing forged Hitler diaries. Professor Werner Maser spoke in detail of a GDR (East German) forgery factory near Potsdam. In spite of repeated demands, Maser could not give any proofs for this.

Professor Broszat, the director of the Institute of Contemporary History in Munich, demanded that all the diaries be laid before an international historical commission. *Stern* immediately turned down this demand because even historians diverge like doctors in their diagnoses. The English historian Trevor-Roper (Lord Dacre) one day confirms the authenticity of the diaries and the next days doubts it. The writer David Irving behaves in an opposite manner.

Doctors, however, are bound by an oath of confidentiality, but for historians, as it is now clear, there is no such obligation. Laying all the documents before a historical commission would, as Henri Nannen, *Stern's* publisher, has already pointed out, call into question the exclusivity of the material.

Even the handwriting and material tests handed over before publication by *Stern* to well-known experts and positively assessed by them, have since then been interpreted in contradictory ways by the press, television and radio, and partly pronounced false. Certain newspapers have not even hesitated to raise political suspicions about *Stern's* editors.

Meanwhile, the discussion concerns material from recent history of extreme delicacy. *Stern* has therefore, despite its opinion, taken into account Professor Broszat's demand and will straight away allow independent experts in the Federal Republic, Switzerland and the United States, to have a look at the original material.

Until these tests, carried out on the broadest basis by highly responsible bodies, have been completed and yielded a clear result, the chief editors, publisher and printer of *Stern* believe that further discussion will not serve any use.

Signed: Henri Nannen, *Stern* publisher, Felix Schmidt, *Stern*-chief-editor, Gerd Schulte-Hillen, chairman of Gruner and Jahr.

Continued on back page, col 2

Solidarity marchers ignore riot police

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Clapping their hands in unison and shouting "come with us", thousands of Solidarity sympathizers marched *through the central streets of* Warsaw last night, ignoring the massed units of Polish riot police and militia.

The spontaneous demonstration began after a Mass at Warsaw cathedral marking the anniversary of Poland's first democratic constitution. Fearing a repetition of May Day rioting, the riot police had closely monitored the service and called on the crowd to disperse immediately after the final blessing.

Walking through a funnel of policemen, the worshippers were guided towards Krakowskie Przedmiescie Street. Then the trouble began.

The crowd started clapping the militia, most of whom were in full riot equipment. An ironic chant of "bravo militia" echoed through the street and the police appeared powerless to stop the procession, which had blended with the normal flow of homeward-bound commuters, many of whom had joined in the applause.

Water cannon and gas guns blocked the entrance road to the building of the Communist Party Central Committee and the crowd was then splintered by the police, who siphoned off different groups.

Batons, but no gas or water, was used against the demonstrators, who were by now chanting "Solidarity". The crowd dispersed quietly after nightfall, despite some pockets of skirmishing around the centre of the capital.

The Polish Government confirmed yesterday that the Pope had recently called for the freeing of all political prisoners in a private letter to the state authorities, but made clear that an amnesty was not being considered.

The detention of about a thousand Poles, some of whom have been released, during the May Day riots has added new sharpness to the wrangling between church and state over the release of those imprisoned under martial law.

Mr Adam Lopatka, the Religion Minister, who is organizing the papal visit scheduled for next month, said yesterday that the Pope had written to the Polish head of state, Professor Henryk Jablonski, accepting the invitation to Poland.

Leading article, page 15

Another 15,000 pit jobs to go

By Jonathan Davis

Up to 15,000 mineworkers will lose their jobs this year because of the coal industry's mounting losses, the National Coal Board warned yesterday. Fifteen pits could be shut in an accelerated programme of pit closures.

Mr Norman Siddall, the coal board chairman, said that the board's losses – now running at more than £100m a year – made it inevitable that the rate of closures and redundancies would be quickened.

Mr Siddall, speaking at the board's annual press conference in London, would not be drawn on a figure of job losses. But he said that it would be greater than last year, when 10,170 jobs were shed, reducing the industry's work force to 202,000.

The number of pits to be closed would also be greater than last year, when six were shut. Six closures had already been agreed after talks with the unions.

Mr Siddall said he expected that virtually all the job losses would be achieved through voluntary redundancies. Compulsory redundancies on any large scale were unlikely before next year at the earliest.

The coal board made a loss in the 1982/3 financial year of more than £100m, despite Gevernment grants totalling £515m.

● More than 600 Lanarkshire steel jobs are likely to be lost after the Department of Employment's refusal to renew payment of a short-time working subsidy.

Coal board losses, page 17

Argentine relatives held up by storms

Buenos Aires (Reuter) – A ship carrying relatives of Argentine servicemen killed in last year's Falklands conflict sheltered yesterday from storms in a southern port, with families still hoping to be allowed to visit the islands.

Señor Osvaldo Destefanis, organizer of the planned trip, said by radio telephone that the cargo ship Lago Lacar was lying in the bay just off Puerto Madryn, 850 miles south of here.

He said he was still trying to speak directly to Mrs Margaret Thatcher to ask her to lift a ban on the 50 relatives visiting the island cemetery.

He was also trying to telephone the Pope to ask him to intercede with the British Government. If the appeals failed within the next 48 hours, the Lago Lacar would return to Buenos Aires.

Señor Destefanis contacted 10 Downing Street on Monday, but was diverted to the Foreign Office.

In Buenos Aires, naval sources said the military Government's own ban on the visit remained in force. It was imposed last week on the grounds that an attempt to land might put Argentine lives at risk.

The sources said that although the Lago Lacar was *forbidden* to approach the Falklands so long as Britain maintained its ban, the Argentine Government had no objection to those on board continuing their efforts to get the ban lifted. The Government considered these actions well-intentioned.

Señor Destefanis said rough seas had prevented the relatives on board the ship from practising a shore landing in a craft specially brought for the purpose.

Why they lost

The lack of helicopters, long-range artillery and night-fighting experience lost Argentina the Falklands, according to a senior Argentine officer. General Menendez was right not to counter-attack. Page 14.

The Argentine Government had said the ship would be *allowed to take part in an* official remembrance ceremony for the war dead at the spot where a British submarine sank the cruiser General Belgrano on May 2 last year, with the loss of 321 lives.

The ceremony took place on Monday, but the Lago Lacar did not reach the site. Instead, it held a separate wreath-laying ceremony off the coast near Puerto Madryn.

● **London:** At least five British warships are steaming for the Falklands to strengthen the Royal Navy's presence before Argentine's national day on May 25, Henry Stanhope writes. The Ministry of Defence is taking no chances, in case the Buenos Aires junta decides to attempt a hit-and-run attack.

Continued on back page, col 6

Explosives found hidden in London bedsitter

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

A cache of between 15 and 20 lb of explosive hidden in 1979 by a Provisional IRA unit led by Gerard Tuite was found yesterday at a north London bedsitter by Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad.

The second anniversary of the death of Robert Sands, the IRA hunger-striker, falls this week and Commander William Hucklesby, head of the anti-terrorist squad, warned the public that the Provisional IRA could be planning new attacks.

Although Scotland Yard receives a number of alerts, officers are understood to be taking the present one very seriously. There has been no IRA activity in mainland Britain for nearly a year.

Yesterday's discovery was made in flat 12, a bedsitter, at 1, North Road, Highgate. Detectives arrived at the large double-fronted house just after 9 am and the explosives were found under floor-boards.

The house, which was first searched by police in 1979, is part of a terrace and opposite Highgate School. The bedsitter was uninhabited yesterday because of fire three weeks ago.

The explosives, including a commercial variety and a home-made mixture, would have been sufficient to damage the building severely. It houses more than 20 people.

It was not clear yesterday why the explosives were not found in the first search. It is understood that traces of explosives had been found, but it may have been thought they indicated that explosives had been there and been moved. One police source suggested that the explosives could have been returned later.

When the explosives were found the searchers at first feared they were in a dangerous condition. The area round the house, close to Highgate Village, was cordoned off and surrounding houses evacuated. The school was closed for the day and traffic was diverted from the top of Highgate Hill.

Later the explosives were examined by an expert who discovered that they were in fact in very good condition and did not present a risk. They were taken from the house in a series of boxes to Woolwich Arsenal for further investigation, and a "sniffer" dog was brought in to search the rest of the building.

A number of other places may be searched in the next few days. The reexamination has not been inspired by a new "super grass" in the terrorist world but by a decision to reevaluate the files.

On Monday Tuite lost an appeal in Dublin against his conviction in the Irish courts for being in possession of explosives at a flat in Greenwich, south London. He was originally arrested in Britain but escaped from the maximum security wing at Brixton Prison in 1980.

Last year the Irish police arrested him in Drogheda, co Louth and he became the first person convicted in the Irish Republic for terrorist offences in Britain. He is now serving a 10-year sentence.

Sands died on May 5, 1981 after a hunger strike lasting 66 days.

Photograph, page 2

Specialist cinema to close

The Paris Pullman cinema, in west London, one of the best known specialist cinemas for foreign films during the last 30 years, is to close on Sunday because of the combined effect of increased taxes, inflation, televised films and the video boom.

Mr Charles Cooper, managing director of Contemporary Entertainments, who has run the cinema for 17 years, said yesterday: "We have only survived for the last three years with a rearguard action."

After the sale of the cinema, for an undisclosed price, a small development of flats will take its place in Drayton Gardens, South Kensington.

Like all cinema operators, Mr Cooper had hoped that the Government would grant them relief from value-added tax and from the Eady Levy, a tax on cinema seats which goes back into British film production.

Strike talks by shipyard men

Shop stewards representing 64,000 shipyard workers are to meet today in Tynemouth to decide how to fight the 9,000 redundancies recently announced by British Shipbuilders, the state-owned company.

Calls for an all-out strike will be restrained by the knowledge that Sir Robert Atkinson, BS chairman, has indicated that there could be even more drastic cutbacks if the world market for ships does not pick up.

Venables ends bonus dispute

Mr Terry Venables, the manager of Queen's Park Rangers Football Club, yesterday settled his wages dispute with Crystal Palace, his former club.

The High Court in London was told that a claim that the club owed him a £25,000 loyalty bonus under the terms of a contract was being withdrawn, as was a counter claim by the club, on the basis of agreed

PC stabbed in the neck

Police Constable Francis Richley, aged 21, was seriously ill in hospital last night after ambulancemen found him with a knife embedded in the base of his neck in Tilehurst, Reading.

He was taken to the Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading, but was transferred to the Radcliffe Infirmary for specialist neurological attention before going into intensive care. Two youths were being questioned by the police last night.

EEC challenged over milk

The British Government is reserving powers to continue to ban milk imports, despite a European Court ruling last February that restrictions violated the Treaty of Rome.

The Importation of Milk Bill will, if enacted, enable it to make regulations governing description, quality, ports of entry, and inspection and testing requirements.

Woman found dead in park

A young black woman whose body was found in a south-east London park yesterday was believed to have been stabbed to death.

She was found near a railway line in Warwick Gardens, Peckham, wearing rings on all her fingers, but had nothing in her clothing to identify her.

March support

The Conservative controlled council at Blackburn, Lancashire, has given £1,000 to the People's March for Jobs" from Glasgow to London. It is believed to be the only Conservative council to do so. Yesterday about 100 marchers crossed Shap Fell, in Cumbria.

Trawler returns

The missing Irish trawler, Ardcarna, found after a three-day search in the Atlantic, was towed into Killybegs harbour, on the Donegal coast, yesterday. There were emotional scenes as the four fishermen on board stepped ashore.

£100m spent by Ford on diesel engine production

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

Ford has spent £100m to rebuild and re-equip its engine plant at Dagenham, East London, to manufacture its first diesel engine for cars. It will supply all of Ford's European factories and is set to become one of the largest diesel engine plants in the EEC, with a potential capacity to produce 400,000 engines a year.

With the big plant opened at Bridgend three years ago to produce the bulk of Ford's petrol engines in Europe, it means Britain is now the American group's main source of power units.

Ford executives said yesterday that Britain had been allocated this important role in its European plans because engine production here, in contrast to car assembly, meets with the best European standards of quality and cost.

The executives admit, however, that engine production is much more automated and less dependent on labour. No additional workers will be recruited at Dagenham, which has considerable unused capacity.

The new 1600cc diesel engine has cost £40m to develop and will fill a considerable gap in Ford's range, which has lost the company sales to its increasingly successful rival, General Motors (Vauxhall). The latter's 1.6 litre diesel engine is an outstanding power unit.

Until the new diesel appears in October, said to be in versions of the Escort and Fiesta, Ford will be dependent on heavy, out-dated versions of the 2.3 litre diesel it purchases from Peugeot, France. However, these are only suitable for its larger Sierras and Granadas.

Production starts at Dagenham in September with a planned output of 150,000 engines a year in addition to the existing production of heavier diesels for commercial vehicles and tractors.

● Ford also gave details yesterday of a Granada research vehicle, developed with the cooperation of Porsche, to operate on three or six cylinders, depending on the power demanded by the driver through the accelerator pedal. (The Press Association reports).

A Ford spoksman said: "Research trials by Ford and Porsche have indicated that the 3 x 6 engine system can improve fuel consumption by up to 17 per cent in typical urban driving".

● The working party set up last Friday by Ford's National Joint Negotiating Committee to investigate the company's proposed efficiency programme at Halewood, in Merseyside, spent yesterday at the plant (Our Liverpool Correspondent writes).

Police complaints reform 'in jeopardy'

Br Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Reforms to the police complaints procedure to give greater civil rights to police officers are in jeopardy because of opposition from the Home Office and the Association of Chief Police Officers, a Conservative MP said yesterday.

Mr Eldon Griffiths, MP for Bury St Edmunds and parliamentary adviser to the Police Federation, said that the reforms, introduced by him to the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill in its committee stage, were opposed by the Government and might not be carried through the Lords.

The police department of the Home Office "which has opposed these reforms throughout and briefed the committee against it in the Commons", would prefer to see the amendment cut, he said.

The Association of Chief Police Officers, the Civil Service Department and possibly some Law Lords were also concerned about the reforms, he said, and he feared his amendment would not survive in its present form. "I have very good grounds for saying that."

Mr Griffiths was speaking in London with leaders of the Police Federation in support of the reformed complaints procedure now in the police Bill, which started its report stage yesterday.

Under the amendment, carried despite government opposition, police will have legal representation when facing disciplinary charges that could result in dismissal, a lowering in rank or losing three months' pay.

The Home Secretary will have to give reasons for dismissing an appeal and the rules of natural justice will prevail in disciplinary hearings, with hearsay evidence normally excluded.

At present, Mr Griffiths said, the police disciplinary system was "too much like that Captain Bligh was able to impose on the Bounty." If citizens were to have protection under the Bill, so should police, he said.

Mr Leslie Curtis, chairman of the federation, said that the reform was extremely important to police officers. "Under the present system a police officer facing disciplinary proceedings is in a worse position than anyone else in the same situation in this country."

Identification move

Mr Peter Imbert, chief constable of the Thames Valley Police, has ordered that uniformed members, of his force must in future wear identifications numbers on all occasions (Our Political Correspondent writes).

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Ormskirk and chairman of the all-party Penal Affairs Group, complained to the Home Office last month that some of the women demonstrating outside the Greenham Common base had allegedly been ill treated by police officers, who had worn anoraks without numbers.

House hunters may see properties on TV

By Baron Phillips, Property Correspondent

Home buyers will soon be able to select houses and flats to view from their armchairs if discussions between a building society and a national chain of estate agents are fruitful.

Under the terms of the scheme clients of the Nottingham Building Society will be able to receive details of homes for sale by pushing a button on their Prestel-adapted television sets. The society hopes to be able to offer a selection of homes throughout the country.

By pushing another button, borrowers or investors will be told whether the building society will grant them a mortgage.

The devolopment is an extension of the building society's Prestel scheme, which already gives access to some investors' accounts.

Mr Michael Fitzsimmonds, the society's marketing manager, said last night that discussions with the estate agents were expected to be concluded within weeks.

If the scheme succeeds it will also speed up the mortgage application process. People with access to Prestel will be able to complete a form on their television screens and obtain an immediate response.

Customers will be able to do that at any time of the week, day or night. It will initially apply only to existing borrowers, but Mr Fitzsimmonds said that the society hoped to extend the system to include investors. Property, page 27

New codes to protect farm animals

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

New welfare codes for farm animals, the first for 12 years, were published by the Government yesterday. They are being distributed free to 165,000 livestock farmers and to colleges and institutions, at an estimated cost of some £73,000.

Mrs Peggy Fenner, Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture, empasized that the codes, which apply to cattle and pigs, should not be seen as merely advisory.

Although failure to comply with them was not illegal, it could be taken into account in prosecutions for causing unneccessary pain or distress to farm livestock, she pointed out. The farm Animal Welfare Council was at present considering whether the time was ripe to translate their provisions into binding regulations.

The last set of regulation, published in 1971, in effect did no more than recognize the prevalent practices in intensive agriculture. Great changes had taken place since then, and the new regulations were an attempt to recognize and meet the behavioural needs of animals.

Both codes begin by stating that consideration should be given to animal welfare before more complex or elaborate equipment is installed.

Cattle, whether tethered or in pens, should at all times have sufficient freedom of sideways movement to be able to groom themselves without difficulty, and sufficient room to lie down freely and stretch their limbs.

Pigs should not be kept permanently in darkness and should be inspected at least daily for signs of illness, injury or distress. The keeping of sows and gilts in stalls raises serious welfare problems by placing restrictions on their freedom of movement, denying them normal exercise, and can give rise to abnormal behaviour.

Copies of both codes are available from the Ministry of Agriculture (Publications), Lion House, Willowburn Trading Estate, Alnwick, Northumberland, NE66 2PF; the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland, 500 Gorgie Road, Edinburgh, EH11 3AW; and the Welsh Office Agriculture Department, New Crown Buildings, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF1 3NQ.



An anti-terrorist squad officer removing a box yesterday from a house in Highgate, north London, where explosives were found in a bed-sittingroom.

BBC lead over TV-am increases

By Kenneth Gosling

The BBC has continued to improve its share of the breakfast time television audience, with a weekday figure of 1,600,000 up by 100,000.

TV-am, its commercial competitor, about to undergo a reorganization under Mr Greg Dyke, the new editor-in-chief, has held its audience at 300,000. Its weekend programmes, hosted by Michael and Mary Parkinson, unopposed by the BBC, fluctuated over the previous week, according to figures published yesterday. Saturday's figure of 1,400,000 was 100,000 up, but Sunday's dropped from 700,000 to 400,000.

Snooker on BBC2 sent that channel's ratings soaring at the expense of Channel 4. The BBC2 share of total viewing rose from 10 to 19 per cent, while Channel 4 went down from 4 to 3 per cent.

In the week ended April 24 figures published by the Broadcasters' Audience Research Board show a peak audience for world championship snooker of 5,500,000 giving it fourth, fifth, sixth and eighth places in BBC2's top 10 programmes.

Mr Parkinson is expected to be confirmed as a member of the TV-am board by the Independent Broadcasting Authority today.

Staff cuts 'forcing waiver of car fines'

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

More than 10,000 £6 parking fines issued to motorists last year by the Metropolitan Police were waived, according to trade unions handling the paperwork.

Another 10,000 breaches of car tax legislation were also ignored, the capital's police staff committee told Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, yesterday.

The leaders of 14,200 staff employed by the Metropolitan Police told the Home Secretary that substantial cutbacks at a traffic offence office in Sidcup, Kent, had caused the difficulty. It was part of a manning cut which had seriously hampered the ability of civilian staff to provide effective back-up to the police, the unions argued.

Mr Whitelaw was told that the backroom workforce was almost 1,700 below strength. The deficiency had led to breaches of the normal standards of security, to private companies undertaking tasks at inflated cost and to relatively highly paid policemen doing the work of clerks.

If government restrictions on Civil Service recruitment were lifted it "would release more police officers from behind desks", the committee said.

Mr Whitelaw replied that he was commited to the "civilianization" of much of police back-up work, but he was also faced with the need to restrict staff numbers in order to cut spending. In fact, the Government's policy had meant more policemen but fewer civil servants.

While supporting the general principle of "civilianization", they were anxious that such a philosophy should not include privatization.

Staff representatives also claimed yesterday after a meeting with Mr Whitelaw that if the Rayner report on saving costs in the Civil Service was acted on there would be serious implications for the impartiality of police evidence because of a reduced proportion of civilians in the forensic science department.

A study on the possibility of "contracting out" police ancillary work is being undertaken "in-house" because of the possibility of security breaches. It is claimed, for instance, that not all the employees of contract office cleaners are vetted.

Rabbits 'raid'

The Animal Liberation League claimed yesterday that it had taken 60 rabbits from a farm near Stroud, in Gloucestershire, where they were being bred for food and vivisection.

Postal vote dents right's hold on engineers' union

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Government hopes that secret postal ballots would lead to the election of "moderate" trade union leaders took a sharp knock yesterday when a leading communist was voted on to the national executive of Britain's second largest union

Mr James Airlie won the contest for the Scottish seat on the executive of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and in doing so ended the right's total control of the union's top body for the past four years.

Mr Airlie, an assistant divisional organizer for the union in Glasgow, beat Mr Thomas Dougan, the region's regional organizer, by 11,706 votes to 8,288 on the second ballot.

Left-wingers in the union were last night hailing Mr Airlie's election to the seat vacated by Mr Gavin Laird when he succeeded Sir John Boyd as general secretary, as a severe dent in the right's dominance.

Ministers have always said that secret ballots do not guarantee the emergence of "moderate" union leadership, but they have indicated that future legislation would be aimed at introducing elections to union executive bodies.

Mr Norman Tebbitt, Secretary of State for Employment, included that suggestion in his recent Green Paper on future labour laws and if there is no June election it is likely that the Conservative Party's manifesto will include a reference to the need for secret postal ballots for union leadership elections.

Mr Airlie, aged 46, came to prominence as the convenor at Upper Clyde Shipbuilders in the early 1970s, when he organized the year-long work-in by shipyard workers

Weighell coldshouldered

Mr Sidney Weighell, former general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, was not invited to the opening of the union's new headquarters in Euston Road, London, yesterday, although he had been acknowledged as its "Father".

His name was not mentioned by any of the principal speakers, who included Mr Michael Foot, the leader of the Labour Party, Mr James Knapp, the new NUR general secretary, Mr Norman Willis, deputy general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, and Thomas Ham, president of the NUR.

Mr Weighell retired from the union amid contoversy after failing to win a vote of confidence from his annual conference over his decision to ignore a mandate and cast the NUR block vote at last autumn's Labour Party Conference in favour of a moderate.

SDP denies it faces cash crisis

By Philip Webster Political Reporter

The Social Democratic Party (SDP) denied yesterday that it faced and membership crisis, despite the appeal to members by its president, Mrs Shirley Williams, to pay their subscriptions.

Some 10,000 SDP members whose subscriptions were due for renewal in January have failed to renew so far, the SDP emphaisized that more than 70 per cent of the members who should have paid up on that date had done so.

In her appeal Mrs Williams reminded members: "The SDP cannot go cap in hand to the trade unions or rely on big business for precious funds.

Although there cannot be many topics on which Mrs Thatcher and Mr Foot would stand united, you can be quite sure that the failure of a single SDP member to renew support make them very happy indeed.

"They know that without the financial support of our members we are in a far less powerful position to fight – and win – the forthcoming general election."

The SDP said yesterday that about three-quarters of its 60,000 - 65,000 members renewed in January

Mrs Williams's letter was not a sign of crisis. "But obviously our membership subscriptions are more vital to us than the other two parties, who have big resources from elsewhere."

Science report

US device may block nuclear shockwaves

By Bill Johnstone Electronics Correspondent

Scientists at the University of Minnesota, in the United States, are experimenting with a device that could neutralize the shockwaves produced by a nuclear blast and prevent them from disturbing the country's electical power network.

If such a device was not used, the scientists say, "the country's entire electrical communications system, and everything attached to it from telephones to computers, would black out".

The device is at the prototype stage and tests are being done to see how effective it is in preventing power blackouts which can occur because of natural disturbances in the atmosphere.

The research is being conducted by Professor Vern Albertson, of the university's electrical engineering department, in collaboration with researchers from Minnesota Power of Duluth, the Commonwealth Associates of Jackson, Michigan, and the Phoenix Electric Corporation of Boston, through funding by the Electric Power Research Institute of Palo Alto, California.

According to the scientists at Minnesota, the nation's power grid is affected by the vast electromagnetic disturbances created by nature and potentially created by man in the upper atmosphere. The disturbances begin on the Sun, which emits streams of electrically charged particles through such phenomena as solar flares.

The particles create the aurora borealis, or northern lights, which create about 27,000 million kW hours of loose electricity across the sky every year, creating the electromagnetic disturbances in the atmosphere.

The device is being adapted by the American researchers to block the low frequency aftershock of a nuclear blast, called electromagnetic pulse phenomena (EMP), but the research is still at the embryonic stage. Its immediate application will be to prevent blackouts through natural disturbances which affect more countries at northern latitudes.

According to the Minnesota scientists, a large geomagnetic storm last July caused blackouts in Sweden. Areas as far south as New York and Pennsylvania are vulnerable to these disturbances, they say. But Cananda, Scandinavia and the northern tier of the United States are at greater risk because they are closer to the North Pole, where the charged particles circle.

April, May, September and October are peak times for geomagnetic storms, the researchers say, because of the Earth's angle to the Sun. Southern states are probably safer from that kind of blackout.

It is the disturbances created by the electromagnetic storms on the Sun's surface that have captured the immediate attention of the scientists.

Local appeal to stamp out glue sniffing

Birmingham yesterday became the first local authority in Britain to mount a campaign warning parents about the dangers of glue sniffing. A leaflet on how to detect signs is to be sent to 150,000 families, with the joint backing of the city council and Birmingham's advisory committee on solvent abuse.

There will also be a poster campaign directed at young people who may be tempted to experiment with glue, solvent and other substances.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.550; [illegible]

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British Rail negotiates health insurance for staff at cut rates

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Nearly 200,000 railway employees are to be offered private health insurance at less than half price in a deal between British Rail and Private Patients Plan (PPP).

The deal, which will be bitterly opposed by the railway unions, who were not consulted, is believed to be the most generous yet offered by private health insurers to public employees.

British Rail staff will be able to subscribe to an insurance plan, offering up to £35,000 a year for hospital treatment, at substantial discounts offered across all gradings. A person aged up to 29 will be asked to pay £8.20 a month, compared with the normal subscription of £19; and those aged 45 to 49 will be offered a rate of £10.88 a month instead of £25.28.

The terms of the offer apply equally to men and women, and make no distinctions between manual, skilled, or clerical workers.

PPP was not able to estimate how many new subscribers it expects from the initiative, which is believed to have come from British Rail, who are offering to deduct fees at source from employees' wage packets. But the generosity of the discount being offered indicates the confidence of PPP that there will be a big response.

Much less generous discounts were offered last month when the Government agreed to allow all 652,000 civil servants to be circularized by the three main private health insurers, Bupa, PPP and Western Provident Association.

Hundreds of civil servants have taken up the offer, but no overall picture has yet emerged of the success of that trawl.

The rail unions each received a formal notification of British Rail's move yesterday, and each responded with hostility.

Mr Ray Buckton, general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef), said that his union was bitterly opposed to the move, which it saw as a "deliberate attempt to undermine the health service". He said that he would be getting in touch with the other rail unions immediately.

The National Union of Railwaymen, with 110,000 members at British Rail, said that the move would be considered by its executive, which was likely to reject it. It was against TUC policy, which calls on all affiliated unions not to negotiate private insurance deals for their members because of the unions' support of the health service, it said.

The Transport Salaried Staffs' Association, which has 45,000 members in British Rail forecast that the move would be an issue at the union's annual conference in Torquay next week.

Private medical insurers have made some inroads into nationalized industries. In December, 1980, the 65,000 employees of the Central Electricity Generating Board were circularized jointly by PPP and Bupa, and each attracted about 3,500 new subscribers.

A trawl of 104,000 British Gas employees in May, 1981, led to 2,500 people subscribing to PPP, and a similar number are believed to be in Bupa membership.

Bupa said yesterday that it now has 300,000 trade unionists in membership through group schemes, including people working in the electricity, gas, coal, steel, shipbuilding and water industries. It also had members in local government, the fire service and the police.

At the end of last year more than 1,370,000 people were subscribing to private medical insurance through their companies, more than twice the number subscribing as individuals.

British Rail said yesterday that it had been negotiating with PPP for several months, and had accepted its scheme because it would mean little administrative effort by BR.

Its involvement would mean making available facilities to circularize staff and deducting fees from people's wages, for which it would charge PPP a fee.

Marines in search for killer beast

By Craig Seton

Twelve royal Marine commandos were staked out last night on hilltops in north Devon in an attempt to spot a black, cat-like animal that has killed more than seventy lambs and sheep.

The nocturnal attacks of the animal, which some believe could be a puma, have disrupted sheep farming in the South Molton area since February. The creature has evaded patrols by farmers armed with shotguns and police searches, although it has been spotted several times.

Three lambs and a full-grown ewe were killed last weekend in a five-mile area and Royal Marines from the commando training centre at Lympstone, near Exeter, were asked to use their expertise and night vision equipment to track down the animal.

Local farmers do not believe the animal is a rogue dog, as it tends to kill quickly and silently and frequently crushes lambs' skulls before devouring their carcasses.

Chief Inspector Roy Roberts, of Barnstaple Police, who is helping to coordinate the search, said yesterday that the animal would be captured alive if possible.

There was no question, he said, of the marines firing at anything that moved.

The Marines intend to spend a week covering an area of 5-10 square miles north-east of South Molton, keeping a close watch on the farm of Mr Eric Ley, who has lost more than thirty lambs in six weeks.

Head of travel club jailed for fraud

The head of the now defunct Overseas Reunion Club pleaded guilty at York Crown Court yesterday to fraudulent trading with intent to defraud creditors and was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, of which eight months was suspended.

Roger Manners, aged 39, of Cayboryo in Ramsbottom, Greater Manchester, was described as the "eternal optimist" and the "big ideas man" by Mr Geoffrey Rivlin, QC, for the prosecution.

He said that Manners was clearly the driving force behind the company, which collapsed in 1977 with more than 2,000 individuals or families having paid £620,000 for tickets which were not received.

Manners had pleaded not guilty to a further charge of failing to keep proper books of accounts, but no evidence was offered by the prosecution and Mr Robin Stewart, the recoder, formally recorded a verdict of not guilty on that count.

The company specialized in providing travel facilities for relatives and friends of those living abroad, in particular in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the US and Canada.

Mr Rivlin said that the company expanded very rapidly and soon had a very substantial turnover. But its overhead expenses always grossly exceeded its revenue from commission received on the sale of airline tickets.

By early 1976 Manners was "on guard" that the company was in financial difficulties. Mr Rivlin said that by March, 1976, he could have had no doubts that the company was unable to meet its liabilities.

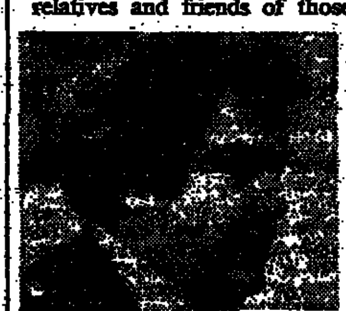
Yet the company continued to trade until March, 1977, when a creditors' petition was presented for winding it up. On liquidation the company's liabilities to creditors exceeded £1,300,000.

Mr Stewart was told that until March 1976, the club was run as a genuine business. "It had many highly satisfied customers."

"Although there is some evidence to suggest the defendant lived well, there is no evidence to suggest he has hived off substantial sums of cash and made any personal fortune out of the misfortune of his customers," Mr Rivlin added.

He said that over the last four years Manners had paid back £10,000 to the liquidator.

Manners was also disqualified under the Companies Act from taking part in any business for the maximum period of five years. No order formpensation to the company's victims was made and the accounts are now in the hands of the Official Receiver.



Roger Manners: "An eternal optimist".

Embryo freezing criticized

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The latest advance in test tube baby research, in which a woman has become pregnant with an embryo that was deep frozen for four months, was criticized yesterday by several medical and church bodies.

The operations in which a fertilized egg was stored at very low temperature and reimplanted 14 weeks ago in the woman from whom it was originally taken, was reported on Monday.

The implantation was done by an Australian team comprising Professor Carl Wood, Dr Alan Trounson and Dr John Leeton at Queen Victoria Medical Centre, Melbourne, who are already at the centre of a controversy about the ethics of another procedure.

That concerns the implantation last month of an egg taken from a woman aged 42, fertilized and transferred into the womb of another woman.

Both prodedures are being criticized. However, the use of fa deep-frozen embryo raises the obvious fudamental ethical issues. A successful pregnancy would show that an embryo taken from one generation could, technically, be reanimated in the next.

Dr Clive Froggatt, chairman of the Royal College of General Practitioners' committee on the ethics of artificial fertilization and embryology, said yesterday: "The development of deep frozen embryos is extremely worrying. It is impossible to give any guarantees about the safety of such an experiment.

"No one knows if the process of freezing may cause damage to an embryo in the short term or the long term. It is unethical to experiment without such guarantees and assurances.

"I hope the lady reaches a successful conclusion to her pregnancy, but that does not justify experiments of this nature. Even if this pregnancy is brought successfully to term, there is still no way to ensure that another would be.

"Nor is it possible to be certain that in 10 or 15 years the individuals born from frozen embryos may not become victim to a latent defect."

The freezing of human embryos is among eight procedures which the Royal College of General Practitioners suggest are unethical in a submission to the government committee of inquiry into human fertilization and embryology, chaired by Mrs Mary Warnock, senior research fellow at St Hugh's College, Oxford.

The committee is due to report next year, a date which those with doubts over recent medical developments regard as having ironic Orwellian undertones.

The Royal College of Nursing also opposes freezing of sperm and ova in its submission to the inquiry. The nurses say the implications for the birth of children after their genetic parents have died are of the unmost importance.

The Board of Responsibility of the Church of England is equally concerned about the morality of the implications. It has suggested to the Warnock inquiry that a body should be set up to oversee all test tube baby research.

Male infertility 'underestimated'

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Doctors who do not take seriously enough the problem of male infertility are failing to help couples who have difficulties in conceiving, according to two doctors writing in *NACK*, journal of the National Association for the Childless.

Dr Michael Humphrey, of the Department of Psychology at St George's Hospital Medical School, Tooting, south London, says that a wife's failure to conceive because of her husband's inability to produce enough sperm is a high hurdle for any couple to overcome.

Their doctors tend to be men still in their reproductive phase, who feel uncomfortable dealing with the problem because of their unconscious linking of fertility and potency.

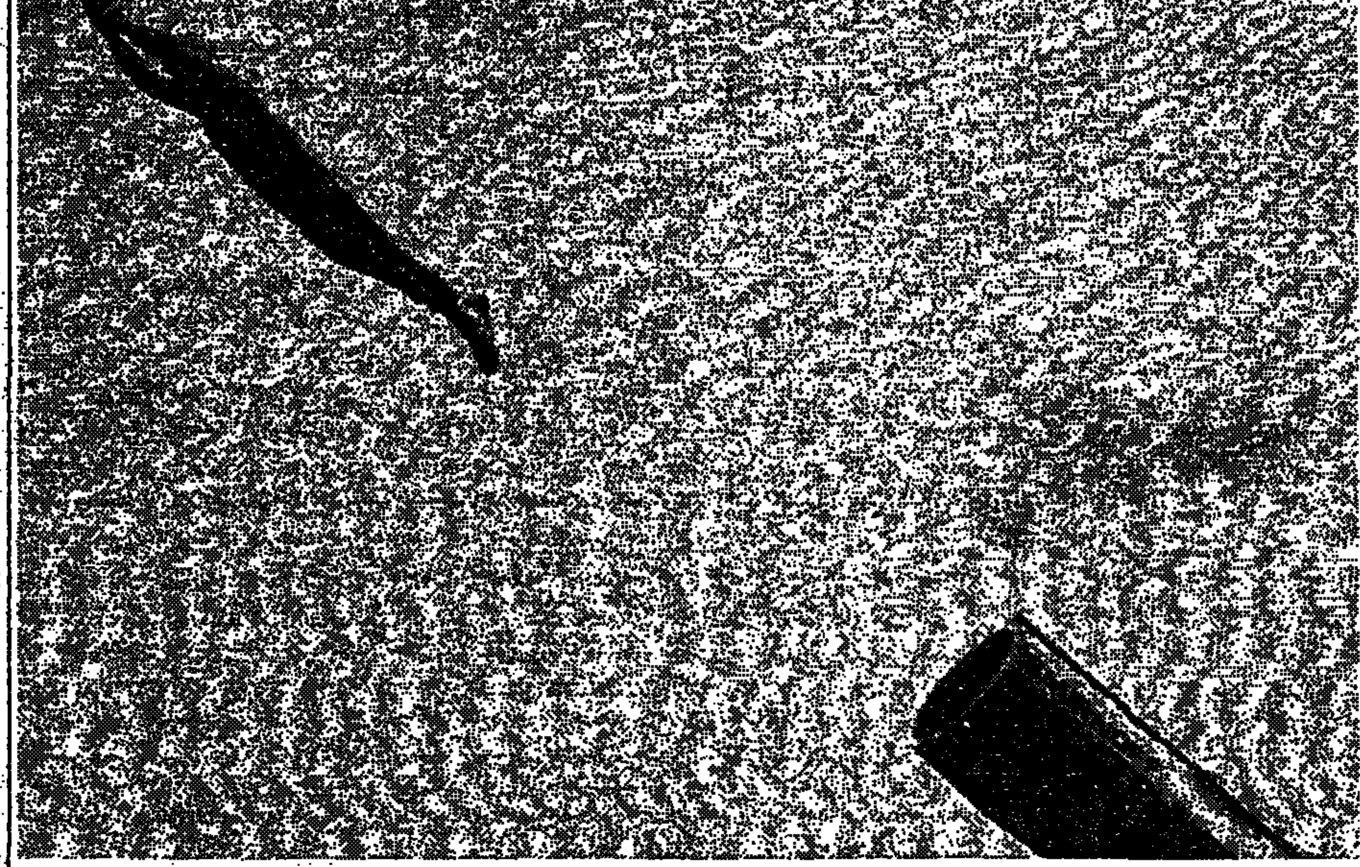
Failure to deal sensitively with the difficulty can cause other difficulties, including the break-up of marriages.

Counselling may be needed to help couples to come to terms with the possibility that they will remain childless, in spite of modern techniques such as artificial insemination by donor, which still has a high failure rate.

Dr Humphrey appeals to the medical profession for "a more enlightened approach to male infertility". He writes that remedies may remain obstinately elusive, but that does not mean that nothing can be done to help the couple in coming to terms with their plight.

Dr Jack Glatt, a private consultant, points out in the same issue that infertility affects about one in seven couples, with the trouble as likely to lie with the man as with the woman. Yet too often doctors concentrate on trying to establish that the woman is infertile through a series of complicated and lengthy tests.

The tests for men, on the other hand, are relatively simple and quick, but doctors tend to forget that at least three sperm tests are needed to get an adequa assessment.



Mr Roy Thorn, a senior civil servant, being fired 150ft at 70mph from a cannon yesterday in what his wife hoped was an escapade which would cure him of fast driving.

Mr Thorn, aged 46, a former ship's captain who is now a deskbound officer with the Ministry of Defence at Portsmouth working on international shipping movements, faced the cannon challenge in Copenhagen as part of a "great dreams" contest organized by the vodka firm, Smirnoff. His name was entered by his wife, who asked the drinks company to do something that would give her husband a sense of fear.

Mrs Bobby Thorn pulled the trigger of the cannon yesterday at a Copenhagen amusement park and sent him soaring into the air and into a net. After bouncing three times and performing a somersault, he stopped safely 15ft from the end of the net.

Mr Thorn, who will be 47 today, said afterwards: "It was a great relief when it was over. I do not think under any circumstances that I would do it again. I shall take it a little easier with the driving in the future."

He had prepared for the event for six months and lost 30lb in weight to ensure that he was fit for the big shot.

Fatal climb scouts are criticized

By Tim Jones and Rupert Morris

Venture Scouts will be back on the Brecon Beacons next weekend in spite of growing criticism over the Bank holiday exercise which ended in the death of a rescue team leader, killed by falling rocks as he used his body to protect an injured youth.

Yesterday, a Cardiff Scout leader, Mr Rob Davies, revealed that when the venture scouts, from Sutton Coldfield, near Birmingham, were on the slopes of the 2,900 feet high Pen y Fan, he had abandoned plans to take his troop on a similar trip.

"It was pretty treacherous and I don't think these people were terribly sure of the area. They were not local, and conditions can change so rapidly in those mountains. They were endangering their lives and the lives of others."

His condemnation of the training exercise was taken up by Mr Thomas Hooson, Conservative MP for Brecon and Radnor, who said: "I am rather upset that very good and helpful people are put at risk by the rather irresponsible conduct of people who are a bit too brave for their own good to go up into the mountains".

The West Midlands Scouts Association has launched an inquiry into the exercise, which ended so tragically when Mr Mike Rudall, aged 38, a member of the Bridgend Mountain rescue team, was killed by falling rocks as he shielded one of the scouts, Martin Leather, aged 16, who had slipped and fallen 40 feet into a gulley.

Major-General Michael Walsh who became Chief Scout last year and is known to be a firm advocate of venture scouting, was not available for comment yesterday.

In his absence Mr Donald Mackintosh, the association's public relations officer, emphasized the strict safety measures taken on the basis of which all sorts of changes had been made.

Leading article, page 15

BBC to pay £50,000 libel damages

Mr Jeremy Cartland, a writer, was awarded £50,000 libel damages yesterday the BBC over a television programme which, he compained, implied that he might have murdered his father. The brutal killing of Mr John Cartland, aged 60, a wartime secret agent, during a caravan trip with his son to the south of France 10 years ago is still unsolved.

The BBC denied implicating Mr Cartland, but a High Court jury took only an hour an a quarter to reach an 11-1 majority verdict in his favour.

As he left court Mr Cartland said: "I an very relieved. It need never have come to court. I Would have accepted na apology long ago."

Mr Cartland, accused at one stage by the French police, who took no action against him, added: "I just want to forget the whole nightmare experience."

Mr John Cartland, who had carried out missions in German ocupied France during the Second World War, was axed to death while he and his son were spending the night in their caravan near Aix-en-Provence in March, 1973.

BBC 2 television, as part of its *Escape* series, broadcast a dramatized documentary about it in October, 1980.

Mr Cartland, aged 38, of Porthall Street, Brighton, alleged that the programme suggested he might have been the killer, although no action was taken against him by the French police or Scotland Yard.

Mr Justice Bristow told the jury that they had to decide one question: Did the film put a question mark over Mr Cartland's innocence? If it did, "it would be difficult to imagine a more serious injury to his reputation or anything better calculated to injure his feelings".

Mr Cartland was himself stabbed and knocked unconscious on the night his father was killed. His father's mutilated body was hidden in bushes some way from their caravan, which was gutted by fire.

The jury was told that Mr Cartland suffered "bullying and intimidation" at the hands of the French police. He wrote a book *The Cartland File*, about the affair.

The BBC denied libel and said its programme was based on the book.

£45m scheme for wider use of satellites

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

The use of satellites by local authorities, fishing fleets, oil companies and mineral prospectors will become commonplace in the next few years if a £45m scheme launched by the Government yesterday is successful.

The project will coordinate the research and development work being performed on a technique called remote sensing. Using specially designed sensors, satellites in orbit several hundred miles above the Earth are able to determine such phenomena as wind speeds, sea currents, mineral locations and forest fires.

Launching the programme yesterday with an initial budget of £14m, Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Information Technology, said: "We shall be encouraging private firms to take over and build on the added-value services as soon as particular segments of the market are ripe for commercial exploitation, for example, in land surveuys for mineral detection and to monitor crops and forests or for water resources or ship routing.

The initial work on the data and methods of processing it will be performed by the Science and Engineering Research Council, the Natural Environment Research Council, the Meteorological Office and the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough.

Britain is contributing to the European Space Agency (ESA) satellite called ERS-1 which will use radar and microwave techniques to provide data about the seas and oceans, the ice-caps and the coastal regions. The satellite is due for launching in 1987.

Heathrow supervisor helped smuggle cocaine

A corrupt British Airways baggage supervisor eas convicted by a jury at the Central Criminal Court of helping smuglers to bring illicit cocaine worth millions of pounds into Britain through Heathrow airport.

Michael Ready, aged who was in charge of nearly sixty staff at the airport, had received £17,000 for by-passing customs checks with marked suitcases off flights from South America, Mr David Cocks QC, for the prosecution, said.

The jury was told that Ready had sent two children to Millfield School one of the most expensive, while earning a gross salary of £10,000.

He was convicted of conspiring to smuggle cocaine between April, 1980, and February, 1981, and of smuggling a shipment of six kilos of the drug, worth about £1m, on February 15, 1981.

Mr Cooks said that couriers brought the drug in suitcases, a single case sometimes contains more than £1m of cocaine from Peru or Venezuela. At Heathrow Ready and the staff whom he recruited for the enterprise took over.

It was a "simple effective, dishonest and highly profitable" operation Mr Cooks said. As members of the baggage staff they were able to remove suitcase without arousing suspicion.

Ready and a number of other men, including Paul Ready, his brother, aged 38 were arrested by officers of a secret customs operation codenamed "snowball", Mr Cocks said.

Michael Ready admitted in court that on his £10,000-a-year salary, he had been spending about £4,000 in education fees for a son and daughter at Millfield School and was buying a house in Somerset which was now worth £65,000.

But he denied that the money involved came from the drugs conspiracy. He had borrowed it from a relative, he said.

He admitted smuggling suitcases through Heathrow, but maintained that he believed they contained diamonds, not cocaine. He said that he received £6,500 and had spent the money on stables at his home, a microwave oven and stereo equipment.

Michael Ready, of Underhill, West Henley, near Langport, Somerset, is to be sentenced on Friday with three other men.

Paul Ready, of St Dunstan's Close, Hayes, Middlesex, and Peter Birch, of St Clement's Close, Cowley, Uxbridge, were convicted on charges of conspiracy and cocaine smuggling.

Norman Barrett, aged 34, a British Airways baggage worker, of Longdown Road, Little Sandhurst, near Camberley, Surrey, pleaded guilty at an earlier hearing to both charges.

Terrorism conviction in Dublin

From Our Correspondent Belfast

A Belfast woman became yesterday the first woman to be convicted in the Republic of Ireland for a terrorist-linked offence in Ulster.

Eileen Flynn, aged 31, was given a five-year suspended jail sentence in the anti-terrorist Special Criminal Court in Dublin. She admitted possessing two pistols and 18 rounds of ammunition at Cromac Street, Belfast, in February, 1981. She had absconded to the republic while waiting trial and was arrested a year later in Dublin.

Flynn was however, acquitted on charges of possessing the guns and ammunition with intent to endanger life, or to enable another person to endanger life, when no evidence was offered by the prosecution.

She was charged under the republic's Criminal Law Jurisdiction Act, which allows terrorist suspects to be tried in the republic for offences committed outside the state. The legislation was introduced seven years ago in an attempt to stem the flow of terrorist suspects going to the Irish Republic and successfully claiming before the Dublin High Court political motives for their crimes to avoid being returned to justice in the United Kingdom.

Flynn was bound over to keep the peace for five years on a personal bond of *£1,000* and independent bonds of £5,000. She was remanded in custody until tomorrow pending examination of the bondsmen

Tuite challenge

Mr Sean MacBride, acting for Gerard Anthony Tuite, told the Special Criminal Court in Dublin yesterday that he was writing to the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Attorney General for a certificate to challenge the Court of Criminal Appeal's decision on Monday that Tuite was properly convicted of possessing explosives in London with intent to endanger life and property.

Tuite appeared yesterdat at the court on a charge of conspiring to cause explosions in England. He was remanded until June 7 pending the outcome of this new move.

British Legion backs aid for war grave visits

By Michael Horsnell

The campaign for government assistance to enable war widows to visit the overseas graves of their husbands yesterday received a pledge of support from the Royal British Legion.

Major Robert Tomlins, general secretary of the legion, called on the Government to carry out an appraisal of the cost of such assitance, on the basis that only a small proportion of the country's 67,000 war widows would want to visit their husband's graves.

Major Tomlins said: "The Falklands pilgrimage by the relatives of those who died has highlighted the sense of injustice felt by those widows who have not been able of afford to visit the graves of Servicemen killed in other conflicts. The Government should now work out the numbers and cost involved. In a caring society it should not be impossible to help."

Major Tomlins said: "So many widows of the Falklands said at last they had been able to come to terms with reality and live their lives again once they had made their pilgrimage. So many others have never had that opportunity. One day they had a husband and the next day they had a cable, and that is all they have ever had."

Listed house of potter demolished

A dispute broke out yesterday at Stroke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, between a firm of demolition contractors and the city council after a listed building was knocked down at the weekend.

Cannon House, in Hanley, which was built by a master potter in the 18th century, was to have been converted into a night shelter for homeless people.

When city council planners returned to work yesterday they found that it had been reduced to rubble by K. P. Parnell, a demolition firm.

The firm had been intending to sell the building for conversion.

Mr Keith Parnell, one of the firm's owners said: "The building was weakened considerably when we were doing some other demoltion work at the site and after a few days the structure looked very unsafe, so we decided to knock it down before anyone was injured."

Ronald Waldron remanded again

Ronald Waldron, who is alleged to have stated that he has "an irresistable urge to kill", is to be held in custody because there is a high likelyhood that he would kill, Liverpool Magistrates' Court was told yesterday.

Mr Waldron, aged 37, was futher remanded until May 10 accused of the murder of Andrew Waldron, aged five, his nephew. He is also charged with the attempted murder of Mrs Rosemary Waldron, and aggravated burglary at Speke, Liverpool, on April 23.

Holiday change plea rejected

The Government has no intention of changing the May Day holiday, a spokesman for the Department of Employment said yesterday. He said that there had been full consultations after the publication of a consultative document last year and no change had been recommended.

Mr Michael Montague, the chairman of the English Tourist Board, yesterday repeated his criticism of the timing of the holiday and suggested it should be moved to June.

Man accused of girl's murder

Keith Geoffrey Morris, aged 27 a fairground worker, of no fixed address, was remanded in custody until May 12 by magistrates in Cirencester, Gloucestershire, yesterday charged with the murder of Miss Suzanne Thatcher, aged 18, a groom, from Blaenau Ffestiniog, north Wales.

The girl's naked body was found in a copse on the 2,000-acre Cirencester Park Estate, owned by Lord Bathurst, during a Bank holiday weekend fair and horse show.

Woman bailed on drugs charges

Nicola Freud, aged 31, of Battersea, south-west London was granted unconditional bail when committed for trial at Croydon crown court when she appeared at South Western magistrates' court, in London, yesterday on five drug charges.

The charges included two of unlawfully supplying cocaine and one of unlawfully supplying cannabis. Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

Pony express

Neath Borough Council has granted a taxi licence for a horse-drawn service. Mr Trevor Davies, aged 40, of Cilfrew, Neath, South Wales, he hopes to ferry local people and tourists around the area in his pony and trap.

PARLIAMENT May 3 1983

Heseltine denies smear of CND

NUCLEAR DEBATE

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament was against Nato, against Britain's independent nuclear deterrent, and against having nuclear deterrence behind our conventional forces, and in that respect was overwhelmingly rejected by the overwhelming majority of British people, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, said in the Commons in reply to Mr Hugh Dykes (Harrow, East, C).

He denied during question time that he had resorted to a policy of smears against CND. That the majority of the elected council of CND were from the left ranging from the Labour Party to the Communist Party was a fact, not a smear.

He planned to visit the United States later this month and looked forward to taking the opportunity to discuss matters of mutual interest with Mr Casper Weinberger, the US Secretary of Defence.

There was laughter when Sir David Price (Eastleigh, C) commented that the simplest and most cogent reason for Britain retaining the nuclear deterrent was that put to him the other day by a constituent in a factory: "T'other beggar's got bomb; we keep bomb".

Mr Heseltine replied: "The single greatest reason for maintaining our nuclear deterrent is that for 38 years we have kept the peace and to do anything other than pursue the policies that have guaranteed that peace would be a gamble. This Government will not gamble with this nation's defences."

Comments about CND came when Mr Heseltine said that so far this year, he had received about 130 letters a month from MPs and members of the public on matters relating to the deployment of United States cruise missiles in this country.

Mr David Winnick (Walsall, North, Lab): Is it because the Government have clearly lost the argument over cruise that they are now resorting to a policy of smears, innuendos and harassment against their critics, while refusing, like Mr Heseltine himself, to engage in open debate with their critics?

Since he is supposed to be leading the campaign against CND, why was *he not present* himself at last Sunday's demo, when he could have joined a handful of people and a dog? Was it because there were no glamour involved or because it was raining?

Mr Heseltine: CND announced a few days ago that they were going to attack the Conservatives in the marginal seats. That is their democratic right so to do. But I thought it was important that I should make clear to those who were judging the decision they had taken, that the majority of the elected council of CND are from the left, varying from the Labour Party through to the Communist Party. That is a matter of fact and not a smear.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington, C): He should be a little bit careful with CND. It would be disastrous for the Conservative Party if they were to collapse because they are most important to our chances of re-election.

Those members of the Labour Party who appear to be motivated by pacifist fantasies should be invited to watch television over the weekend to see what goes on in countries like Poland where tear gas and water cannon are used against people, and they would understand why we need adequately to defend ourselves and to ensure we do not have a society which descends to that sort of situation.

Mr Heseltine: His point will have been born in by the troubles over this weekend. As to the dangers to the Conservative prospects of re-election arising from the collapse of CND, I take issue. As long as we have the Labour Party, we will get re-elected.

Mr Kevin McNamara, an Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament, (Kingston upon Hull, Central, Lab): *He* does not recall what was done by the RUC with tear gas and water cannon in Northern Ireland from 1969 onwards.

He has tried to stray from the argument about cruise. The agreement covers bases and not weapons and once the weapons are dispersed from the bases then the British Government will have no control over their future use.

Mr Heseltine: Perhaps he could explain why he was content with the F1-11 bombers to have such an agreement.

● **Mr Dykes** asked if the Secretary of State was satisfied with official efforts to promote the basic arguments for multi-lateral disarmament both of nuclear and non-nuclear weapons.

Mr Heseltine: I think there is now greater public understanding of the Government's policy of deterrence and multilateral disarmament, but my ministerial colleagues and I will continue to take every suitable opportunity to put the message across.

Mr Douglas Jay (Wandsworth, Battersea North, Lab): When will he publish this year's defence White Paper?

Mr Heseltine: I hope to do so shortly.

Mr John Silkin, chief Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament (Lewisham, Deptford, Lab): Is the reason why the Government is not represented at the Geneva talks at this moment that the Americans and Russians do not regard us as important enough or regard Britain's possession of nuclear weapons as utterly irrelevant to their discussions?

Mr Heseltine: It is extraordinary that he should have spent so much time supporting a Labour Government which attached so much importance to a British independent nuclear deterrent. You cannot be a member of an alliance with many members and expect all of them to negotiate with the one country which represents a significant threat, the Soviet Union.

We work in trust with our American allies as Labour did when in power, and negotiate with them in private about the terms they then present to the Soviet Union. That is the only practical way the alliance can work.

Mr Silkin: If the British nuclear deterrent is so important, why are we not at Geneva?

Mr Heseltine: The present focus of attention in Geneva is the intermediate range deployment of cruise weapons. Those are American weapons and we are deeply consulted about the negotiations. We are not, in the context of those negotiations, discussing Britain's independent nuclear system.

● In the exchanges about Mr Heseltine's forthcoming visit to the United States, **Sir William van Straubenzee** (Wokingham, C) said: In case he thinks opinion is influenced unduly by some of the media here, will he convey to his American colleague that although the British dislike nuclear weapons and expect the Government to press on with supervised, balanced disarmament that, in the meanwhile, they are quietly and firmly of the view in the vast majority that the weapon must be retained in the defence of the Western world.

Price: Constituent's view



Winnick: Argument lost

Mr Heseltine: I certainly will ensure that those sentiments are conveyed to my American opposite number. This Governm,ent has made its commitment to the twin track policy of negotiated disarmament or the deployment of intermediate range cruise missiles a clear commitment since we were elected.

Mr Richard Crawshaw (Liverpool, Toxteth, SDP): Will he raise the question of dual control because many of us who are quite satisfied with the present arrangements know that many of the public who wish for the retention of nuclear weapons are genuinely concerned that they could be used without our consent and we are in danger of losing the argument when we have got the best case going?

Mr Heseltine: The degree of control we have over American bases and weapons in this country in respect of cruise missiles is the same as we have had over all other American systems since the 1950s.

Mr John Silkin: The overwhelming mass of people in this country want to be allies of the US but do not want to be a satellite of the US. He is misleading the House when he says that the cruise missile system follows the agreement made between Atlee and Truman in 1951, when what we are dealing with here is not nuclear bases but a nuclear weapon that can be used and will be used, if it is used at all, on the roads of Britain and from any base anywhere.

Mr Heseltine: I am sure he does not want to be an American satellite but I do not know of anybody in this country who does, and I do not therefore see the purpose of the question.

As all the Government is doing is continuing the nuclear policies to which the last government were so firmly committed, I cannot see what issue of principle is at stake.

Mr Silkin: He is quite wrong when he says that. What the Government is doing is seeing that we do become a satellite of the US and the whole of the cruise missile point, apart from the fact that the people of this country do not want it and have shown that they do not want it, gives to the US the power alone to set the missile off without consulting us in any way whatsoever.

Mr Heseltine: The President of the US and the Prime Minister always reaffirm the terms of the 1951 agreement which specifically provides that no weapons or bases used by the Americans under agreements with us will be used without the joint decision of the President and the Prime Minister.

Mr Kenneth Warren (Hastings, C): Will he impress on the US Secretary of Defence the fact that if the US expect to sell defence equipment into this country there should be a completely open door for this country to sell back into the US. Will he ensure that Mr Caspar Weinberger does his best to impress on Congress the need to wipe out the speciality metals amendment.

Mr Heseltine: This is a matter of concern. The Administration has persuaded Congress to pass a waiver enabling us to sell speciality metals into the US and are seeking to extend that from September this year and I will be doing my best with the Secretary for Defence to confirm his enthusiasm for this and, on the hill, to speak to appropriate senators and congressmen.

Later Mr Silkin said: There was no agreement in 1951 concerning weapons and he is wrong when he says that. It was about bases alone.

Mr Heseltine: If you have an agreement about bases you cannot very well use the weapons on those bases unless *it* is covered by the agreement.

PM declares: I will not be hustled

GENERAL ELECTION

The Prime Minister will not be hustled into announcing the date of the General Election, she told MPs during question time in the Commons. Mrs Thatcher twice said that until the date of the election was announced in the usual way it would be "business as usual".

She was questioned by a Liberal and a Labour MP about the election date, Mr William Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab) urging her to have the guts to announce the date before she knew the result of the local elections on Thursday, and Mr Alan Beith, the Liberal whip, asking what results were needed to make her believe she could safely call a June election.

Mr Beith (Berwick-upon-Tweed, L) asked: Is she not yet ready to name the day? What sort of results will there have to be in the local elections on Thursday to make her believe that she could safely go to the country in June?

Mrs Thatcher: When I decide to seek an election it will be announced in the usual way. Until it is business as usual.

Sir Kenneth Lewis (Rutland and Stamford, C): When considering the likely policy for rates will she bear in mind that there are two main requirements? The first is that rates should be kept down and reduced for industry and business because high rates cost jobs. The second is that something should be done to prevent the outrageous and grossly extravagant rate by many Labour authorities.

Mrs Thatcher: I agree. It is important for jobs in industry and commerce to keep the rates down. It is as important for local authorities as it is for central government to control public expenditure.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition: Tax increases from her Government have gone up eight times faster than rate increases. Does she agree with the latest prophecy from the European Commission that over the nest three or four years ther will be a further increase of 500,000 on the present appalling unemployment total if present policies are continued?

Mrs Thatcher: With regard to taxes, real take-home pay fell under Labour. Under us it has risen. Over Labour's first four years real take-home pay for the man on average earnings fell. Under us it has risen by four per cent.

With regard to the forecast, the figures were not given in any way by us. We do not forecast that far ahead.

Mr Foot: Where did the European Commission get these figures and on what estimate does she think they are based? Taxes imposed by her Government have gone up eight times faster than rate increases imposed by other authorities whether Labour or Conservative.

Mrs Thatcher: The proportion of gross income taken in tax payments increased more under the Labour Government. With regard to his points about the European Community forecast, the organization made a calculation on increased output and productivity and came



Beith: Why not ready to name day?

to its conclusion from that, assuming that everything else would be the same.

He forgets that productivity per head has gone up enormously under this Government. That is why efficiency has gone up and we have a very good chance in the future.

Mr William Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab): Since she seems confident about winning the next election – (Conservative cheers) – why does Mrs Thatcher not have the guts to announce before the local elections whether or not she is having a June election?

Mrs Thatcher: I will not be hustled by anyone. I shall announce the date in the usual way. Until then it is business as usual.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Police and Criminal Justice Bill, report stage, second day. Lords (2.30): Debate on Soviet penetration and influence in the Third World.

All-party move on electricity rejected

ENERGY BILL

An all-party amendment to the Energy Bill which would enable a local authority producing electricity from waste to use an electricity board's transmission and distribution system to supply that electricity to other premises occupied by the authority was rejected in the House of Lords by 114 votes to 80 – Government majority, 34.

Lord Strabolgi, for the Opposition, moving the amendment during the Bill's report stage, said that at present only the Greater London Council directly generated electricity from waste but there was much enthusiasm among local authorities to contribute in every possible way to the principle of energy conservation.

Lord Ezra (L), the former chairman of the National Coal Board, supporting the amendment, said that local authorites who took the initiative to generate electricity by using waste products should be entitled to negotiate with the eletricity boards to transmit that electricity to other local authority locations.

This was what the Bill proposed for private enterprise which took the initiative to generate its own electricity. It did seem to be discrimination against the initiative which could be shown by local authorities.

The Earl of Avon, for the Government, said local authorities already had the right to generate electricity from waste and sell it to electricity boards, a right given to private generators for the first time in the Bill.

The Bill established a framework in which electricity boards would have to offer a fair price for electricity supplied by local authorities and so removed the local authorities' main worry.

The only authority in a position to take advantage of this amendment would be the GLC. The Government thought it would be wrong at this stage to contemplate extending the powers of local authorities in the way the amendment proposed. The first priority for local authorities was to run their existing operations with the greatest possible efficiency.

Hattersley attacks drafting

POLICE BILL

The Police and Criminal Evidence Bill was badly prepared, casually conceived and had been inadquately condsidered by MPs. Mr Roy Hattersley, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs, said during discussion on a motion to recommit the Bill to a committee of the whole House in respect of clauses 9 and 10.

These clauses concerned powers to enter premises to search for evidence of serious offences and evidence held on a confidential basis.

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, moving that clauses 9 and 10 be recommitted, said this met what the Government had promised to do, which represented a considerable change in the Bill.

Mr Hattersley said the Opposition did not propose to vote against this motion. But the Government, by this motion, was conceding that at least two clauses were so indequately drafted that they had to start all over again.

If the Government was formally acknowledging this, MPs were entitled to wonder if two such controversial clauses proved so inadequate, what assurances were there about the drafting of the rest of the Bill.

These proposals, which were intrinsically unacceptable in a free society, had been embodied in a Bill which was thoroughly shoddy, and which in its drafting and preparation was wholly second rate.

As a result of the speed of its preparation, the Bill was inadequately thought out and consultations were hurried.

It was clear that Mr Whitelaw was prepared to abandon the whole Bill in the interests of finding an election date most to the advantage of the Conservative Party.

Mr Whitelaw had made an admission of failure: a confession not simply that two clauses were inadequate, but a question-mark had been put against the entire Bill.

The Government must not believe that by offering a committee of the whole House, it was escaping the report stage after the committee consideration was concluded.

It was intolerable that a Bill which affected the liberties of the subject, which had aroused such controversy and excited such widespread condemnation should be driven through Parliament in this way.

In his charactaristically charitable way, he attributed all this to Mr Whitelaw's incompetance rather than his malice, and to his tendency to publish Bills first and read them afterwards.

Mr Arthur Davidison, an Opposition spokesman on legal affairs, (Accrington, Lab) said it had been said that the Bill was based on the royal commission's recommendations but that was only partially true.

The Bill was based on some of its recommendations but significantly left out several of the recommended safeguards and some parts of the Bill were in direct conflict with the royal commission's recommendations.

That was why the Government was in such a mess with clauses 9 and 10 and why the House was going through this rare procedure.

As originally drafted these clauses gave considerable new and totally unacceptable powers to search for evidence and without even proper definitions in the Bill and without the proper legal process to protect the rights of the individuals affected.

These clauses were now totally different from those that were originally in the Bill and were now very complicated indeed.

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, said he had hoped the motion would go some way to meeting the objections raised by Mr Hattersley. It would have been possible to have refused to have anything to do with this procedure at all. He could have proceeded with the report stage but he thought he was helping the Opposition.

Nobody could say that a Bill which took three months in committee with 41 sittings had been rushed. A constructive approach meant meeting the arguments where they were good and that was what they had done. They would have been bitterly criticized if they had not done so. The Opposition was not only trying to have it both ways but about five ways at once.

Once he had been convinced by the arguments put to him he could not believe that the House would expect him to reject them simply because they were changing the Bill. What was the point of having a Bill in a committee stage, if not to listen to people and to take account of what they said? He thought that was what Parliament was all about.

They should see how they got on when they went to consideration of



Mayhew: Warrants will not be lightly issued

the Bill. He hoped the committee of the whole House would now proceed to discuss the new clauses which met the proper concern expressed by those involved.

The motion was agreed to.

Minister sets out revised proposals

Power should not be given to the police capriciously or at whim to enter premises to search for evidence of a serious arrestable offence, Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State, Home Office, said during the report stage of the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill when he moved a new Government clause setting out new procedure for searches.

Referring to anxiety expressed by the professions and others on confidentiality, he said that had representations been expressed earlier during consultations and the period just after that, it might have been possible to have made changes along the lines he now proposed somewhat sooner.

Mr Mayhew said the new clause supplanted Clause 9 of the Bill dealing with power to enter and search. The new proposal was concerned with special procedure material and excluded material which came into being as part of the scheme that the Government, in other proposed changes, had constructed to deal with confidentially-held material.

Excluded material constituted confidentially held material outside the ambit of the powers it was proposed to confer on the police. It would not be accessible by police at all.

The special procedure material, however, constituted the rest of the material held on a confidential basis. This was subject to special safeguards, including an application having to be made to a circuit judge and the judge having to apply the criteria of the public interest.

The new clause (he said) says that it restricts this application to circumstances in which a policeman believes, has reasonable cause to believe, there is evidence of an arrestable offence to be found in certain premises.

An important feature of the new clause was that it defined relevant evidence. This meant anything admissible in evidence at a trial for the offence. This was a clearer definition than that in Clause 9 which related to anything that might be given in evidence.

There is no question (he said) of warrants being lightly issued to enable police to search the homes of innocent people unwittingly in posession of evidence of a serious crime.

A lot of criticism of the Bill had been implied on the basis that the powers it conferred were new. But there were many statutes which had conferred on police and others the right tot enter on a search warrant premises of people not suspected of complicity in an offence and to search for evidence.

What was new about this clause was not the principle but the safeguards it contained. Ploice seeking a warrant must satisfy the magistrates that a serious arrestable offence had been committed and it was the magistrate who would judge if the offence was serious, not the police, and that evidence was to be found.

Stockpile kept under review

NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Abolition of dependence on nuclear weapons as a deterrence would reduce the value of all conventional weapons, however big, to that of scrap metal, Mr Peter Blaker, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, stated during other Commons questions on defence.

Nato had withdrawn 1,000 nuclear warheads from Europe and announced its intention of withdrawing one additional warhead for each Pershing II or ground-launched cruise missile deployed in Europe, he said when asked if Nato had reduced the size of its short range battlefield weapon stockpile as a result of review.

Mr Blaker added: The Alliance is committed to maintaining the number of short range nuclear weapons at the minumum consistent with effective deterrence. The stockpile is being and will be kept under review to that end.

Mr Michael Meacher (Oldham, West, Lab): There are still about 1,200 short range nuclear weapons deployed in Europe by Nato and 950 by the Warsaw Pact. Since Nato will not give a "no first use" commitment for these weapons, strict political control over their use cannot be guaranteed once hostilities begin. Does this not constitute the gravest possible threat of unleashing an uncontrolled nuclear exchange and subsequent escalation?

What steps are being taken in response to the Soviet proposal for an extended nuclear free battlefield zone in central Europe?

Mr Blaker: As for a "no first use" declaration. Nato has a much better policy than that proposed by the Soviet Union no first use of any weapons, nuclear or conventional. We will never use any weapons unless attacked.

As for battlefield nuclear weapons, the rate of the Russian build-up of their nuclear capable artillery is fairly rapid according to assessments.

Mr Cyril Townsend (Bexley, Bexleyheath, C): Would he confirm there is a perfectly respectable case for scaling down the number of tactical nuclear weapons in western Europe, many of them elderly, and spending the money on improving our conventional capability?

One of the reasons for deploying tactical nuclear weapons is because the Soviet Union and its allies have a massive preponderance of conventional forces?

Mr Blaker: There may be a case for reducing the number of battlefield nuclear weapons, that is a question we are carefully reviewing. It is a complicated question and will take time to come to a conclusion about.

We are not going to aim for the abolition of our reliance on nuclear weapons although I understand that to be the policy of the Opposition. If they were to persuade Nato of the need to abolish a deterrent policy based on nuclear weapons, then all conventional weapons, however big, would have the value of scrap metal.

He said later: However strong our conventional weapons were, if we had no nuclear weapons and the Soviet Union had even half a dozen, we would be in the same position as Japan was in 1945.

● If the Russians were judged by their actions, one could only be pessimistic about their intentions on nuclear weapons, Mr Blaker said during other exchanges. The Warsaw Pact had about 4,000 intermediate range nuclear weapons while the equivalent of Nato's total was under 1,000.

Although these figures for weapons have remained fairly constant for the last few years (he said) the figure for actual warheads has shown a marked increase for the Warsaw Pact.

Since 1977 Russian warheads targeted on Western Europe had increased by over 700 with the deployment of the SS20 missile. Nato has no comparable system and the planned Nato modernization programme will entail no increase in Nato warhead numbers.

Cruise and Pershing 2 missiles (he said) are intended partly to replace out-of-date weapons systems, such as the Vulcan bomber, and partly to match the big build up of the SS20.

Petrol stations classed as US bases

Mr Reg Race (Haringey, Wood Green, Lab) suggested that Mr Peter Blaker, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, might be misleading the House about the number of American bases in the United Kingdom.

Mr Blaker had told him that in addition to bases and facilities listed in previous answers should now be added RAF Kemble which, as forecast earlier by the Government, had recently been made available to the USAF for aircraft and equipment maintenance work.

Poole and Winchcombe should be deleted from the list.

Mr Race: But why did he not have the right figure in the first place? Is President Reagan fooling Mr Blaker or is Mr Blaker fooling and misleading the Commons by giving untrue information on base numbers? Why should the British people not know how many bases run by foreign forces there are on their soil?

Mr Blaker: We have published the number of bases and facilities which the United States has in this country. That was done recently. The Labour Party seems unable to distinguish between a base and a facility. We answered their question about bases.

On later allegations that there are more than 100 American bases and facilities here, they include, I discover, two petrol stations and not one as formerly stated.

Narrowing gap before upratings

PENSIONS

The Government had more than kept its pledge to pensioners despite a world-wide recession, Lord Trefgarne, Under Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, said when he moved the second reading of the Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill in the House of Lords.

The purpose of the Bill, which has been through the Commons, is to change the future basis of uprating social security benefits each year from the forecast method to a historic or actual method.

Lord Trefgarne said that under the present arrangements the forecasts had been wrong five years out of seven. It was a haphazard method of uprating benefits for the 20 million beneficiaries. The time had come to get rid of the forecasting method which had proved to be unreliable.

The Government would be considering the possibility of further shortening the gap between the announcement and the uprating but it was some way off that point yet.

This year's uprating would reflect fully the movement of prices from May 1982 to May 1983.

Lady Jeger, for the Opposition, said that Age Concern had suggested that as a result of the change the Government would save £105m in 1983-84. If The Government saved somebody lost.

The Bill was read a second time.

Cruelty to wild animals

A Bill which would outlaw cruelty to all wild animals, including a ban on hunting, was given a first reading in the Commons after Mr Kevin McNamara (Kingston upon Hull, Central, Lab) said that one of the most wanton forms of inhumanity was that perpetrated by humans on animals for sheer pleasure.

Asking leave to bring in the Protection of Animals Act 1911 Amendment Bill under the 10-minute rule, he said it should be seen as a pro-animals and not as an anti-hunting Bill. It went wider than Labour party policy by including all wild animals.

One of the failures of such Bills in the past had been that they sought to deal with one particular practice thus drawing attention in an undesirable way to one animal rather than animals in general.

The majority of those living in the countryside were opposed to hunting, he said, but all creatures made by God should be treated with a degree of dignity. They were entitled to be treated humanely and that was the objective of the Bill.

'Curb prices' tourist trade is warned

By David Nicholson-Lord

Hotels and holiday businesses were urged yesterday not to cash in on the predicted influx of American tourists this year by raising their prices by more than the rate of inflation.

The British Tourist Authority has forecast a record year for American tourism in Britain, with numbers expected to rise by 15 per cent over last year's figures and pass the two million mark for the first time. But there are already signs that hotels are preparing to meet them with tariff increases of 10 and 15 per cent.

Miss Laura Morgan, chairman of the British Incoming Tour Operators' Association, said that Britain was regaining its reputation of providing value for money, and London was shedding its image as the most expensive city in the world.

She said: "Things are looking good as long as hotels do not do what they have tried to do in the past and cash in on it. American travel wholesalers and agents are not stupid. They are very well aware of what prices should be."

Reasons for the optimistic tourism forecasts, which have not been dispelled by government figures showing that overseas visitors' numbers fell by 7 per cent in January, include the strength of the dollar against the pound and the continued fascination for Americans of the royal family, boosted this year by the tours to North America and Australia.

Americans' dollars are now worth a third more in Britain than two years ago, and air fares have dropped.

The London Tourist Board yesterday speculated that if the low-cost People's Express airline moved significantly on to the transatlantic route there could be the same surge in numbers as characterized the early days of Sir Freddie Laker's Skytrain.

But tourist organizations discounted fears that a North American influx might again lead to congestion and inconvenience for Londoners, which takes 60 per cent of visitors.

The London Tourist Board pointed to hotel occupancy figures showing that the tourist "load" was now spread throughout the year.

Top woman to enliven a borough

By Our Local Government Correspondent

Political activity in the staid and solidly Conservative borough of Westminster is certain to be enlivened by the election as council leader of a dynamic and colourful woman, Mrs Shirley Porter (right).

Her succession to the top job in the wealthiest London borough represents a victory for the "young Turks" among Westminster's Tories, who in recent years have chafed under the traditional municipal leadership of Mr David Cobbold.

Westminster is now likely to take a more active role in opposing the Labour-controlled Greater London Council and in privatizing council services.

As chairman of Westminster's highways and cleansing committee, Mrs Porter pioneered the introduction of sponsored litter bins in central London and the French-designed "superloos" in Leicester Square and Soho. Mrs Porter, aged 52, is the daughter of the founder of Tesco Stores, Lord Cohen, and wife of the firm's chairman, Mr Leslie Porter. She



said yesterday that through her background she hoped that she brought "business skills" to the council, but said she disliked the word privatization.

"The council may be in areas where council employees can provide a better service. Nonetheless we must look at all our service to check if needs have changed.

She promised new initiatives in the council's libraries and recreation services. "I intend Westminster to be a flagship for the inner London boroughs", she said.

Mrs Porter is among the first women to lead a large Conservative council. The London boroughs of Islington and Haringey, both Labour, have women leaders. (Photograph: John Manning).

Umpiring a gentlemen's contest

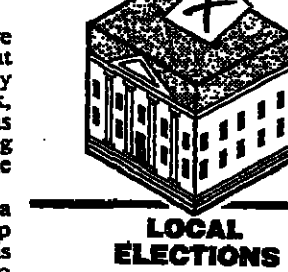
By David Walker
Local Government Correspondent

"From Christmas on they are looking over their shoulders at the elections", Mr Geoffrey Datson, Cambridge town clerk, said, adding that there was nothing with such a moderating effect on councillors as the imminence of the hustings.

In Cambridge tomorrow a third of the councillors are up for election and Mr Datson is the umpire of what amounts to a rather gentlemanly, semi-private contest. On him falls the job of preparing electoral registers, organizing the postal vote, checking nominations, administering the oath of secrecy to poll clerks and, on polling day, making a grand tour of the city's thirty or so polling stations.

Mr Datson, who has officiated at almost fifty elections during his local government career, still admits to a sense of occasion when he stands on the podium to announce the results.

As a good bureaucrat he is impartial and, unlike the Whitehall civil servant, makes no plans for a change of administration. He gives the impression, however, that he would not be too disappointed if Cambridge continued as it is; a council with no overall control but with Labour, the largest party,



running affairs on the basis of "sensible understanding" with the Conservatives, Liberals and Social Democrats.

Cambridge is like scores of other medium-sized shire districts. Beneath the party flim-flam there is a considerable degree of unity between the parties. But, it being Cambridge, there is much talk about the "calibre" of the candidates.

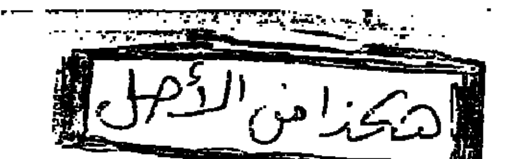
Mr William Walston, the local SDP coordinator, said: "The first thing we are trying to do is offer quality candidates." He defined quality as the possession of social awareness, intellect and the capacity for hard work.

The Cambridge election will none the less be a useful test of the parties' standing. The local Labour Party is, by the standards of the big cities, moderate and relatively free from internecine strife. The SDP is strong and proud of carrying a standard for Mr Matthew Oakeshott, its parliamentary candidate; relations with the Liberals are close.

The Conservatives, said by the other parties to have a problem of "quality", seem to have lost touch in a city where, until 1974 they ruled the roost. Mr Robert Rhodes James, the sitting Conservative MP, suffers from being a "wet" in a marginal seat with new boundaries which do not favour him and from being at some distance, socially and intellectually, from his local party activists.

Mr Sidney Reid, leader of the Conservative councillors, said that it was unrealistic to be looking for control of the council. He hoped to pick up a couple of Labour seats and was attacking hard on the right of council tenants to buy their homes, on rates and on the need to plan for emergencies.

The victor in the Cambridge elections will undoubtedly be that popular municipal cause, the apathy party. Even Mr Colin Rosenstiel, the Liberal leader and an assiduous community politician, concluded: "People seem less concerned about council elections this year than last."



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Bishops against nuclear war

Pastoral letter defies Reagan

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

America's Roman Catholic bishops yesterday concluded two days of intense debate on their pastoral letter on war and peace by toughening their stand against nuclear weapons. In so doing they rebuffed attempts by the Reagan Administration to tone down sections of the 150-page letter dealing with the production, deployment and use of such weapons.

The letter entitled "The challenge of peace: God's promise and our response", is 34.200 words long, which is about 17 times longer than the Sermon on the Mount, Christianity's first pastoral statement of peace.

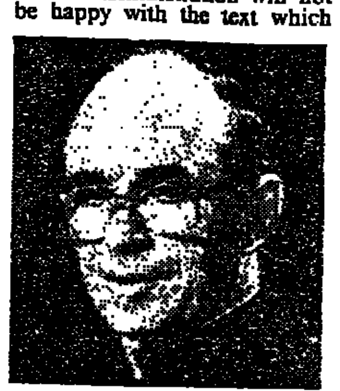
The length of the letter probably says as much about episcopal loquaciousness as it does about the complexities of the issues on which the 288 bishops have been deliberating at their two-day special session in Chicago.

The way in which sections of the document were changed, revised and changed again over the past few months indicates the importance which both the bishops themselves and the Reagan Administration have attached to its final warning.

The number of amendments which the bishops have been considering to the 155-page third draft – over 500 of them – also reflects the difficulties in defining a twentieth century interpretation of the Christian concept of a "just war".

Although the letter is not morally binding on the country's 51 million Catholics it will be made an integral part of the educational programme of Catholic schools and institutions and will have an immense impact in the nationwide debate on the morality of nuclear warfare and the pros and cons of a nuclear weapons freeze.

The Administration will not be happy with the text which bishops finally approved. In a clear rebuff to the Reagan Administration's nuclear deterrence and arms control policies, the document concludes that it is "morally unjustifiable to initiate nuclear war in any form".



Cardinal Bernardin: The challenge of peace.

In so doing it openly contests the Administration's refusal to endorse a "no first use" policy for nuclear weapons.

The bishops also called for a "halt" rather than a "curb" in the production and deployment of nuclear weapons. The word "halt" had been used in the first two drafts but was changed to "curb" in the third after discreet arm-twisting by the Administration. However, on Monday the bishops voted overwhelmingly to revert to the word "halt".

Some bishops regarded this change as an endorsement of a nuclear freeze. Before the two-day session started Archbishop John Roach, of St Paul-Minneapolis, who is president of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, told reporters that in his view the word "halt" and "freeze" meant the same thing.

Aware of the impact which the pastoral letter will have on American public opinion, the Administration had sought to tone down some of its language. Letters defending the Administration's arms control policies wre sent to the bishops

Explaining the thrust of the letter Cardinal Joseph Louis Bernradin, Archbishop of Chicago and chairman of the five-man drafting committee, said it was "to set the voice of the bishops of the United States against the technolgical dynamic of the nuclear arms race.

"The letter calls for stopping the race, reversing its direction, eliminating the most dangerous weapons systems and establishing the need for decisive poitical action to move world politics away from a fascination with means of destruction towards a world order in which war will be consigned to gistory as a method of settling disputes".

The Administration will at least derive some relief from sections of the letter dealing sith the Soviet Union. It Acknowledges the "fact of a Soviet threat," as well as the existence of a Soviet imperial drive for hegeminy in regions of strategic interest to that country.

It also says that Americans need have no illusions about the Soviet system of repression and the lack of respect in that system for human rights, nor about Soviet covert operations.

Lima scare: Martha Garcia Calderón, a student, screaming at a policeman who she claimed shot her in the leg as President Belaúnde Terry of Peru drove through Lima on Monday. Police said a presidential guard's gun had gone off accidentally. Two other people were slightly injured.

Pretoria accused of murder mission

Johannesburg – Mazambique claims to have captured a South African military intelligence officer who says he was sent in to the country to take part in an attempt to assassinate President Samora Machel, Michael Hornsby writes.

The South African, identified as Pieter Benjamin Schoeman, was shown on Mozambique television. He told an interviewer that he had been given several missions, one of which was "the assassination of the President of Mozambique during the fourth congress of Freelimo". The ruling Frelimo Party congress ended last Saturday.

His other tasks had included collecting information about The Cabora Bassa dam, the Post and Telecommunications Office and th Polana Hotel in Maputo, which housed many of the foreign guests at the congress.

The South African Defence Force manintained yesterday that no trace of a Pieter Schoeman existed in army records.

UN bodies clash on health care

From Alan McGregor Geneva

The World Health Organization (WHO) has warned other international bodies not to start projects in developing countries that divert scarce resources away from the organization's global programme aimed at ensuring primary health care for all by the year 2000.

The warning came in the form of a sharp attack yesterday by Dr Halfdan Mahler, Director-General of WHO, on those responsible for "fragmented health action dictated from the outside". This, he told the 159-member World Health Assembly in Geneva, would lead only to "Another cycle of international health neo-colonialism".

According to WHO officials, his remarks were directed mainly at Unicef, the UN children's fund, under whose aegis special immunization campaigns for infants, as well as birth control programmes, are being carried out in several countries.

Dr Mahler said those responsible for separate initiatives were "negatively impatient" with WHO's systematic efforts being steadily pursued worldwide.

Princess dines with Zia

From Michael Hamlyn, Islamabad

Princess Anne arrived in Pakistan yesterday the first member of the Royal Family to visit Islamabad since the execution of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the former Prime Minister, in April, 1979.

British diplomats emphasized that the Princess's visit was an informal private tour, undertaken as patron of the Save The Children Fund. None the less a dinner was given in her honour by the President Zia Ul-Haq last night, and she stayed overnight at the goverment guest house.

The Duke of Edinburgh has visited Pakistan recently, in connexion with the World Wildlife Fund. However, he did not visit the new capital.

The Princess, wearing blue and white, was greeted at the airport by the head of protocol in the Foreign Ministry and by Dr Attiya Inayatullah, Minister of State for Population Planning, one of two women of that rank in the governemt. Dr Inayatullah will accompany the Princess during her tour.

On her way to a black Mercedes limousine the Princess walked along a long line of local officials, none of whom was wearing Western dress. Obeying a presidential fiat, the men were wearing the *shalwar*, baggy trousers, and either a *kameez*, a long shirt worn with dangling tails, or a *sherwani*, the high-necked formal frock coat in cream or black.

The women's heads were covered with cowl-like *dopattas*. The only Western suits and ties belonged to British embassy officials.

A double line of Girl Guides in white *shalwar, kameez* and plimsolls threw rose petals

Later, under the stifling shade of a brightly coloured *shamiani*, local equivalent of a marquee, the Princess unveiled the foundation stone of a British Council library to be erected on a prime site near the centre of Islamabad.

Bombs mark Afghan anniversary

From Our Own Correspondent, Islamabad

Increased guerilla activity in Afghanistan marked the fifth anniversary last week of the Marxist takeover of the country, according to reports reaching here.

Travellers say that some hospitals were filled with wounded and doctors were summoned from rest days to cope with the victims of landmine and bomb attacks in a number of centres.

Western diplomats said that a military aircraft arrived at Kabul airport carrying more than a hundred wounded soldiers from heavy fighting in Paktia close to the Pakistan border. It was the largest number of casualties flown from a single mission, the diplomats added.

The bulk of the wounded civilians came from an incident on the morning of the anniversary when a convoy of buses full of young people drove on to landmines while travelling from Ghazni to Kabul.

According to travellers' reports, the first two buses in a convoy of five or six safely passed, but the next three were blown up. Badly mutilated people were taken to the city's hospitals.

The young people were said to belong to an organization known as the Defence of the Revolution, and were heading for a celebration parade in the capital.

Two days earlier, at a Soviet-built housing complex, where Russian advisers and senior Afghan officers live, there were two bomb explosions at separate entrances. According to diplomats, five people were believed to have been killed.

Western diplomats said that in the days preceding the anniversary there were at least 30 assassinations of government supporters.

Argentine police shoot top rebel

Buenos Aires (NYT) – A man described as a leading terrorist has been killed in a gun battle at a farmhouse outside the provincial capital of Cordoba.

The Cordoba police and the 3rd Army Corps, which has its headquarters there, said over the weekend that the man killed on Saturday was Raul Clemente Yaguer, reputed to be the chief of staff and possibly the No 2 man in the leftist Montonero terrorist group.

The police also said that they uncovered a cache of grenades, revolvers, terrorist manuals, and blank Argentine and foreign documents in a raid on a suburban house on Sunday. It was unclear whether the death of Señor Yaguer had led to the raid.

Señor Yaguer is the first reputed terrorist to have been killed in Argentina in at least three years.

The federal police said last week that they had found a cache of small arms in a suburban house in Ayellameda, an industrial town bordering Buenos Aires.

According to the official reports Seôr Yaguer was driving on the outskirts of the city on Saturda whenhe realized he was being followed by undercover police agents. He tried to elude the police by going into a farmhouse.

Policemen and Army intellligence agents surrounded the house and ordered Seôr Yaguer to surrender, the reports said. He refused, opened fire, and was killed in the ensuing gunfight.

'Lots of headway' in Shultz shuttle

From Katherine Dourian, Beirut

Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, returned to Beirut yesterday for his third round of talks with Lebanese officials, saying en route from Jerusalem that he has made "lots of headway" toward an agreement on the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

Mr Shultz conceded, however, that "major problems" remained unresolved. An American official who briefed reporters said Mr Shultz was carrying with him the latest version of a draft agreement to present to the Lebanese side, adding that if it was accepted "we will be very close to a final agreement".

He added: "Either we get it this week or it will take another month".

But Mr Elie Salem, the Lebanese Foreign Minister, emerged from meetings with Mr Shultz and said he doubted it would take two or three days to solve all the problems still pending, but he did not flatly rule out that an agreement could be reached. "Miracles do happen", he said.

Judging by statements from both Mr Shultz and Israeli officials inthe past two days, ther are some grounds for optimism that an agreement, at least on paper, may be completed within the coming few days. But there is scepticism here that even if a written ageement is reached it may take some time before any progess is made on the ground.

Mr Shultz is due in Paris on May 9 for a meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. He still plans to travel to Syria and make brief stops in Jordan and Arabia before leaving the Middle East.

● JERUSALEM: Israel was reported yesterday to be softening its position on the future role of Major Saad Haddad after its withdrawal from Lebanon, eliciting a sharp retort from the renegade Lebanese major that he was "not for sale", David Bernstein writes.

Unconfirmed reports that Israel may be prepared to drop its insistence that Major Haddad remain overall commander of Lebanese forces in southern Lebanon appeared in the Israeli press after a marathon round of talks between officials on Monday night.

Major Haddad, however, yesterday firmly rejected any notion that he might be prepared to agree to a lesser role in southern Lebanon.

● AMMAN: A senior Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) envoy has met King Husain of Jordan for the first high-level meeting since joint talks on President Reagan's Middle East peace plan were broken off last month,

Mr Hani al-Hassan, adviser to Mr Yassir Arafat, the PLO leader, told Reuters he had a 90-minute meeting with the King on Monday night during which they agreed the need for continued contacts.

● DAMASCUS: President Hafez al-Assad of Syria received Mr Arafat here yesterday, the first time they had met formally since September, a presidential spokesman said, Reuter reports.

Judge overturns Mobil verdict

Washington (Reuter)– A federal district judge has overturned a jury verdict that the *Washington Post* should pay $2.5m (£1.5m) to the president of Mobil Oil for libel. Judge Oliver Gasch said there was no evidence that the newspaper was being malicious in its 1979 article about business dealings between the Mobil president and a London shipping firm.

Swiss swindle

Zurich (AP) – Mr Sadeh Tabatabai, an envoy of Ayatollah Khomeini, was swindled out of 90m Swiss francs (£28m) paid to Swiss arms dealers for 30 American-Built tanks which were never delivered. The Zurich district prosecutor said that an indictment was being prepared against three Swiss nationals.

Madrid violence



Señor Jorge Verstrynge, the deputy leader of Spain's right-wing opposition Popular Alliance party, who was punched and had bottles thrown at him during a tour of Madrid yesterday. He is seeking election as the capital's mayor.

Gulf slick

Kuwait (Reuter) – Iran has reached an understanding with six Gulf states on how to tackle the huge oil slick caused by damaged Iranian wells at the head of the Gulf. Iraq has offered a limited ceasefire in the Nowruz area, but Iran has repeatedly said this was inappropriate.

Briton drowns

Copenhagen (AP) – Desmond Reid, a 27-year-old British student in Denmark, was washed overboard while in a catamaran and drowned. His body was identified by a friend who was with him when he fell into the Oeresund near Copenhagen on Sunday.

Comecon delay

Moscow (Reuter) – A long-awaited summit meeting of the communist trading alliance Comecon, scheduled for this month, has been postponed because of disputes within the group, according to East European sources. A new date had not been set.

Strikers return

Abidjan (Reuter) – The Ivory Coast's longest strike appeared to be coming to an end yesterday with most teachers, doctors and lecturers obeying the Government's order to return to work.

Bangladesh toll

Dhaka (Reuter) – Fresh storms have lashed parts of Bangladesh bringing the death toll to 75 while floods have made abaout 50,000 people homeless in the Sylhet district of eastern Bangladesh.

Drugs swoop

Paris (AFP) – French customs officials announced they had smashed a Franco-African ring smuggling cannabis into France and drugs into Ghana. Four Ghanaians and one Arab were arrested.

Deadly drinking

Singapore (Reuter) – Two Soviet sailors died and three others lost their sight after a weekend drinking session here. The sailors had apparently suffered methyl alcohol poisoning.

Honduras condemned over invasion

Managua (Reuter) – Nicaragua has claimed that 1,200 right-wing rebels invaded the north of the country from Honduras at the weekend.

The Foreign Ministry said in a statement that Honduran troops covered the rebels with mortar and cannon fire when they clashed with government troops after entering Nueva Segovia province on Saturday. It described the invasion as extremely grave.

The ministry added that some Hondurans entered Nicaragua to fight alongside the rebels in a drive commanded by the Central Intelligence Agency. Responsibility for any deaths in the clashes would be attributed to the Honduran Government and the Reagan Administration.

Nicaragua accuses Washington of arming and directing more than 5,000 rebels and says they are based in camps along the frontier with Honduras. The United States and Honduras have denied the allegations.

Nicaragua said at the weekend that government troops had also clashed with nearly 700 men who invaded in the south from Costa Rica.

Señor Miguel d'Escoto, Nicaragua's Foreign Minister, later toned down the ministry's statement, saying Honduran troops were not involved in the invasion from Honduras.

He gave no explanation for the differences between his statement and the ministry communiqué issued a few hours earlier.

● SAN SALVADOR: Left-wing guerrillas have blown up the only railway line linking the capital to eastern El Salvador, Reuter reports. The attack came after the destruction of six road bridges in eastern El Salvador during the past few days.

The rebel Radio Venceremos, said the intensified attacks were a partial response to President Reagan's appeal for more US

Belgium's royal family asks for pay freeze

From Ian Murray Brussels

The Belgian royal family has asked for a pay freeze while the Government applies tough austerity measures to pull the country out of its economic problems.

Like all his citizens, King Baudouin benefits from automatic indexation of his salary in order to keep up with the rate of inflation. But in recent months the Government has reduced the level of these rises as part of its strategy aimed at cutting inflation through a tighter control of incomes.

The King has told the Finance Ministry that he wants to tighten the royal belt in the same way as his subjects are being asked to tighten theirs. In future, he only wants the civil list to be increased only to cover any agreed pay rises for the royal staff.

This means that his immediate family's income will be frozen at its present level of about £200,000 a year. Prince Albert of Liège, the King's brother and father of the heir to the throne, has asked for his pay to be frozen at its present level of about £175,000 a year.



King Baudouin: Willing to tighten belt.

Vatican rebukes the junta

Rome (Reuter) – The Vatican yesterday expressed sharp disapproval of an Argentine government statement saying that thousands of people who disappeared during a military crackdown in the 1970s should be considered dead.

A front-page article in the Vatican's semi-offical newspaper *L'Osservatore Romano* stated that the declaration was unacceptable and incomprehensible even to those who wished to show understanding towards the Argentine authorities.

"It is impossible not to express, with great sadness, the severe objection which surges from the human conscience (at the declaration)," it said in an unusually strongly-worded commentary.

It said that while last Thursday's declaration was intended to close the saga of the missing, it seemed rather to "have opened new and, if possible, more tormenting questions".

The newspaper asked for names and numbers of those who, the Government said, could still be living in hiding or in exile and added that the pain of families had only been made more acute by the Government's apparent final word on the missing.

The vatican's statement came amid protests in Italy over the Argentine Government's attitude. The missing include about 300 people of Italian nationality or origin.

President Pertini of Italy sent a telegram to the Argentine authorities on Saturday accusing them of being inhuman

Plea for jailed friars

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The Franciscans have appealed to international opinion to win justice for a group of friars and nuns arrested in Czechoslovakia on March 27.

Vatican Radio launched the appeal and spoke of five friars held by the Czechoslovak authorities on charges of "illegal religious activities". These five were among 20 arrested last month. The remainder, according to the broadcast, had since been released.

Father John Vaughn, Father General of the Friars Minor, had called on the 20,000 friars throughout the world to write to President Gustav Husak personally and to Czechoslovak embassies calling for their release.

However, news received yesterday speaks of a worse situation. Up to a dozen friars are now believed to be in prison and a group of nuns are in jail

The feeling at the headquarters here is that the Franciscan position against nuclear weapons, which is more advanced than the Pope's, may have given the impression that the Franciscan orders could in some way be exploited.

هكذا من الاصل

Decision day for EEC on future course to avoid bankruptcy

From Ian Murray, Brussels

The European Commission is facing its moment of truth. Today, it must get off the fence and take a firm decision on what path the Community should follow if it is to survive into the future.

The present 14-man Commission has not been noteworthy for its decisiveness but if it proves unequal to this task the EEC could be reduced quickly to a shadow of its former high hopes and influence, and bankrupt of ideas and money. The acid test will come on June 6, when the European summit gets under way in Stuttgart.

Due to the runaway cost of the common agricultural policy, the Community is in imminent danger of running out of cash. The Commission has therefore got to find new funds at a time when most EEC governments are discovering the virtues of holding back public spending.

It had been having to do that inside a straightjacket which has been firmly attached by Mrs Margaret Thatcher. She is insisting on a fairer system of assessing contributions, which would mean Britain was no longer responsible for providing one-fifth of all the Community's money while being eligible to receive only one tenth of its benefits.

Mrs Thatcher has made it quite clear that she will make the Community suffer if the Commission fails to come up with what she considers are the right answers. There are those in Brussels who believe she would definitely like a big row with the Community if she were to decide on a June election in order to confuse Labour's policy of withdrawal from the EEC.

To meet Mrs Thatcher's trident demand, the Commission has been forced at last to face up to a very unpleasant fact. If Britain pays less to the Community, then other countries will have to pay more.

In endless, bitter argument down the years most other countries have refused to accept such an idea. The much-vaunted European spirit evaporates the moment money is mentioned.

Inability to find a way to cut through this un-European argument has meant the Commission has for too long dithered about coming forward with proposals. In the process its indecision has made it run foul not only of the Council of Ministers but of its natural ally, the European Parliament, which is now ready, willing and able to dismiss it for incompetence.

It has also meant that the Community is running out of time if it is to stave off bankruptcy. The Council has only one formal and one informal meeting to make significant progress before Mrs Thatcher calls them to account in Stuttgart.

The failure last week to reach agreement on farm prices for the year ahead is further souring the atmosphere.

The broad outline of the Commission's ideas has already been well-leaked in traditional, Community kite-flying fashion. There will probably be a tax based on agricultural production – and France will not be alone in rejecting that.

There is expected to be a tax on oil consumption – and that will *probably* please *nobody*. There will most likely be a scheme to oblige member states to double tha amount of money they can be asked to pay over according to a scale based on value-added tax receipts – and Britain and West Germany have promised to veto any such ideas.

If that is the best the commissioners could agree among themselves one can only wonder what took them so long. Or are they playing a dangerous game of brinkmanship, believing the twin threats of bankruptcy and an irate Mrs Thatcher will stampede the Council into an agreement?

Negotiating the package in the four short weeks available before the crucial Stuttgart summit seems, on past performance, to be impossible. It will be further complicated because Mrs Thatcher is insisting that a short-term agreement to give Britain a 1983 rebate must be agreed by the summit.



Man dies in ferry fire

Passengers rescued from a fire on a car ferry being helped ashore yesterday in Egersund, southern Norway. One man died in the fire in the Norwegian ferry Bolero, and two other passengers needed medical treatment, Reuter and AP report. One was suffering from smoke inhalation and the other had suffered a heart attack. The dead man, a Czech, was said to have probably gone illegally to the car deck to sleep in his car, and died from asphyxia.

The 364 passengers and 65 crew on the 11,350-ton Bolero were evacuated and taken ot towns along the south coast of Norway. The ship, owned by Fred Olsen Company of Oslo, was sailed by the remaining crew to Egersund. She was reported to be listing as a result of water used to bring the flames under control.

Police said the fire started in a container load of aluminium waste being carried on the car deck.

Submarine hunt widens off Swedish coast

Stockholm (AP) – Swedish defence units have confirmed that at least one foreign submarine is operating off northern Sweden and have indications that another intruder might be lurking in a fjord off the opposite coast, the defence staff disclosed yesterday.

During the night, military units made contact with an unidentified submarine in the coastal area off Sundsvall, 252 miles north of Stockholm.

"We have had reports both from civilians and from military units confirming the existence of at least one submarine," Commander Sten Svedlund of the naval staff said. "Some observations indicate there might be more than one intruder."

The Swedish Navy has searched for foreign submarines off Sundsvall for five days. Earlier observations were made by civilians, with some witnesses even reporting seeing a periscope in the harbour of Sundsvall.

The defence staff also said that another foreign submarine might be violating Swedish territory in Gullmarsfjorden, 62 miles north of Gotenborg during the night.

Helicopters and naval ships were involved in the submarine hunts yesterday.

● STAVANGER: The Norwegian Navy continued its six-day hunt for a suspected foreign submarine yesterday after a patrol aircraft dropped more depth charges without result.

Nato briefs Warsaw Pact in secret

From Harry Debelius
Madrid

A team of Nato diplomats took a step here yesterday towards bringing the conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to a close. They briefed Warsaw Pact delegates at a secret informal session on the few changes which the West considers essential in the latest proposal for a final document.

A British delegate was a member of the Western team of four chosen by delegates of all Nato countries to set out their views. The others were from the United States, West Germany and Norway, according to reliable sources.

The Warsaw Pact team is understood to have been made up of representatives of the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Romania.

It was not immediately known whether the East European diplomats presented any suggestions of their own for changes in the draft of the proposed document

The content of the West's message was also kept secret *initially, although it* was known that the number of points raised was small, and there was a widespread feeling among Western diplomats that the Soviet block would at least agree to discuss them.

Acceptance of those points for discssion, even if only in further secret informal meetings, would head off the possibility of a deadlock at this review conference.

Softer Ottawa line

Final commitment to testing denied

In his second and final article, JOHN BEST, Ottawa Correspondent, looks at moves by Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, to play down the controversy over proposed cruise missile tests in Canada.

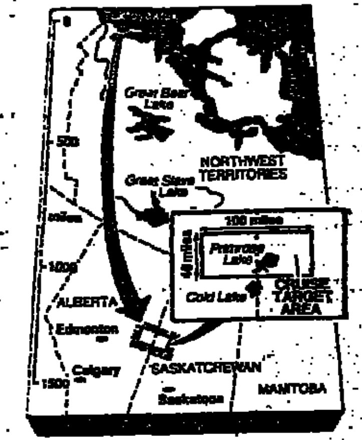


The Government of Mr Pierre Trudeau is caught in a trap, mostly of its own making, on the contentious issue of allowing the Americans to test cruise missiles in western Canada.

A leak of the testing plan in Washington, back in the autumn of 1981, caught the Government badly off balance and it has been struggling ever since to take control on the issue.

By the time the tests begin early next year, as tentatively scheduled, opponents will have had more than two full years to mobilize their protest campaign. By that time, also, deployment of the cruise is scheduled to have started with Nato forces in Europe: which leads critics to ask why the experiments are needed.

The noisy protest campaign resulted in a government about-face this year, when it decided to repudiate a statement made last year by Mr Mark MacGuigan, who was then External Affairs Minister, that Canada had already agreed to the testing. The line now is that no final commitment has been made.



All in all, a certain softness has crept into the Government's position, which the organizers of the "refuse the cruise" campaign, both in Parliament and on the streets, clearly find exploitable.

The Prime Minister, never a hawk on East-West Relations, often looks uncomfortable in putting the case for the tests.

He keeps saying that no promises have been made to the Americans, and that the Government will take into account the progress of US–Soviet talks on eliminating or reducing medium-range mis siles in Europe.

The Americans, however, give every indication that they regard the coming negotiations between the Canadian and US defence departments as a mere formality and Mr Paul Robinson, the outspoken US Ambassador here, confidently predicts that the testing programme will get under way early next year.

Canadian leaders have so far refused to address another contradiction in their position, which could come back to haunt them should US–Soviet negotiations produce an agreement which renders cruise deployment in Europe unnecessary.

Mr Trudeau, in his efforts to persuade public opinion of the need for the cruise tests, repeatedly cites Canada's obligations to Nato.

"I think we would be pretty poor partners of an alliance if we said: 'Well we won't even do that,'" he said in March in a dinner toast here to Mr George Bush, the visiting US Vice-President, in what is regarded as perhaps his strongest statement on the issue. "In that case I think we would have to make up our minds and get out of Nato."

A short time later, at a question-and-answer session with students in Toronto, Mr Trudeau said: "If Nato and Europe did not need these Euromissiles, I would guess we would not consider testing them."

Yet it is not the ground-launched cruise missile (GLCM), the type scheduled for stationing in Europe, that the Americans want to test in Canada. It is the air-launched version (ALCM).

Canadian officials try to brush aside the contradiction by saying that the guidance systems of the two versions are practically the same. However, there is every indication that the Americans would still want to press ahead with ALCM testing even if it turned out that no cruise were needed in Europe.

Thus in attempting to meet the onslaught of his domestic critics the Prime Minister could be setting the stage for a row later on with the Americans, who have never been that impressed by Canada's contribution to collective defence.

The 1,500-mile-range unarmed missiles will be launched over Canada's Northwest Territories, ending in a retrieval area straddling the Alberta-Saskatchewan border 100 miles or so northeast of Edmonton.

Escort aircraft would monitor each flight of the subsonic missile, and would attempt to abort it should it start to behave erratically. The test corridor is extremely sparsely populated.

In wartime, fully-armed cruise missiles might be launched by the US Air Force from the same area but in the opposite direction, towards targets in the Soviet Union.

Concluded.

Yugoslav party alert

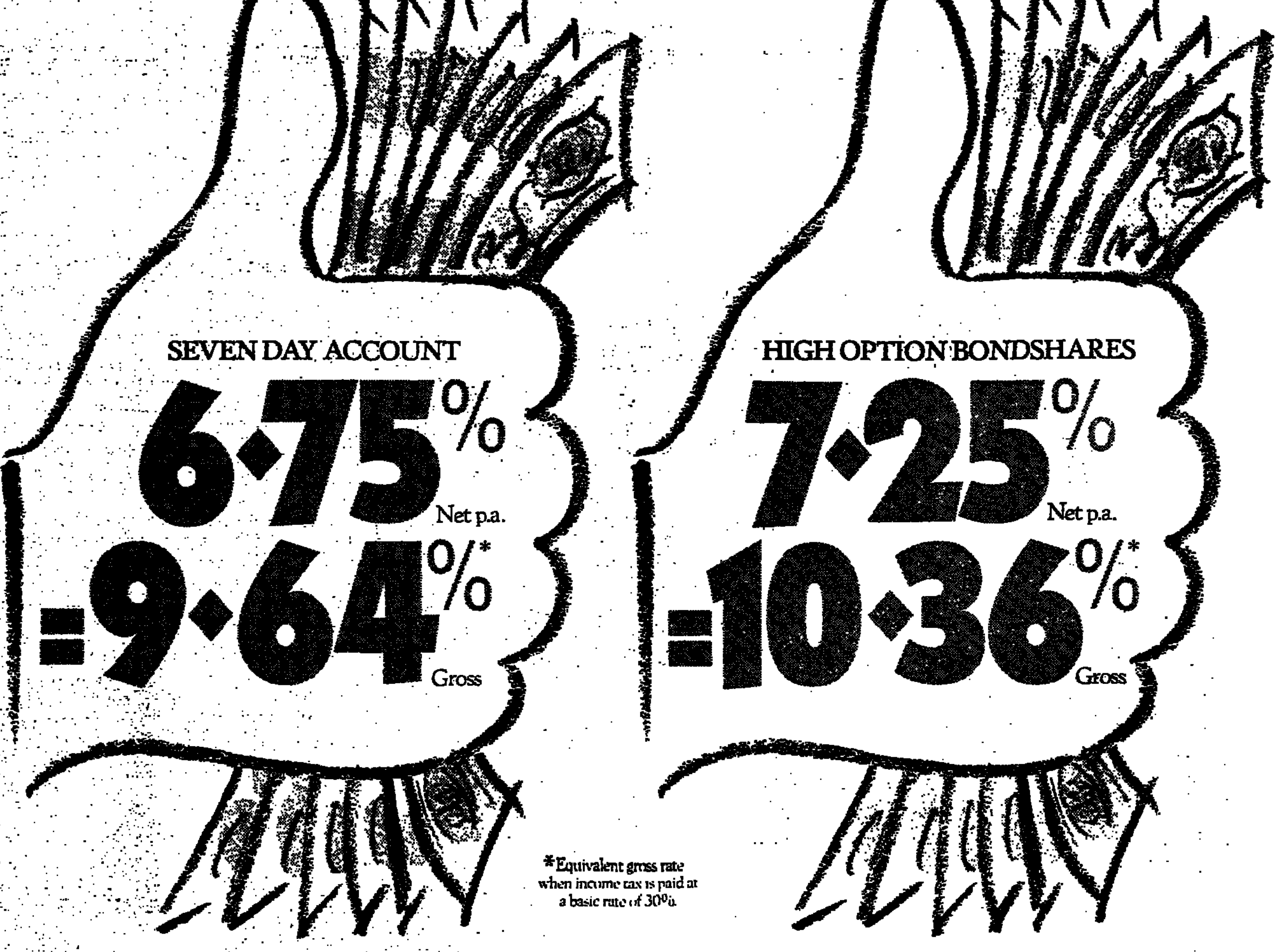
From Dessa Trevisan, Belgrade

The Yugoslav Communist Party's Central Committee may hold some party officials personally responsible for any failure to implement its economic programme.

The committee, which met last week, concluded that there was a need for a unified effort to act against what it described as "negative trends"

So far the Government has relied solely upon appeals to try to implement the Central Committee's policies, but these have merely demonstrated the inability of the Federal Government to prevail against local and regional interests.

The Central Committee debate disclosed that, despite some encouraging results – industrial production maintained at last year's level, while exports rose by 19 per cent – there is apprehension because real income dropped by more than 7 per cent in the first three months of this year.



West German Chancellor puts aside domestic squabbling to entertain Spain's Prime Minister

Kohl programme under close scrutiny for concessions to Strauss

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Dr Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, presents his Government programme to Parliament today and politicians of all parties will be watching closely to see what changes and concessions, if any, he has made to Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the powerful right-wing Prime Minister of Bavaria.

In the past two days Herr Strauss has been publicly calling for "corrections" in Government policy, and on Monday he summoned the five Cabinet ministers of his Christian Social Union (CSU) to Munich to discuss their bitter dispute over future policy with the Free Democrats (FDP) who are also partners in the coalition.

His calls have been seen as a provocative challenge to the authority of Dr Kohl who is being urged by his supporters to stand up to Herr Strauss. Observers say Dr Kohl must make it clear in his declaration today that he is pursuing his own policy and not bowing to pressure from Bavaria, otherwise doubts about the viability of the coalition will be reinforced.

Herr Strauss said the changes he wanted were "not dramatic" but declined to give details. The two areas where the Bavarian leader, who failed in his attempt after the general election to take the Foreign Ministry for himself, has voiced the harshest criticism are foreign policy and relations with East Germany. In both he wants an end to talks by Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, of "continuity" and a sharp turn to the right.

The quarrel with the Free Democrats was started by the death on the East German border of Herr Rudolf Burkert, a West German traveller to Berlin, last month and the subsequent attack by Herr Strauss on Bonn's policy towards East Berlin and its invitation to Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader to come here.

Both the CSU and the FDP saw this as a test case of who wielded the greater influence in the coalition, and attacks on each other became bitterly personal. Herr Jürgen Mllemann, Secretary of State in the Foreign Ministry, said Herr Strauss was a psychiatric case. "We all know that he's got a screw loose", he told *Der Spiegel* magazine.

Friction between the two parties is also especially marked in the Ministry of the Interior, where the liberals oppose the right-wing views and proposals of Herr Friedrich Zimmermann, a CSU minister.

Dr Kohlhas called on his government partners to stop their squabbling. The Social Democratic opposition has taunted him with being powerless to overrule Herr Strauss, but the Chancellor has pretended to ignore the challenge.

● MOSCOW: Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, arrived in Moscow yesterday for an official visit and was met by Mr Yuri Andropov the Soviet party leader, Reuter reports.

It was the first time Mr Andropov had gone to greet a visiting national leader on arrival and the gesture was evidently intended to emphasize the close alliance between East Berlin and Moscow. Herr Honecker is the first Soviet block leader to come for extended talks since Mr Andropov came to power last November.



Four in harmony: Señor Felipe González, the Spanish Prime Minister (left, above) and Chancellor Helmut Kohl during a press conference in Bonn yesterday. Nearby, Frau Hannelore Kohl (left, below) and Señora Carmen González held their own talks.



González reassures Bonn on Nato

From Our Own Correspondent, Bonn

Señor Felipe González, the Spanish Prime Minister, said here yesterday that his country remained a part of the Atlantic Alliance, although it had frozen its integration into Nato's military structure.

He said after meeting whith Dr Helmut Kohl, the Chancellor, that the final decision on membership would be left to the Spanish people to vote in a plebiscite. Spain would, meanwhile, not do anything to weaken Nato's position during the current negotiations.

Señor González is making his first overseas visit since his election victory. Dr Kohl promised him Bonn's "energetic support for Spanish entry into the European Community", and said that without Spain Europe remained a torso.

At the same time he told Señor González that Bonn did not believe all the obstacles could be overcome in time to allow Spanish membership during the remainder of the German presidency of the Community.

Relations between Spain and West Germany are very good, and both sides promised a deepening of their cooperation. Dr Kohl was clearly anxious to hear the views of the new Socialist Government on security and East-West relations.

Mitterrand visit to China opens with Zhao lecture

From David Bonavia, Peking

Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, lectured President Mitterrand of France last night on the need to secure withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, and Soviet forces from Afghanistan.

Replying, M Mitterrand said it was also France's policy to secure a withdrawal of foreign forces from Cambodia, so that free elections could be held to determine the country's future.

The exchange took place in speeches at a banquet last night to welcome the French leader, who is on a state visit. It was understood that M Mitterrand's reply to Mr Zhao's speech was improvized.

France is expected to use the President's visit to discuss the sale of Mirage jet aircraft to China, but only in reasonably large quantities. The French do not want to have their advanced planes sold in small numbers for the Chinese to copy.

Another topic of the Sino-French talks is expected to be the nuclear power plant to be built in the southern province of Guangdong, adjacent to Hongkong. France can supply the reactor, while Britain will sell the generating equipment.

China's disagreements with France over global strategy have been softened since President Pompidou's visit in 1973. Peking is now interested in improving relations with the Soviet Union, with which France has tried to establish a "special relationship" since the de Gaulle period.

France's relations with China have been less "special" over the past decade, although the two countries share a determination to maintain individual nuclear deterrents. France's opposition to American domination of West Europe is mirrored in China's less cordial attitude towards the United States because of the Taiwan problem.

China is annoyed by France's policy of giving aid to Vietnam.

Cheysson angers Pretoria

From Michael Hornsby Johannesburg

Relations between France and South Africa have taken a sharp dip because of comments made by M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, when he opened a United Nations conference on the future of Namibia (South-west Africa) in Paris last week.

Franco-South African relations had already been soured by the Mitterrand Government's decision to instruct French sporting federations to abstain from all sporting contacts with South Africa.

Mr R. F. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, disclosed on Monday that he had personally "advised" Dr Willie van Niekerk, his Government's Administrator-General in Namibia, to boycott the presentationof a prize to M Cheysson for promoting international understanding in Africa.

The prize was to have been received by M François Marcel Plaisant, the French Ambassador to South Africa, during a ceremony last weekend marking the centenary of the founding of the port of Lüderitz on the Namibian coast.

The prize, a wooden statuatte of a Nama woman holding a dove, was awarded to M Cheysson by the Lüderitzbucht Stiftung (the Lderitz Bay Foundation) in recognition of his role as the architect of the EEC's Lomé Convention in the days when he was a European Commissioner.

M Plaisant's speech accepting the prize had to be deleted at the last minute from the Lüderitz centenary programme, because of the refusal of Dr van Niekerk and other South African dignitaries to share a platform with him, and it was eventually handed over in a separate ceremony in a local church.

TV 'spy' in S African police cells

From Our Own Correspondent Johannesburg

Closed-circuit television is to be installed in the detention cells at John Vorster Square, the Johannesburg headquarters of the South African security police, so as to enhance themselves or committing suicide, Mr Louis Le Grange, the Minister of Law and Order, has announced.

He told the House of Assembly in Cape Town last night that the Government planned to increase the authorized establishment of the South African police from 44,000 to about 68,000 men in a few years if the money to finance this expansion were available.

The television monitoring will apply to prisoners held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. There are understood to be slightly fewer than 30 such prisoners at present, though these do not include those held by the "independent" Ciskei tribal homeland, which has periodically imprisoned large numbers of black trade unionists.

Section 29 provides for people suspected of committing, or having knowledge of security offences to be arrested without warrant and held for interrogation without charge or access to legal aid for as long as the Commissioner of Police deems necessary.

The monitoring will be done round the clock, with women police officers watching women detainees and policemen watching the men. This will mean that the lights in the cells can never be switched off.

Mrs Helen Suzman, the opposition Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on police affairs, said the 24-hour monitoring would be just another hardship for detainees to endure.

More than 50 people have died during the past 20 years while in security police custody.

Nakasone wins support for new defence policy

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

Japan was finding "very encouraging" support in South-East Asia for its new extended defence policy, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister, said last night at the end of of his official visit to Thailand.

The Thai Government had welcomed Japan's proposal to defend sealanes as a contribution to peace and stability", Mr Nakasone said. General Prem Tinsulanonda, the Prime Minister, had described the new defence strategy as very appropriate for the situation in the area.

Mr Nakasone said he had received similar assurances from Malaysia and Singapore. Although the Philippines had expressed misgivings, he hoped to obtain President Marcos's understanding durign his coming visit to Manila.

Mr Nakasone, at a press conference, reiterated Japan's support for the Association of South-East Asian Nations and in paticular Thailand, as the frontline state in its confrontation with Vietnam over Cambodia.

Japan, he said, would continue its freeze on all economic cooperation with Vietnam, including aid, until it withdrew from Cambodia.

Mr Nakasone said that during his visit to South-East Asia he had never heard the words "yellow peril", normally a term applied to the Japanese during their period of military aggrandizement. "That term surely has gone forever from the dictionaries," Mr Nakasone said.

Mr Nakasone and General Prem yesterday signed notes of agreement under which Japan will extend a loan of $281m (£178m) to Thailand for industrial and agricultural projects, and will give additional grants for other development and education and health care.

Election debate in Japan

Tanaka backs down on double poll demand

From Richard Hanson Tokyo

Japan's Liberal Democratic Party is locked in a tug of war between rival factions over whether to call a double election for the upper and lower houses of the Diet (Parliament) in June, a crucial decision which could decide the political fate of the Prime Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone.

A final decision has yet to be made, but it now appears Mr Nakasone has gathered enough support within the party, albeit grudgingly given, to avoid a dual test.

Considering the impact Mr Nakasone has had since arriving on stage last November on Japan's image in Washington, where he has been applauded for strong views on defence and Japan's global obligations, the suggestion that he could just as suddenly depart should give pause. Parallels with Mrs Thatcher's situation in Britain are being noted.

Mr Nakasone has publicly maintained he has no plans to dissolve the lower house and conduct such an election, unless forced to do so by opposition parties. Other Liberal Democrats, notably Mr Zenko Suzuki, the former Prime Minister, are making comments against a general election.

There are important considerations on both sides and the Prime Minister has good reason to be worried about both options.

What looms is his first – and possibly last – direct confrontation with Mr Kakuei Tanaka, the former Prime Minister the undisputed kingmaker of the party, who favours holding an election before a Tokyo district court declares a verdict in the Lockheed bribery trial next autumn.

If reports are correct, Mr Tanaka has apparently defused the situation somewhat by agreeing that the final decision should be Mr Nakasone's. Within the Tanaka faction, however, opposition is strong. There is talk of Tanaka faction menbers resigning party posts if an election is put off.

A guilty verdict would most likely signal Mr Tanaka's political decline and probably cost him his position as faction leader. Mr Tanaka remains a Diet member, having won elections in spite of the trial. He resigned officially from the Liberal Democratic Party in 1976, when charges were first brought, but he still controls the biggest personal faction within the party, which is dominated by such groupings.

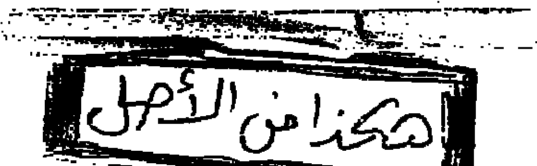
The Tanaka faction was largely responsible for Mr Nakasone's victory last autumn, and its members hold a great number of key positions in the Nakasone Cabinet and party power structure. When it was inaugurated, the press dubbed it the "Tanakasone" Government.

On the other hand, Mr Nakasone has much to lose by going to the country at this stage. Firstly, dissolution of the Diet would put him in an awkward position at the forthcoming summit meeting in Williamsburg. A decision would have to be taken before the summit.

There is also the serious problem of how the party would fare in a general election at this time, and how one would then apportion blame or reward to Mr Nakasone personally.

Despite generally encouraging results in two recent rounds of local elections, the Liberal Democrats would probably lose some seats. Two years ago, during the first dual election, the party won Handily (it now controls 284 out of 511 seats), but largely because of sympathy votes after the sudden death of Mr Masayoshi Ohira, the Prime Minister.

Mr Nakasone is not obliged to call an election until about June, 1984.



THE ARTS

Television

Playing to the stalls

Rupert Deen receives the visitors from **First Tuesday** (Yorkshire) at his levee – or rather, lavee – one toe coyly pointing at the cameras, hairy chest rising from the foam, and a copy of *The Sporting Life* temporarily lowered to permit one-way communication. First to his servant Harry ("Get me a Bloody Mary, lots of vodka, not too much tomato juice") then via his cordless phone ("Darling! And how are *you*? . . .") and then to us. "Life gets so terribly *crowded* on the phone. Takes me all morning. I do half an hour's work in the morning, and half an hour in the afternoon, then bath and dress for dinner – it's really quite hectic."

Graciously allowing us to follow him on this exhausting round, he elaborates further. "My life is geared round people looking after me. Once you've trained them people are quite good. Dear old Harry, 55 and hasn't been trained properly yet. But he's basically quite bright." The real problem, he complains to his hairdresser, is fitting everything *in*, what with ski-ing and fortnights in Mustique and keeping an eye on his racehorses.

Out on a shoot he waxes philosophical. "I've told you before, Harry, pheasants are bred to be shot and they enjoy it, labradors are bred to retrieve and they enjoy it, Welshmen are bred to dig coal, and the working classes are bred to look after gentlemen like myself." There has been a certain amount of nonsense put about by the unions (that the working classes have rights) and it is of course all wrong that they should have the vote (and even more so that women should have such a manifestly unsuitable thing), but these little problems will pass. Next stop a football match, with Rupert smiling benignly down on the crowd.

Wherever he is, Rupert is in his element. He scrambles gaily into a silk tutu and fishnet tights for a party ("I've got beautiful legs actually", with a flick of his feather boa) and he addresses Harry and the cook below stairs in Scroogelike tones. Harry's theory is that his mother dropped him on his head, but he says it without venom.

Did you, gentle viewer, feel venomous? If not, why not? "I think you're filming me because I'm honest and don't give hypocritical answers", says Rupert, forgetting for a moment to play to the gallery. But who wants an actor who plays to the front row of the stalls? Rupert is to be enjoyed as *Mr Cinders* is to be enjoyed at the Fortune Theatre, for his liberated and liberating preposterousness.

The World About Us (BBC 2) presented a two-year-old French film about the Afghan freedom-fighters in the Panshir Valley. Simon Winchester's travelo-guish commentary did not detract from the stirring pathos of clumsily-shot footage of freshly devastated villages and children whose hands and feet had been blown off by Soviet anti-personnel mines.

Michael Church



Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet open their Covent Garden season tomorrow with a newly-appointed Company Choreographer, David Bintley (left). It looks as if there will be changes: Bintley's next three ballets for the company are all to commissioned scores. Interview by **John Percival**

Making the music all his own

Grey trunks worn over black leggings, with a matching grey sweater adorned by a cheerfully young-looking portrait of Beethoven, are not exactly the gear you expect to see in the anteroom of the Royal Box at Covent Garden. But David Bintley had come straight from conducting a rehearsal of one of his ballets and had to work afterwards on another; and there are not many quiet corners where you can talk uninterrupted in the Opera House in the middle of the day when opera and ballet companies are both in residence.

Bintley has just been given the official title of Company Choreographer to Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet. Will it make much difference? "Not a lot, because I suppose that's really what I was already; but it does mean that I shall have more time because I won't have to dance so much, although I shall still do my Widow Simone and things like that. So over the next year I shall be making three new works for the Royal Ballet, and after that maybe I can accept an invitation to work with a company abroad.

"And all three of the ballets for next season will have commissioned scores. That's a tremendous risk, because I probably shan't hear the finished score of the first one until about a fortnight before the première, and I don't yet have any idea of how the next one will work out. But I find it exciting to work with composers like Panufnik, which I did before, and Gordon Crosse, and now with two young composers who I think are going to be really good.

"The first ballet is for Sadler's Wells in September. That has music by Aubrey Meyer, who is a freelance viola player. How I found him was that he rang me up, then arrived at my house in a tempest with a bout of flu, about 11.30 one night having played in a concert at the Festival Hall. I thought anyone as mad as that has to have something.

"We had been discussing a very ambitious project and decided to defer it for a time. Then this opportunity came up and he will have had only six months to write it from start to finish. It's an abstract theme, so it was not possible to describe exactly, but we have talked about it a lot and worked out a structure. It will last from 25 to 28 minutes (we gave him a little latitude because he gets carried away) and I am using nine dancers, five women and four men, all young and very good dancers.

"The idea is to show what it feels like to dance – how I feel when I am dancing. Perhaps it looks horrible, but it feels wonderful, and I want to show what how it feels *should* look like. We had a title for it, but unfortunately it's been used before, years ago by Roland Petit – *Ballabile*. So we shall have to find something else, but that expresses exactly what the work is meant to be: in a dancing manner.

"Then in December I am doing another ballet for the company here at Covent Garden. There is a seven-minute overture which Benjamin Britten wrote when he was very young, called *Young Apollo*, and Gordon Crosse is going to make a score based on that. That again is an abstract treatment, but based on the idea of a work of art progressing from the raw material to the finished product, with the muses as the various states that help it on its way.

"I had the thought of how earlier ballets like *Meadow of Proverbs* and *Night Moves* both had begun with music that I had known for years and never thought much about. Then one Saturday afternoon I sat down and listened to it, and at the end of the afternoon I had the complete ballet in my head. But after that came weeks and months of counting out the music and rehearsing and changing until in the end there was the finished work.

"The idea is that Victor Pasmore should do the decor for *Young Apollo*. The earlier work will have designs by Terry Bartlett, very simple: for both him and me it is a complete break from the complexity of *The Swan of Tuonela*.

"The third ballet is planned for about this time next year, again for the Sadler's Wells company. That one will have music by Peter McGowan, who is a violinist in our own orchestra. It has a plot, a kind of black comedy, but I'm going to keep it secret for the moment because I don't want anyone else to jump in and steal it. But it's a small work, all about a family.

"I do think it is important to have music written for ballet. How marvellous it must have been for Nijinsky to have Stravinsky write *Sacre* for him. Besides, all the existing music has been used. When I see *Night Moves*, for instance, that to me is what the music is about – but every choreographer who ever lived must have used that piece by Britten, so I have to tell myself no, the music isn't yours, it's also Ashton's and Cranko's or whoever.

"With my new composers, I've made them promise not to give the music to anyone else. I'll rework them if necessary, but I want them to be mine. And I don't want to work with the same designers that everyone else uses. Sonnabend and Georgiadis are already associated with MacMillan and others. There are thousands of young designers not being employed, and some of them very good: I want to find them.

"It's a risk, of course. To do *Swan of Tuonela* was a risk for my first three-act ballet. It would have been much safer to choose some bits by a nineteenth-century composer and have them orchestrated, with a simple plot and lots of *pas de deux*. Then I would probably have had something I could put on all over the place for the next 20 years. But I wanted to do something different."

What about his latest performing role, in Jonathan Burrows's *The Winter Play*, created last month on tour: had he enjoyed that? "Yes – of course it's only a little cameo, and I wish I could be more involved: come back at the end perhaps. But it's the first role anyone has made for me for a time, and I enjoy it even though it means spending hours doing that make-up for about two minutes on stage. But what I really like is to be the one who sits in front and gives the orders." He grins disarmingly as he reaches for his dance bag to go to his next rehearsal, but the confession has the ring of truth.

Rock

Ecstatic message

Little Steven and the Disciples of Soul
Hammersmith Palais

On the evidence of his second London concert in less than a year, one can say without fear of contradiction that Little Steven now leads the second most exciting rock 'n' roll band currently active. This is not bad going since, in the guise of his better-known alter ego, Miami Steve Van Zandt, he also plays guitar in the very best band.

The Disciples of Soul are a fine and necessary complement to Bruce Springsteen's E Street Band, in whose ranks Van Zandt earns his regular living and whose success has enabled him, as a sideline, to pursue his personal dream: the Platonic ideal of the marriage of white rock with black soul of the middle 1960s.

Since last summer, when they recorded their first (and, so far, only) album, the Disciples of Soul have become a remarkably exhilarating outfit, particularly well attuned to the demands of live performance: unlike most of today's bands, they are able to add the indefinable extra dimension which brings a concert to life, making it more than simply a rehearsal of their recorded works.

Some of this has to do with the warmth and humour of Van Zandt's personality, which has always been a delightful counterbalance to Springsteen's intensity; it is also attributable to the zest with which the task is approached, to the artfulness of the arrangements and to the professional precision of the collective musicianship. This is a band which can be raucous without also being messy, whose four-piece horn section can strip the paint from the walls with its heat yet never descend to mere callisthenics, whose singer can remind one of Dylan, Jagger and Smokey Robinson yet remain firmly his own man.

Van Zandt has, in fact, developed into a very formidable singer indeed. Wisely, he never attempts to sustain Springsteen's emotional intensity, but the power with which he delivered the trilogy of "I Played the Fool", "This Time it's for Real" and "I Don't Want to Go Home" was irresistible.

New touches had been added since last year, notably the female oboist who supplied a fresh texture to the guitar-based drive of "Under the Gun" and whose presence made the instrumental version of "Caravan" sound like a meeting between the Mar-Keys, Jimi Hendrix and Sandy Nelson at an early Roxy Music rehearsal; but the ecstatic message was the same, confirming a growing conviction that the Disciples of Soul's album, *Men Without Women*, is a genuine minor classic.

Richard Williams

London debuts

Instant involvement

Andor Toth was previously known to London audiences as leader of the New Hungarian Quartet, who did a Bartók cycle at the Queen Elizabeth Hall some years ago. The warm, sweeping lines of the Appassionato movement of Schumann's Sonata, Op 105, showed that his long experience had won him a capacity for instant involvement, and the subtle inflexions of his rich tone emphasized the structure of individual phrases and of the whole.

Bartók's Sonata No 1 is a severe test for both players, the more so as each instrument goes its own way. The expected authority of Mr Toth's performance was fully matched by that of his pianist, Jean Barr, the interpretation's relaxation and naturaliness reminding one of some of the composer's own recordings. Everything was comprehended and its meaning rendered clearly. The calm beauty of the Adagio was unforgettable, as was the fierce yet entirely poised intensity of the finale.

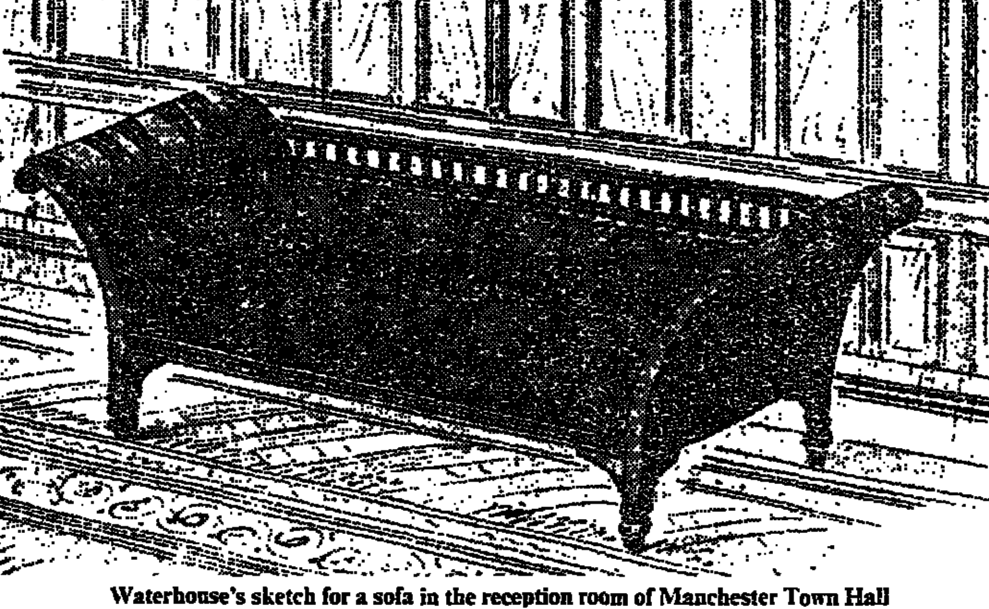
Something of a surprise was Saint-Saëns's Sonata No 1, this being shown as a work of greater substance than might be supposed. Mr Toth's violin tone had as much power as in Bartók's Sonata or Bach's Chaconne, but now it took on an urbanity that was entirely apt for Saint-Saëns. The Allegretto had a charming playfulness and the concluding moto perpetuo was faultless.

It is a pity that **Adelina Oprean**, first prize-winner of last year's Carl Flesch International Violin Competition, did not begin her debut recital as well as she ended it. Her last piece was Enescu's enchanting Sonata No 3 of 1926, subtitled "In Rumanian Gypsy Style", and this was played as to the manner born. Enescu's three movements have a marvellous piquancy, and make an extraordinarily varied use of material that is almost rigidly defined, or limited, stylistically.

The elaborate, constantly varied ornamentation sounded at once authentic and wayward, the folksy rubato was exactly right, and all this contrasted sharply with what had happened earlier. In Beethoven's Sonata, Op 30 No 3, and Brahms's Op 108 Miss Oprean's tone was small, seemingly capable of little diversity, and in the former work especially she tended to be drowned by the rather too enthusiastic piano playing of her brother Justin. The readings were sober and conscientious, yet without any sense of Beethovenian or Brahmsian style.

Max Harrison

● Peter Ustinov's *Beethoven's Tenth*, first staged at the Birmingham Rep in March, is to open at the Vaudeville Theatre on May 19 for a 12-week season, with previews from May 17. Ustinov himself plays Ludwig, his first appearance on the London stage for 10 years.



Waterhouse's sketch for a sofa in the reception room of Manchester Town Hall

Galleries

Alfred Waterhouse
Heinz

In architecture, as in many other arts, the ability to do and the ability to sell what you do are not necessarily found hand-in-hand. Among the major Victorian architects, Alfred Waterhouse was noted for his great practical skill in planning, his fearless exploration of the more violently and durably coloured surface materials, and, perhaps even more, for his skill in presenting his wildest projects in such a way that clients were bowled over and proceeded happily to pay for their realization.

If Waterhouse seldom missed a commission he seriously went in for (the Royal Courts of Justice in London were a rare exception), this was generally supposed to be the result of his superior skills as a draughtsman – an imaginative draughtsman, some unkindly said – and he was often accused of taking unfair advantage of his gifts as a painter to minimize the drawbacks of his designs and dramatize their advantages. Unlike most of his contemporaries, he never used a professional expert to draw his perspectives, but nearly always did them himself, and, if they were sketched by someone else in his office, he always finished and applied the colour (very important, that).

This makes the show devoted to him at the RIBA's Heinz Gallery in Portman Square (until May 28) peculiarly satisfying. For once we do not have to reconstruct laboriously the effect of the buildings from wispy blueprints and faded photographs. To begin with, any Londoner and most visitors must be familiar at least with the Natural History Museum's grandly variegated terracotta facade, the shocking puce of the Prudential in Holborn, the fanciful turrets of the National Liberal Club on the Embankment and the religious-factory effect created by King's Weigh House Chapel in darkest Mayfair. And, if the visitor has not had these sometimes slightly dubious pleasures, here on show are Waterhouse's own forceful watercolours, which are just as good if not better.

The show also includes a number of the watercolours he did on his travels, for fun or for information. And very capable they are. It also has examples of his actual furniture, his church fittings and even some of the china he designed to help unify the effect of his masterly Manchester Town Hall, where everything possible, down to the least detail, was created by him. There are also ground plans which show his grasp of the less glamorous aspects of architectural design, notebooks and accounts, and a mass of detail on the less accessible Prudential buildings outside London (how appropriate that the Pru should be subsidizing this exhibition) and the now sadly destroyed Eaton Hall. Even with our raised tolerance to the more ruthless side of Victorian architecture, it is hard to be sure if encountering Waterhouse is altogether a pleasant experience, but it is certainly like nothing else.

John Russell Taylor

Concerts

Carter's playful conflict brilliantly rendered

Fires of London
Symphony Space, New York

Britain Salutes New York has brought to this artistically overstuffed city a plethora of events, in art, music, poetry, film and dance. Yet few if any could be more satisfying than the three concerts by the Fires of London in Symphony Space. The concerts brought out the New York musical intelligentsia in force (including Aaron Copland and Leonard Bernstein), and demonstrated in a bravura way the manifold talents of Peter Maxwell Davies and those of his "house" artists.

The performances included examples from five of Davies's musical worlds – those of dance (*Vesalii Icones*), of monodrama (*Eight Songs for a Mad King* and *Miss Donnithorne's Maggot*), of chamber opera (*Le Jongleur de Notre Dame*), of pure music (*Image, Reflection, Shadow*) and of orchestration (*Kinloche his Fantasie* and *Renaissance Scottish Dances*). *Image* and *Jongleur* were United States premières.

The only work not by Davies programmed was Elliott Carter's *Triple Duo*, commissioned for the Fires by the BBC and here receiving its world première. This 25-minute piece, in the composer's spikily complex vein, organizes the playing groups as three duos (piano/percussion, violin/cello, flute/clarinet) and sets them to elucidate their own musics and to interact with those of the other duos.

The piece has about it a sustained playfulness, but one ever allied to Carter's underlying and often explicit sense of conflict. Thus the duos gather force and vitality through a long opening section of jousting interplay and exposition, reach a peak in a short period of relaxation and carry forward through a scherzo to a final *allegro fantastico*, where themes hurtle around the duos. This last section, though not a fugue stretto, has its summational power, and brings to a conclusive close what has been extrapolated before. The *Triple Duo* was brilliantly contrasted, immediately after the intermission, to Davies's *Image, Reflection, Shadow*, a more introspective and meditative exploration of the interaction of the instruments, with the percussion replaced by the dominant and dusky sound of the cimbalom. The two pieces were framed by the orchestrations of earlier music.

All three concerts were superbly performed by the Fires and their vocal and dance consorts. The level of playing never sagged. It constituted the most enriching and diversified music-making I have heard all winter.

Patrick J. Smith

Murray Perahia
Festival Hall

Murray Perahia has few rivals as an exponent of the piano beautiful, and to move from Brendel's Beethoven to his on Monday was to exchange an X-ray artist for the most flattering of portrait photographers, one who knows exactly how to sit and light his subjects to best advantage. Where Brendel seems to let one hear the music being composed, Perahia defies one to believe that it ever had anything to do with things so mundane and physical as ink and paper.

The difference was striking in the slow movement of the D major Sonata, Op 10 No 3, Brendel's search replaced by a dream vision sustained at the same even, elevated tone throughout and sung with the smoothest of diminuendos.

Then, in the finale, which Brendel fills with jerky insect life, Perahia kept up a classic elegance that became ever more refined until the last bars were swept into one unbroken sheet of mother-of-pearl. His one concession to Beethoven's awkwardness, a mounted trot through the Minuet's trio, was out of place in such a context.

With Perahia all music aspires to the condition of Schubert, and it was with a major work by Schubert that he ended each half of this recital. First came the second set of Impromptus, with the most perfect wedding-cake decoration in the variations and a quite incorporeal brilliance in the last piece. Later there was the "Wanderer" Fantasy, delivered from commanding strength in the bass, which was firm and clear, never clangorous. The songful episodes Perahia took as a gift to his rounded cantabile style; more surprising but entirely appropriate was the way he took his wanderer into a ballroom of glittering sophistication for the middle movements, thence to emerge with proud dignity for the finale.

This was admirable, but the most complete match of pianist and music had come beforehand in Mendelssohn's *Variations Serieuses*, done as an essay in how to be at once serious minded and unfailingly, winningly, pretty.

Paul Griffiths

Rigby/Daniel/Bosworth
Purcell Room

Fast-fledged from the Royal Academy and National Opera Studio, Jean Rigby has been busy this season at both London's opera houses, and on Monday made use of a night off from *The Gambler* to give a recital.

Her deep-bloomed mezzo-soprano is a constant and increasing pleasure to listen to, well-groomed, securely integrated and steadily broadening in expressive mobility. The burgeoning character within was, at its most delightfully apparent in Debussy's three *Chansons de Bilitis*, the budding, blooming and withering of erotic love discovered in lightly weighed words, gently blended timbres and a dark, numb chest voice.

Thoughtfully paced through the melodic declamation of Respighi's *Il Tramonto*, the supple inflexions of her voice compelled attention throughout the work's long narrative. Where, in three of Richard Strauss's "night" songs, the span was shorter, and the verbal colours were muted into shades of grey, the voice needed a little sharper definition and closer focus.

It could have been helped by the nudging of a tauter, more brightly detailed piano accompaniment then Nicholas Bosworth was able to provide. But Miss Rigby as yet seems happier in songs like "All mein Gedanken", or her delightful English and Spanish encores, where the music's own movement draws out the energy of line, as it were, over the charcoal tone of her voice.

Miss Rigby shared the evening with the oboist Nicholas Daniel. Together they performed a refreshingly muscular little Whitsun cantata by Telemann and a slick fun number called "I want to be a prima donna". Left alone, Mr Daniel found seemingly inexhaustible expressive richesse in his oboe, concentrating its own quintessential attributes into both the wide distances and biting immediacy of Schumann's Op 70 Adagio and Allegro, and reliving fresh transformations of voice and mood in Britten's *Six Ovid Metamorphoses*, from a wild Pan-ic terror to a remarkably imaginative recreation in sound of Narcissus's refracted and reflected image.

Hilary Finch

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هكذا من الأصل

Is drug abuse in Britain getting out of hand? In the concluding article on heroin and its victims, **Caroline Moorehead** reports on the alarming increase in drug-taking and efforts to deal with the underlying causes of addiction

The mind behind the needle

When Dr John Strang took over the regional drug dependence unit in Manchester in February last year, there were 50 problem drug users on his books. Since then, nearly 1,000 cases have been referred to him, 200 since January alone.

Not far away, in a town in the North-east with a population of 150,000, a research worker in drug addiction has recently uncovered 150 regular users of heroin: only 30 had previously been known. According to the Drug Indicators Group set up two years ago to investigate national patterns of drug taking, there are some 2,000 heroin addicts in the London boroughs of Camden and Islington alone.

Nationally, the figure has probably reached 30,000, having doubled in the past four years. One doctor referred to the new findings as a Pandora's box. Another spoke of an epidemic.

Today's users of hard drugs are no longer confined to Piccadilly Circus: the habit is spreading, from cities to major towns and from there to smaller towns. "We're catching up with London", explained one regional researcher, "just as Britain is now catching up with Europe and Europe with America."

Drug users now include schoolchildren, middle-aged professional people and many more women than before. City Roads, a short-term residential centre in London, reports that for the first time it is picking up 16-year-olds who have been on heroin for a year or more.

At the same time, drug use is changing. Apart from the many thousands known to be addicted to barbiturates and amphetamines, there is a growing dependence on minor tranquillizers (the benzodiazepines, like Valium, Librium and Mogadon) and an increasing number of the "cross-addicted", those who take whatever they can get hold of. (And who, now that heroin is cheap and available, take heroin).

Faced with figures like these, the Government appears to be emerging from more than 10 years' apparent inertia on the subject of drugs, during which time statutory services for addicts have not grown, and some voluntary services, already operating on a shoestring, have been cut.

Shortly before Christmas a report on drug treatment and rehabilitation appeared which highlighted deficiencies in the system. In January the DHSS, prodded by Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services (who gave his maiden speech on the subject of drugs) announced draft proposals to spend £6m over three years on "new initiatives for drug misusers". The sum is meant to be no more than an interim and special payment; as David Turner, of the Standing Conference on Drug Addiction, put it: "If the Government were really offering adequate money to develop appropriate services . . . the figure would have to be nearer to £40m". But since there is some money, where should it be going?

In 1926 the Rolleston Committee, appointed to examine the supply of drugs to addicts, concluded that addiction was rare and confined chiefly to people having access to drugs for professional reasons. The "British system" was born, whereby addicts were "managed" by the prescription of maintenance doses. At the same time was born an understanding that addiction was an expression of mental disorder rather than a form of criminal behaviour.

It was not until the mid 1960s, when heroin addiction appeared suddenly to be rising (from 68 addicts in 1959 to 342 in 1964) and some doctors were found to have been over-prescribing, that the Brain Committee recommended establishing treatment centres in national health hospitals which, alone, were to be licensed to prescribe heroin or cocaine.

At about the same time, the Advisory Committee on Drug Dependence, precursor of the present Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs, recommended setting-up hostels for homeless addicts, or for those who had recently come off drugs.

And there, officially, the matter has largely rested. Some 40 hospital-based treatment units, of which perhaps a third were in London, were set up in NHS hospitals, with a further 80 to 100 hospitals where drug addiction was at least partly catered for.

Professor Philip Seager of the Northern General Hospital in Sheffield, has 50 addicts on his books. "But we can only manage one or two inpatients. The problem is to persuade people that addicts need resources, when there are so many other needy groups, like geriatrics," he says.

The fact that so many clinics were situated down side alleys, in basements, Portacabins and disused storerooms was an indication of how little favour they found.

In the early days, addicts referred to these units were merely prescribed the drugs they were dependent upon, in the same form they were used to taking. By 1971 doctors were moving towards synthetic opioids, like methadone, believed to be less addictive. A philosophy was taking shape: addicts should be encouraged to withdraw from the habit. If that seemed impossible, they should be helped, "maintained" on drugs for as long as necessary.

By the mid 1970s, addiction to heroin and other opioids seemed more or less stable, but that to other drugs was apparently growing. Treatment units were offering only methadone (except to some heroin addicts) administered orally (with a few exceptions, those deemed addicted to the drug and to the needle). But doctors everywhere began to have doubts.

Was it right to prescribe drugs at all? Was addiction really a medical problem? Were other components – homelessness, breakdown of families, unemployment – not more important? Was the number of people coming off drugs so low (as few as one in five) because the real issues were never being confronted? Treatment units now began to offer therapy, sometimes making the methadone dependent on attendance at weekly sessions and refusing all "treatment" not based on the assumption that total withdrawal was the ultimate goal.

The voluntary sector, which had enterd the field of drug misuse in a patchy way in the early 1960s, had long been concerned with the wider problems. Better than anyone, directors of voluntary schemes knew that the crisis that drove an addict to seek help was born not only of a breakdown in health but also from desperate, solitary homelessness, or repeated trouble with the law.

Today, voluntary organizations offer two thirds of all residential beds for addicts (260 out of the 360 rehabilitation beds in the United Kingdom), whether on a long-term basis like Phoenix House in Forest Hill, London, (70 beds, 18-month stay, phased programme of return to normal life), or short term, as in City Roads (250 people a year, on three-week placements). "Our primary aim," City Roads director Giampi Aldaheff says, "is to keep people alive. If we help them live a drug-free life, it's a bonus." They also try to arrange for beds after discharge: of all addicts' problems, where to live is one of the most crippling.

Of the advice organizations, Release, started in 1967, has 30 to 40 calls a day, and the Blenheim Project, founded in 1964 to help "people in crisis" in west London, is now concerned almost entirely with drugs.

Far smaller in number, but in an age of cuts immensely important, are the private clinics that combine detoxification with therapy. Broadway Lodge, just outside Weston-super-Mare, has been open since the mid 1970s. Seventy per cent of its patients pay £364 a week in fees. The rest are subsidized either internally or, increasingly, by the companies they work for. The clinic combines total abstinence – from drugs and drug substitutes as well as drink – with intensive group therapy.

Patients stay eight weeks, but return for two consecutive days a month for six months. Two thirds of those who complete the course stay free of drugs.

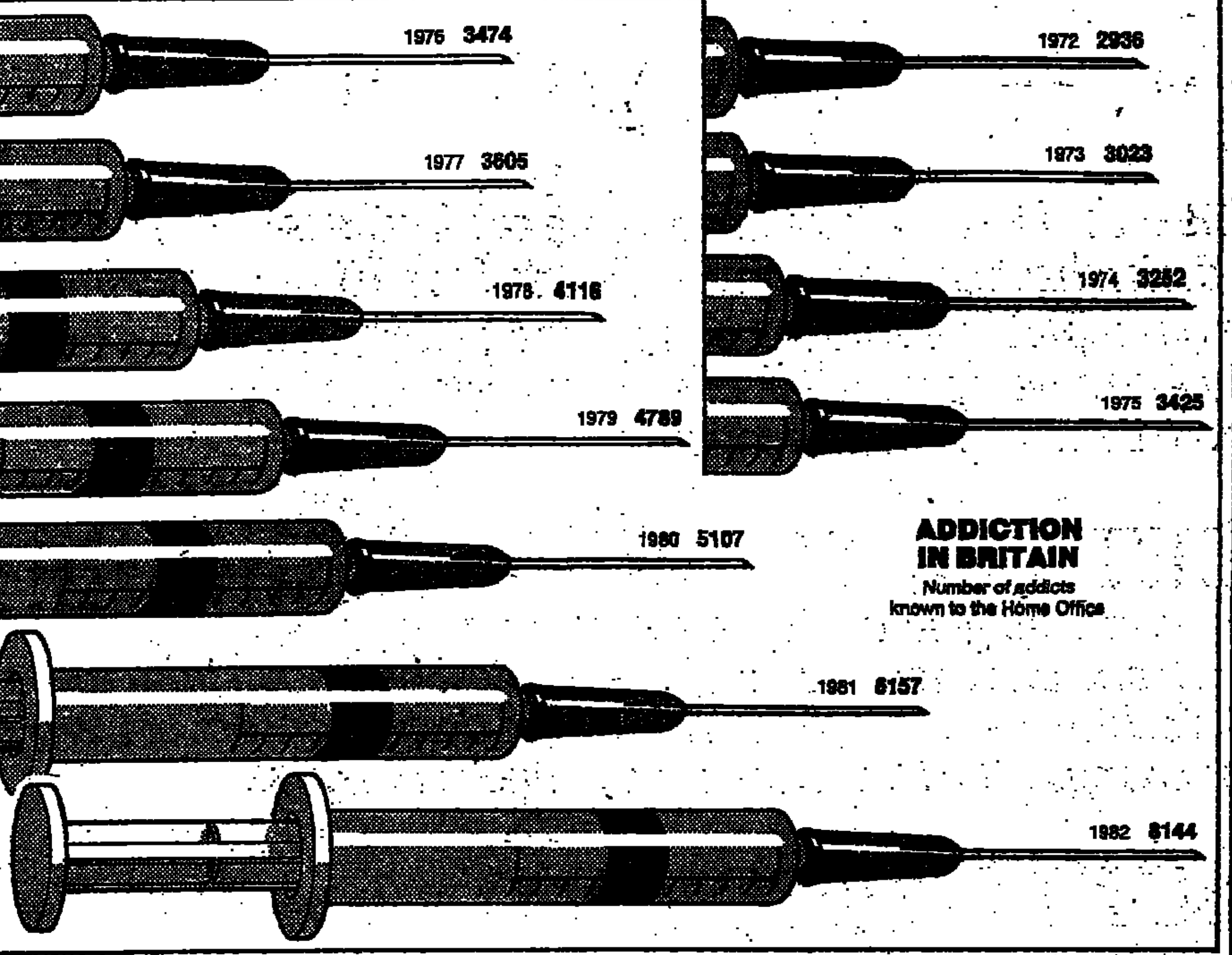
The community care is fostered by Families Anonymous, a self-help group, with branches rapidly multiplying around the country, and by Narcotics Anonymous, a movement born in a Chelsea flat three years ago, and very similar in aims and composition to Alcoholics Anonymous. Addicts meet as often as five times a week. They come to talk, to bolster morale, to discuss how to survive, day after day, without a fix. The goal is total abstinence from anything potentially addictive.

Implicit in the DHSS guidelines is a bias towards projects seeking to establish the nature and need for treatment from region to region. As one doctor put it: "While destitute and sick addicts will need residential care, there are many more who need day clinics and housing advice, and regular therapy, while continuing to live lives as normal as possible at home."

City Roads will ask for money towards a half-way hostel, where they can send people waiting for long-term residential places; at the moment they have to put them back on the streets. The University College Hospital drug dependence unit will press for a day centre with more intensive therapy. Dr Ann Dally, founder of AIDA, The Association of Independent Doctors in Addiction, insists that GPs could be coping with 95 per cent of addicts and suggests that some of the £6m should go on rudimentary training in addiction and in additional payments for doctors.

The ignorance and contempt that surrounds drug addiction may be changing. Irresponsible overprescriptions are giving way to caution; causes rather than symptoms are discussed, and counselling, rather than the ready prescription of "mood changers," is now being offered.

But this, says Steve Tippell of the Blenheim Project, is not enough. "We have, as a society, to get the drug problem into perspective. It *can* be dealt with. Some people drink; others become depressed. Drugs are only another way people chose to cope with life. Addiction needs specialist help, but it is not a contagious disease, and nor is it the slippery slope to the mortuary slab."



Kicking the habit: the addict's story

John is 26 and a part-time draughtsman in a small architect's office. He lives in Wimbledon with his parents and three younger brothers; his father owns and runs a small ball bearings factory.

"I was very shy when I was a teenager. I hated parties. I didn't get on with girls. Then I found that a bit of dope, a couple of drinks, made all the difference.

"It was two years before I got on to heroin. I used to buy it from friends and from dealers, mostly with money I earned. I would have stolen – except then I would have had to admit that I was an addict.

"When I was taking a lot, I tried to keep away from my family. I came in late, left early. I took odd jobs, then left before I could be sacked. Only when I was actually taking drugs did I feel the way I wanted to feel: kind, considerate, honest.

"One day I was at a party and feeling terrible when a friend told me about Narcotics Anonymous. I went along to a meeting and through someone, there joined a treatment centre. That was eight months ago. I haven't had a thing since then.

"I told my parents what I had been doing only after I started treatment. They were wonderful, very relieved that they could understand why I had been behaving so strangely.

"Now I go to an NA meeting at least five times a week. I listen to what the others say and can identify with them. No one laughs. I need the reminder: I see people walking in for the first time and remember how sick and desperate I used to feel. When I feel bad, I don't look for drugs. I bring the bad feelings to meetings. It gives me hope."

Josephine is a tall, somewhat heavy girl with hennaed hair and very white skin. She is 22. Her father is a fashion designer. Her mother works for an export firm. She has one younger sister, still at school.

"When I was 13 I was sent to a private girl's day school in Queensway. After school, we used to hang around waiting for the kids to come out of Holland Park Comprehensive. They used to have marijuana, and coke, and sometimes acid.

"I was 15 when someone gave me heroin. Almost at once, I found that was the cheapest, fastest way of getting a buzz. I had a friend in a pub in the King's Road and he used to get it for me. In those days £2.50 was enough to get what I needed. When I didn't have the money I stole it from my father's pockets, or at parties, from people's bags.

"I didn't realize I was addicted until a friend pointed out that I had taken heroin every single day for a month. I was 17. Then my mother found out. She blamed the people I was with and sent me to stay with friends. I took enough with me to last until she allowed me back.

"I started work as a trainee librarian. I thought I had the heroin under control: I just took it when I felt awful, and then I felt good.

"When I was 18 I started to deal. Just to support my habit. I had to get more and more to have the same effect. My mother kicked me out.

"One morning I woke up with hepatitis. That turned into glandular fever. I spent three days in a coma. After that I was always in and out of hospital. Each time I came out, I held out for a couple of weeks, then started on heroin again. I went back to dealing; I stole.

"Last autumn a doctor put me on to tranquillizers and antidepressants. When I felt bad I drank codeine linctus and then I realized that no day passed without at least one bottle of vodka. I tried to commit suicide. It was my fifth attempt.

"I have now been clean for six weeks. A private clinic has promised me a bed and I have just enough to pay for it from a small inheritance. I hope I don't have to wait long. I've got to hold on. This is my last chance."

Martin is a slight, soberly dressed man with short fair hair. He is 30 and lives alone in a terraced house in Chelsea. His father is a company director. A scholar at his public school, he read history before joining the Civil Service.

"When I was about 14 I started drinking with schoolfriends. At first it was just Friday and Saturday nights. One boy got hold of some cannabis. Then we started using alcohol and marijuana indiscrimately. The illicitness was part of the attraction.

"I was still at school when I tried LSD. In fact, we all experimented with whatever we could find. But the big drug was alcohol: getting drunk was acceptable not only to other boys but even to the housemaster who was perfectly prepared to tolerate the occasional drinking binge among 16-year-olds.

"Then came pills, stolen by boys from their parents' medicine cabinets. When I went up to Cambridge, cocaine, opium and heroin all came quickly. I have always found that if you want any drug enough and if you have the money for it, then *everything* is available.

"What was insidious was the way in which my drug taking changed. At first it had been to do with having fun, enjoying myself, all of us having a good time together. Gradually I couldn't control what was happening. I started relying on being high as a way of coping with any difficult situation. And since getting high made me feel guilt and disgust with myself, I had to take more drugs to feel all right.

"By the time I left university I was completely obsessed. To secure a regular supply of drugs became the most important single thing in my life. To do so, I had to lead a double life, keep up appearances for my family and friends.

"I was one of the lucky ones. My family discovered what I was doing before the habit cost me my job. They persuaded me to go to a treatment centre.

"Actually coming off heroin is physically no worse than very bad flu. But I realize that for me the addiction has been a physical, mental and spiritual illness. I have now to deal with the fact that I have used drugs and drink for 15 years as an escape from growing up, and from the real world. In that respect I am still today a 15-year-old schoolboy."

An overweight climber has no time to hang around on a mountain

The only way is up

Don Whillans, a wily old hand among active British mountaineers, has set off to spend his fiftieth birthday climbing the second highest peak in the world. The British expedition to K2 and the peaks of the Baltoro region of the Karakorum will be the eighth trip to the Himalayas for the former Salford plumber who for years has lingered in the top echelons of rock climbing and high-altitude mountaineering, a man noted for his sharp humour and unconventional approach, and now a sort of guru to younger climbers.

Whereas many mountaineers would be applying themselves to circuit training, dumb-bells or at least a foot-slog around their local park, Don Whillans rejected any such slavish preparations. He set out, as he did on previous Himalayan adventures, including two to Everest, some three stones overweight.

He has firm confidence that all will be right on the day. "I'm sure to lose two of them. It could be two-and-a-half, which will leave me just fine."

He has an accent as flat as the cap he often climbs in and his girth is set on a short, immensely strong frame.

His interest in mountains began when he was a schoolboy. Every weekend was spent exploring the dark moorland of the Peak District; soon he discovered his talent for climbing rocks. "I used to watch those chaps bedecked with ropes and think to myself 'you-folls could hurt himself if he fell off'." When eventually he tried he found an immediate gift for the sport and a singular curiosity for finding harder, steeper and more holdless lines up the gritstone edges. It was not long before he progressed to the bigger cliffs of North Wales, the Lake District and Scotland. His partnership with Joe Brown, a fellow building-trade handyman, produced many of the most bold and significant climbs of post-war years.


Don Whillans: "The Himalayas are extremely dangerous"

"Some of those climbs stood the test of time. I don't often look at guide books now but I did notice that a short crack at Burbage we discovered one day now has one of these obscure modern grades and it makes the lads cough a bit. If I lost a bit of weight I reckon I could still get up some of these hard routes. I don't feel any different but with two and a half stone extra you dont have long to hang around. Your fingers start to uncurl very quickly."

From short outcrops the logical development was to the Alps where Whillans and Chris Bonington made an early British attempt on the north face of the Eiger. That turned into a successful rescue of another British climber whose friend had been killed by a stonefall. His notable successes in the Alps included the Central Pillar of Frêney, the west face of the Dru and the west face of the Blaitière. He joined Bonington in the Himalayas on the first ascent of Annapurna 1, which was a significant pioneering expedition using alpine techniques on a huge Himalayan face. A close friend, Ian Clough, was killed in the closing minutes of that expedition.

"There's no two ways round it: the Himalayas are extremely dangerous – nature at its most powerful. Even the rivers you have to cross to get to the mountains are dangerous. People say it's safe if you obey the rules, but they are wrong. If you have plenty of experience and understand the place then you have a chance of getting out OK but there are so many unexpected, unknown things that can happen. People call them freak conditions but they happen every few minutes".

It is not the challenge of a particular climb or the adrenalin of fear that attracts him to the mountains. "I go there because I enjoy the atmosphere. If I wake up on my fiftieth birthday with the Baltoro River crashing past, that will be perfect. Joe Brown used to say I would never make 21, that I'd never make old bones. Here we both are, though, still cracking on at a respectable standard."

Ronald Faux

Selections from a camp garden of verses

MOREOVER . . . Miles Kington



Always willing to cash in on someone else's success, I have been pondering recently on the publicity given to the *Penguin Book of Homosexual Verse* and to the instructive book called *Camp* by Mark Booth. Surely, I thought, there must be a common denominator. It came to me this morning in a flash. *The Moreover Book of Camp Verse.*

No sooner said than done. The Moreover Poetry Computer was woken from its recent sloth and put to work. In went all the great English poets, and a lot of odd ones, and in went Mr Booth's book. A bit of humming came from the computer, then a bit of tut-tutting, then finally the encouraging message: "Ready to go, sweety".

The first attempts were disappointing. The whole of Milton came out simply as:

When I consider how my life is spent,
I find that most of it has gone on rent.

Stevenson's poem starting "There are fairies at the bottom of my garden" was rejected as being over the top already. W. H. Davies produced a small reaction . . .

What is this life if full of care
We cannot dance like Fred Astaire?

The computer helpfully appended this footnote: "I was going to make the last line 'We cannot dance like Lionel Blair', but Lionel doesn't quite scan properly, poor dear". Getting into his stride a bit, the computer came up with a longer version of Keats's works:

My heart aches, and a drowsy numbness pains
My sense, as though of late I had been drunk.
It all comes back! That party out at Staines!
That man dressed up like Cupid. What a hunk.
Was it a vision or a waking dream?
And what on earth am I doing here at Cheam?

Coleridge too seemed to appeal to the computer. When this shortened version of the "Rime of the Ancient Mariner" came out, I fancy I heard a chuckle.

It is an ancient mariner
And he stoppeth one of three.
"Oh, get lost, aged navy man
– It's sailor boys for me!"
He holds him with his skinny hand;
"There was a ship", quoth he.
"Forget it!" said the wedding guest
And joined the revelry.

William Allingham's long poem "The Fairies" seemed an obvious candidate, though again it came out shorter than I remember it, and not a great deal changed.

Up the Earls Court Station
Down the Cheyne Walk
We daren't go a-cruising.
For fear of careless talk.
Odd folk, gay folk,
Trooping all together,
Green jacket, red cap,
And dressed all in leather.

What finally persuaded me that the computer might have a book in him was the relish with which he leapt upon Walter de la Mare's "The Listeners" and turned it into a powerful yet somehow lyrical version of the original.

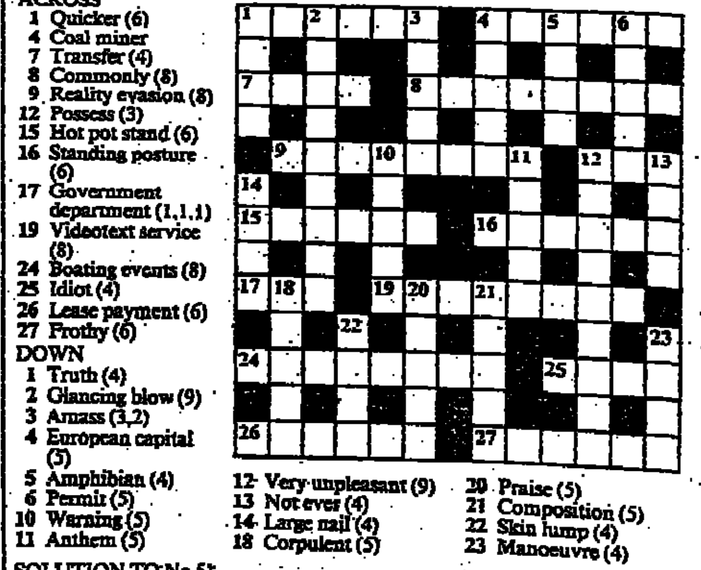
"Is there anybody there?" said the Traveller
Knocking on the moonlit door:
While he patted his hair in position
And straightened his tie once more.
But there was nobody there to answer,
Or if there was, they were dead,
And the Traveller stamped his tiny foot –
"Well, for goodness sake", he said.
Never the least stir made the listeners,
Though they giggled beneath their breath
And he fingered his invitation:
"Is everyone in there deaf?!
Well, tell them I came to the party,
On the dot of nine, as it said."
And he flounced away down the hallway,
Tossing his furious head.
They heard him call for a taxi,
And give an address in Kew,
And how they all howled with laughter
At the joke they had played on poor Hugh.

Exhausted by this little masterpiece, the computer sank into silence, then briefly revived for this snatch of Lewis Carroll.

"You are old, Shirley Bassey," the young man said,
"Though you still appeal to us guys;
And yet you incessantly go for high C.
Do you think at your age it is wise?"

I expected an answer to this question, but there came nothing except the sound of a far-off ovation and, from a slot beside the read-out, a huge bouquet of roses.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 52)



ACROSS
1 Quicker (6)
4 Coal miner
7 Transfer (4)
8 Commonly (8)
9 Reality evasion (8)
12 Possess (3)
15 Hot pot stand (6)
16 Standing posture (6)
17 Government department (1,1,1)
19 Videotext service (8)
24 Boating events (8)
25 Idiot (4)
26 Lease payment (6)
27 Prothy (6)

DOWN
1 Truth (4)
2 Glancing blow (9)
3 Amass (3,2)
4 European capital (5)
5 Amphibian (4)
6 Permit (5)
10 Warning (5)
11 Anthem (5)
12 Very unpleasant (9)
13 Not ever (4)
14 Large nail (4)
18 Corpulent (5)
20 Praise (5)
21 Composition (5)
22 Skin hump (4)
23 Manoeuvre (4)

SOLUTION TO No 51
ACROSS: 1 Loofah 5 Flap 8 Fizzy 9 Longbow 11 Eulogist 13 Peon 15 Wine vault 18 Last 19 Crochet 22 Martini 23 Siren 24 Clip 25 Nipper
DOWN: 2 Ouzel 3 Fay 4 Half sovereign 5 Font 6 Ambient 7 After 10 Wash 12 Gone 14 Suit 15 Wasted 16 Plum 17 Stink 20 Horde 21 Lisp 23 Sop

WEDNESDAY PAGE

JOANNA LUMLEY'S DIARY

A trivial thought for the day

I have kept a diary only once before in my life: it was when I was eleven and at boarding school. For Christmas, my uncle had given me a very handsome little book, made of dark blue leather, with pages as thin and as blue as airmail paper. I don't suppose it had more than an inch a day to fill in. My friend Sarah had a fat, red five-year diary with a lock and key; she was already on her second year and I can still remember the quiet discipline of her at the end of the day, sitting up in bed; grunting as she filled page after page with her neat script. I, too, would keep a diary: the very words "my diary" seemed so self-important, like "my doctor" and "my lawyer", whose only aim in life was, surely, to guard my health and to attend to my affairs.

The book would wait hungrily for me every night and I would assiduously record daily happenings and opinions. It petered out, however, after two and a half weeks: the last entry reads: "Fox went round house in snow. Missed piano practice. Mucked about. Spag. for supper." I can still easily recall the pug-marks of the starving fox going past the windows of the gym; I always missed piano practice because I hated scales and eventually gave the whole thing up and have spent the last twenty-two years regretting it; I still muck about just as aimlessly as I did then, only now I have less time; and spag. is, well, spag. So what's new, little blue diary? I hated to see the triviality of my thoughts on paper, so I never wrote "Penny sang flat in look anthem" or "Borrowed Boney's bra again: wish Mummy would get me one."

I can remember the good things and the beastly ones slide away. Once my thoughts have been thought, they evaporate, unless they are extremely marvellous, in which case they are paraded endlessly in front of friends and family. A journal, perhaps: a more casual approach (but that would make me a journalist and no one could accuse me of being that). I believe a diary should be truthful, concise and read by other people. I would need to employ a squadron of legal eagles ("my lawyers") to get me out of the fearful libel actions which ineluctably ensue.

Back to transport, but for the last time, I promise: I do earnestly implore as many of you as is possible to give up your cars and buy a horse. I am speaking here to the men: women need cars for child haulage and shopping, and we all need trains and ships. I will leave bicycles out of this, because I have always been afraid of Miles Kington and he lives quite close. Motorbikes are completely beyond the pale (how they can talk of Concord's sonic boom. Have they not heard the Midnight Bike Brigade hammering through West London?). But I must now tell you, gentlemen, the absolute truth: it is impossible for a chap to look attractive driving a car: sitting on a chair in a metal container, dabbing away at little pedals under the feet, clinging on to a little wheel, peeking through a little window and peering into a titchy mirror. Speak not of Lamborghinis or Rolls Royces. The cars themselves are splendid but you always end up with a person having to drive it. Put a man on a horse and (provided he can ride) feast your eyes on manliness and mastery and sensitivity. His very height is awe-inspiring.

His arms are free to do things with trumpets and swords, for we all knew that you steer a horse with your knees. I watched the Household Cavalry jingling and stamping through the park, each animal gleaming and each man more handsome than the last. Pressed against the windows of the Hyde Park Hotel, I saw them pass and my womanly heart was all a-tremble. It was not the shining armour that made the knight so irresistible: it was his caparisoned horse. I shall not be receiving letters on this subject, but I am prepared to admit that I look sillier than most, slumped in my second-hand Spivmobile.

Attended the Gala evening of the Young London Ballet. Slightly messed up my vice-patronly entrance by coming through a side door at the Festival Hall and descending the stair I was supposed to ascend, thereby nearly missing the pretty child with flowers who was to guide me to the box. 'Little girls in ballet dresses practising positions' (a line from the play we are doing) and suddenly past and present fuse and I am taking taking the Grade Two Cecchetti exam in London, wearing a short Grecian tunic, in a sweltering room lined with barres and mirrors. The children of the Young London Ballet dance on to the tiny stage in front of the orchestra, nice open arms, soft hands, long neck head up and smile, Joanna, smile. Now I am dancing at a concert in Kuala Lumpur, aged six, rocking a teddy bear in my arms and hearing two women whispering in the front row; 'Isn't she sweet' when I knew how fiendish I looked with my two front teeth missing. Generally there are not enough women to go round at board meetings, but I think a quick polka would liven things up before the serious stuff starts.

Finished the book. Finished rehearsals in decaying pink room. Finished being thirty-six and celebrated the fact with loved ones old and new. Received tactful warning that one's son and heir would be arriving from school for lunch but would be without eyebrows, having shaved them off for reasons best known to himself. Great Powers. Why? How could anyone do anything so dim? But stay! The memory machine starts whirring and, in an action replay, I see myself with black hair, white hair an inch long, an orange fringe cut to stubble, pencilled freckles, gold stockings, a Mata Hari wig, lime green glasses, hair dipped in ink, back-combed into an impenetrable bee-hive; and suddenly the loss of eyebrows seems a very moderate gesture. A son sans sourcils, hein? I shall rise above it.

The good food guide to parenthood



The well-planned baby: Mrs Dorothy Phillips with baby Nicky and Dr Paul Moxon

When Dorothy Phillips gave birth to her son Nicky on February 20, she felt both relieved and fortunate. She was relieved that Nicky was healthy. Her first baby, born several weeks premature, had lived for only eight hours. And she felt fortunate to be in the catchment area of one of the few National Health Service GPs in the country helping people have healthy babies by running a pre-pregnancy clinic.

Though it is common for women to seek advice on contraception, and more so to approach doctors for confirmation of suspected pregnancy, neither men nor women have traditionally sought medical help before trying for a baby.

Dorothy did so because she noticed a sign in her Yorkshire GP's surgery about a new Monday clinic, which her GP, Dr Paul Moxon, started in January last year. He explained to Dorothy that to investigate possible causes of pregnancies going wrong, he was studying the outcomes of those that were carefully planned. The clinic was designed to fill the gap between family planning and antenatal services so that during the foetus's most crucial period of development – its first eight weeks, when a woman invariably does not realize she is pregnant, she can make a special effort to take care of herself, thus reducing risks to the baby.

Pre-pregnancy or pre-conception care, as it is sometimes called, has existed informally for years. Any woman who mentioned to her GP that she was thinking of starting a family has probably received advice, and for people with special problems genetic counselling is available.

Recently, formal pre-pregnancy clinics have sprung up in hospitals but mainly for couples with problems such as epilepsy. Pre-pregnancy advice has not routinely been dispensed to healthy couples, except by campaigning voluntary organizations.

Dorothy says: "I was keen to get pregnant straight away, but I was persuaded against that, to give Brian and me time to get fit. I had a thorough physical overhaul, including a blood test. I had had a rubella antibody test the year before. The doctor wanted to know whether Brian and I smoked, and our method of birth control; couples on the Pill are advised to come off it six months before trying for a baby.

"We were encouraged to exercise more, and the doctor wanted to know whether Brian had ever worked with chemicals. I had to write down everything we ate and drank for a week. The doctor was especially interested in my weight, and concerned that I should not be slimming."

The questionnaire results were fed into a computer at Leeds Polytechnic. Analysis revealed that though Dorothy and Brian were eating well, they were not getting enough iron or folic acid for optimum health. They were advised to eat more liver and green vegetables, and Dorothy was given vitamin and mineral supplements to take for a month before trying to get pregnant.

They were also encouraged to keep up a mainly wholefood diet, which was not a problem because the couple normally avoid sugar eat no bread but wholemeal, and eat lots of grains, fresh fruit, and yoghurt. Both moderated their drinking and stepped up their cycling and swimming.

Dorothy became pregnant almost as soon as she tried. By the time it was confirmed she had no need to change any habits – she had done that months before. The tale ended happily with the birth of 9lb 12oz Nicky, the clinic's first baby. His largeness particularly thrilled Dr Moxon, who says there's a correlation between low birth weight and small brain size and the likelihood of developmental and educational problems.

Dorothy and Brian's routine may seem cranky, but it could soon become the norm. The Health Education Council is now in the process of revising its pregnancy literature to encourage all couples contemplating pregnancy to visit their GP three to six months before trying for a baby and to:

- discuss whether any drugs they are taking will effect a prospective baby;
- discuss their medical histories so that the GP can determine whether a screening for infection is required;
- have a rubella antibody test;
- have their blood pressures checked;
- give up smoking;
- review their diets;
- give up alcohol, or at least limit it to a maximum of two glasses of wine a week. Binge drinking, especially by the woman, is particularly discouraged: five drinks at a party are not considered to do the five-week-old brain any good at all;
- review their weight. The new thinking encourages prospective mothers to be 20 per cent heavier than was once thought necessary;
- do more exercise;
- review their birth control method. Barrier methods, such as the sheath, are preferable to the Pill;
- leave a six-month gap between pregnancies.

The move has the backing of the medical profession; a Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists report published last autumn concluded that it was "necessary" that "all women should be prepared for pregnancy before conception occurs". And the Medical Research Council is now sufficiently confident that the incidence of spina bifida can be reduced by pre-pregnancy planning to go ahead with a controversial trial to test the theory.

A change in policy in favour of pre-pregnancy counselling, will, however, impose a massive extra burden on the Health Service, and it is questionable whether this can be justified. Professor Murdo Elder, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at Hammersmith Hospital, London, says: "It would not be at all fruitful. Obviously you should not go round drinking half a bottle of gin and smoking 20 cigarettes a day if you're planning a pregnancy, but this is the sort of information the media can pass on to the public.

"Screening for infection would not significantly influence the outcome of conception, because even if the doctor were to find, say, a vaginal infection, and treat it, it could recur.

"I think pre-pregnancy care is justified for those with a medical problem, but not for relatively healthy people who walk in off the street."

The problem is, argue its proponents, how do you define healthy? Dr Philip Barlow, environmental health lecturer at the University of Aston in Birmingham, claims, for instance, "that the level of daily intake of both copper and zinc in typical western diets is very close to estimated minimum requirements for these metals."

There are even those who argue that while the Health Education Council's initiative is a step in the right direction, a gigantic leap is needed. Mrs Belinda Barnes is one, so four years ago she founded Foresight, a charity to promote pre-pregnancy care. Foresight has grown to 5,000 members, with a network of 21 doctors running clinics privately throughout Britain.

Foresight's programme is similar to Dr Moxon's, but a snippet of hair rather than a week's diet is analyzed to detect mineral intake. Foresight places great emphasis on hair analysis, but while Foresight doctors such as Patrick Kingsley are convinced of the efficacy of this technique, others, such as Dr James Withchalls, are dubious about it, saying they have had conflicting results.

Details apart, however, all agree on one thing: a little planning is a small price to pay for a better chance of a healthy baby.

Ruth Winter

TALKBACK

A matter for gratitude

From Anita Graham-Dixon, The Old School, Asthall, nr. Burford, Oxon.

I am glad that Beryl Downing's breast cancer (First Person, April 20) proved to be curable by a segmental mastectomy followed by radiotherapy. However, speaking as a woman whose only choice, a few years ago, between life and death was to undergo the radical alternative, I found her remark that "I could not have borne to meet myself in the bathroom mirror everyday for the rest of my life and be disgusted by my mutilation" rather insensitive. Also, it may have the unintended effect of frightening some women off making a decision which could save their lives.

I am as conscious of my appearance as the next woman, but I assure Miss Downing that a radical mastectomy, performed by a surgeon whose judgment one trusts, is something which one comes in due course entirely to accept, almost to forget about (as do one's friends), and above all to be eternally grateful for.

Restoring self-esteem

From Mrs Barbara C. Henderson, 36 Mills Spur, Old Windsor, Berks.

It was good to read of Beryl Downing's robust and positive attitude about breast cancer but I was sorry that she should say that she would be "disgusted by my mutilation" when she referred to the possibility of a radical mastectomy. I know that these emotive words may well have lowered the morale of those women who have had this operation and are struggling to come to terms with it and trying *not* to think of it as either disgusting or mutilating.

For those who do, I think the possibility of a silicone implant by a plastic surgeon should be considered, as this is often done either privately or under the NHS I have had this done, having had two mastectomies 10 and 4 years ago, and although one implant was very successful and the other not quite so, it is a real restorative to one's self-esteem to be "balanced" bodily.

Further information about this operation along with other help and advice can be obtained from the Mastectomy Association.

Licensing Depo Provera

From Marlene Winfield, Dalkon Shield Association, 24 Patshull Road, London NW5.

Dame Josephine Barnes' testimony (April 26) to the hearing on the licensing of Depo Provera throws up some important issues which go beyond the scope of the hearing. She complains of "unwarrantable interference" with a doctor's freedom to prescribe and the implication that doctors are "unreliable" and "act unethically".

Is our present system of adverse reaction reporting efficient enough to allow doctors the degree of autonomy that Dame Josephine seems to be advocating? One need not look back further than the Opren scare of last year for an example of the failure of the system to keep track of the side effects of a relatively new drug.

Contraceptives present a particular difficulty for doctors in prescribing because no alternative is without its risks either of pregnancy or to health. Therefore, a certain amount of minimizing of risk must be part of any advice given by the doctor. Unfortunately, as in the case of the Dalkon Shield IUD, there may also be some degree of minimizing of symptoms after prescription in the absence of a good alternative.

Although very few of those who have been injured by contraceptives would say that their doctors behaved unethically, there does exist in this area a need for very careful consideration of risk, close monitoring of symptoms resulting from use, and a high level or awareness on the part of doctors of the early signs of something going wrong. I would question whether any of these criteria are at present met sufficiently well to allow doctors the degree of freedom which Dame Josephine is advocating in the case of Depo Provera.

The history of contraception since the days of barrier methods has followed the pattern of new development – great demand – adverse reactions – new development – great demand – adverse reactions – and so on. Until a contraceptive is developed which can be prescribed with impunity or until a great deal more is known about the contraceptives that are prescribed now, contraception should not be an area where each doctor is left to exercise his or her own judgment however well-intentioned he or she may be.

Rise to a kipper

THE TIMES COOK



Shona Crawford Poole

Kippers are for proper breakfasts and high teas, both meals that many people seldom eat nowadays. Smoked haddock, simmered in milk and topped with bright-eyed poached egg is another splendid dish that muesli-eaters miss. Real finnan haddie, smoked over peat or hardwood sawdust, looks pale and bonny beside cheaper, gaudily coloured fillets. But its flavour is much, much nicer.

Marinated kipper fillets are a cold first course that anyone who likes smoked salmon is almost sure to enjoy. The finer the kippers the better the dish, but the recipe does work well with frozen kipper fillets – thawed of course.

Marinated kippers
Serves six
6 kipper fillets
120 ml (4 fl oz) olive oil
2 tablespoons fresh lemon juice
1 onion, sliced in very thin rings
Freshly ground black pepper
For the dressing
120 ml 4 fl oz crème fraîche or soured cream
Salt
2 tablespoons finely chopped chives or parsley

If the kipper fillets are not already skinned, lay them flesh-side down on a board and using a very sharp knife, work off the skin. Turn the fish over and slice each fillet diagonally into strips. Arrange the fish in one layer in dish, reassembling the sliced fillets and laying them closely side by side.

Combine the olive oil and lemon juice and pour it over the fish. Scatter the onion rings on the dish and a generous sprinkling of black pepper. Cover and marinate in a cool place for 24 hours, or up to two days in the refrigerator. To serve the marinated kippers, drain them of oil and lemon juice and arrange the strips of fish on individual plates. Top each portion with a few of the onion rings. Combine the cream with a little salt and the chives or parsley and spoon a blob of it on to each plate. Hand the remainder round separately.

Smoked haddock chowder is one of those soups that end up being lunch or supper on its own – provided there is enough for seconds of course.

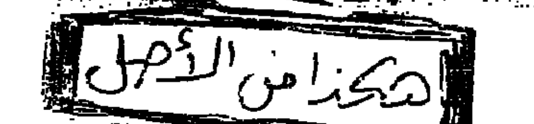
Smoked haddock chowder
Serves four to six
1 large smoked haddock, or 450 g (1 lb) smoked haddock fillets
1.5 litres (2½ pints) milk
40 g (1½ oz) butter
110 g (4 oz) streaky bacon
1 large onion, finely chopped
680 g (1½ lbs) potatoes, peeled and diced
Salt and freshly ground black pepper to taste
1 tablespoon finely chopped parsley

Put the fish in a pan with the milk and bring it almost to the boil. Cook the fish at the gentlest of simmers until it flakes from the bone. Drain the fish, and set it aside to cool. Reserve the milk.

Heat the butter in a large pan and add the bacon, cut in small dice or strips, cook on a low heat until the bacon has given up most of its fat, but has not browned. Add the chopped onion and continue cooking until it is transparent. Add the diced potato and turn it in the fat for a minute or two before adding the reserved milk. Bring to the boil and simmer, covered, until the vegetable are tender.

Flake the fish, removing all skin and bones, and add it to the soup. Season it with salt and plenty of freshly ground black pepper, and continue cooking until the fish is hot. Sprinkle with the chopped parsley and serve.

Tomorrow: The Americans who have made their houses in London. Why are they here?





THE TIMES DIARY

Double event

Jacobo Timerman, the former Argentine newspaper publisher, was on his way to the New York opening of the film version of his account of Argentine persecution, *Prisoner without a Name, Cell without a Number*, when he heard that his son Daniel had been imprisoned in Israel a second time for refusing to serve with the armed forces in Lebanon. Daniel, one of only two objectors ordered a second time to Lebanon, had said he "did not want to do to civilians what the Argentine army had done to my father". The proceeds of Timerman's premiere in New York are to be donated to the Mothers of the Plaza del Mayo, who agitate in Buenos Aires on behalf of "the disappeared."

Time out of joint

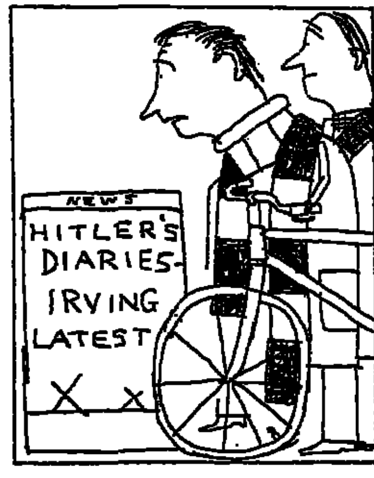
The newly published *Fisher Guide to Britain*, edited by the president-elect of the Society of American Travel Writers, talks of England losing cricket Test matches against Scotland, Wales and Ireland; puts Rugby Union clubs in Rugby League; and says of the former home of *The Times*: "The awesome daily, still going strong, was moved to a different location, but a bronze sundial by Henry Moore is set outside to commemorate the place of birth." Awesome daily is all right, and still going strong is fine, but that Henry Moore bronze disappeared within days of *The Times* leaving Printing House Square. It was sold by the building's new owners before our former management remembered to claim it, and now decorates the forecourt of the IBM Arthur K. Watson International Education Center at La Hulpe, in Belgium.

● *A sign in Alton, Hampshire, says: "Remember your nearest Job Centre at Cross and Pillory Lane."*

Offside

Know your enemy? The Danish soccer union has apologized officially for an information sheet it distributed before the European Nations Cup match between Denmark and Greece in Copenhagen last week. The sheet, compiled by Radio Denmark's soccer expert, Frits Ahlstroem, described sex crimes and other violations allegedly committed by players in the Greek national and junior teams. Greek officials had claimed a foul saying that official sports information should be restricted to "pertinent facts". Impertinent or not, Denmark won 1–0.

BARRY FANTONI



'I'll never be much of an historian. I find it so hard changing my mind'

● *Mentor Software of Sheffield have devised a computer program called Scrambler for teaching spelling. Their circular to head-teachers advertising the fact observes: "Poor spelling tends to be self-perpetuating". It then spells unduly "undulely" and in one of the exercises refers to the "Fauklands."*

Island home?

A planning application now at Guildhall will, if granted, provide the only privately-occupied Wren residence in the City of London. Filed by the building design and development company, Blashford and Peto, it is for turning the Wren church tower of St Alban, Wood Street, into a single dwelling with five floors. St Alban's was built by Wren between 1682 and 1685 but wrecked by bombs in December, 1941. The nave was subsequently demolished, but the tower stonework was restored and left as an empty shell on a road island in the middle of the widened street. Though the entrance lobby on the ground floor is only 12ft square, the walls step out toward the top, so that by the reception room planned for the fifth floor the measurement is a respectable 15ft by 15, making it an unusual, but highly desirable, home.



Another London tower, one of the city's best-known riverside landmarks, is threatened by a planning application. The Oxo tower is part of the empty Stamford Wharf on the South Bank just west of Blackfriars Bridge. Albert Moore, the architect, overcame LCC objections to advertising by incorporating the product name into the fabric. The magenta stained glass windows spell Oxo on all four sides of this witty Art Deco building, which relieves a rather grim stretch of river bank. It will be pulled down if permission is granted for a large office building proposed by the Greycoats/Commercial Estates consortium. Oxo lovers who want to put feet into the campaign to save it should write to 22 Russell St, SE1.

PHS

No law unto themselves

by David Lederman

In March last year a 59-year-old tax consultant employed by a City firm for a number of years was convicted of fraud. He had no previous convictions. It was agreed that the most he could have got away with was £800. He received a year's imprisonment.

As a result he was ruined. Dismissed from his job, he lost his pension rights and, at that age and with a conviction, his chances of finding similar work were virtually nil.

In mitigation at the trial, it was said that if ever there was a case for not sending such a man to prison, this was it. With our prisons overflowing, was not this an obvious case not to impose such a sentence? The judge disagreed, and the Court of Appeal agreed with him.

Anyone, such as myself, who occasionally sits on the bottom rung of our judicial system as an assistant recorder, knows the basis of this "system" of justice. A tariff has grown up for robberies of one kind or another: 10 years for a serious robbery with weapons; 15 for a robbery well planned by professional criminals; five years for a mugger who leaves a little old lady concussed.

But who created this tariff? The statutes give the judges an unlimited power of sentence: the penalties for robbery go up to imprisonment for life – not much help. The answer is, a gradual consensus among crown court judges, assisted by pronouncements from the Court of Appeal. But why 10 years? Why 15 years? Why five? Why not seven years, 11 or three?

To us, not serving the sentence, this may appear superficial, an insignificant juggling of figures. But to the man convicted, every year, every 12 months, every 365 days in a cell, these figures count for a great deal. And so they do for his wife and children.

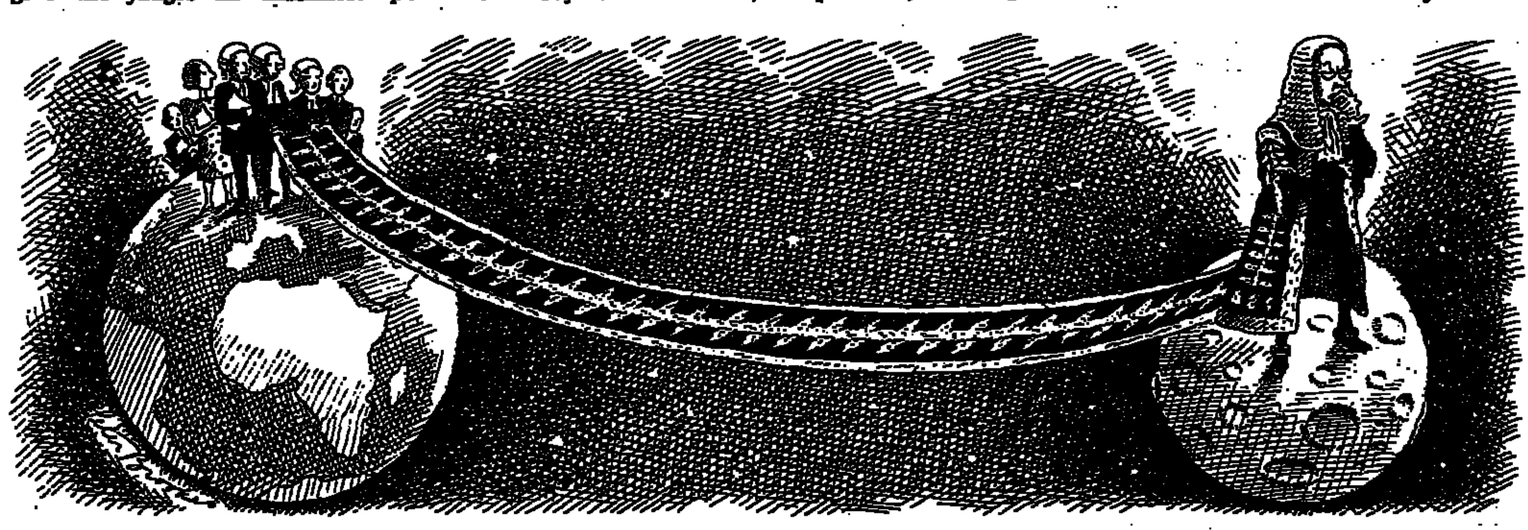
Whether the sentence is suspended or not seems to depend to a large extent on whether the judge feels the defendant would be "getting away" with it or whether it would make nonsense of a long trial.

The complaint that I make is that there is no proper system of the administration of justice. Judges do not follow up their sentences to see the result. No individual organization provides them with informed opinion as to what the minimum effective sentence should be. All they get are conflicting statements by politicians that they should impose heavy sentences on football hooligans, coupled with pronouncements that as our prisons are overcrowded they should avoid, if possible, sending people to prison. Judges tend to ignore such advice.

Of course, they do get some assistance. Probation officers and psychiatrists compile reports which may or may not influence the judge. He is certainly not bound by them. He remains isolated, conscious of the "tariff", and unless there is something extraordinary, he follows it. What more can he do?

The present situation would be improved, I suggest, if judges were removed from their isolated positions on the bench and became directly involved with penologists, social workers, probation officers, prison governors and solicitors and barristers on the shop floor of our judicial system. This should be compulsory for all.

It is no longer satisfactory to have judges appointed from the Bar (plus the few former solicitors) and immediately elevated into that remote realm known as the "judiciary". One learns a lot on the bench, but that learning should be pooled and shared with all those other people who have to look after the prisons. To achieve a real "system", everyone mentioned earlier must belong to one central organization – central in the sense that it forces us all to become combined in the administration of justice.



The Falklands: why we were beaten

As a commission of inquiry into the Falklands war prepares to me t in Buenos Aires, a senior Argentine officer directly involved in the conflict agreed to talk to Andrew Thompson of The Times. He insisted on total anonymity

The officer said he had been informed by General Galtieri – who is now in prison – of the plan to occupy the islands in the first days of March, 1982. "I would have been less surprised if the order had been to prepare a commando operation against Punta Arenas, the Chilean military base. It surprised me because diplomatic negotiations over the islands' future seemed to be progressing, and I was worried because the Argentine armed forces were not fully prepared for operations on the islands. I told Galtieri of my doubts, but he answered that the political and diplomatic aspects of the plan were well looked after by the military junta and the foreign ministry."

The officer spent some time discussing the attitude of the Falklanders to the Argentine occupation. "They had been brought up to believe that we were ogres, so it was natural that they would resent us", he said. "For a start, they dislike Anglo-Argentines intensely. The hardest line came from those directly linked to the British colonial system. Some young islanders carried out small acts of non-cooperation. And, of course, the presence of uniformed troops and military equipment was also a shock to a community used to living a tranquil, isolated existence."

Despite this, he believed that with time a good relationship could have been developed. "At one meeting, I told the kelpers we had plans to install a fishery and a seaweed plant, which could provide up to 50 jobs. One Falklander asked if the jobs would be given to Argentines from the mainland. I said: 'No, they would be for the islanders.' They then asked whether Argentines would resent such special treatment. And I said: 'No, because having the Argentine flag over the islands was more than enough.'

As for the behaviour of Argentine troops and conscripts, he said: "We had only minor incidents – our kids killing sheep for food, or entering houses without permission. In some cases, relations between the conscripts and the locals were very good. And I am proud to say that during the whole war there was no major incident, such as an Argentine soldier raping a local girl, or anything like that. We paid for everything we used. The Falkland Islands Company people seemed happy so long as they got their money."

Though not directly involved in the diplomatic negotiations, the officer said it was clear by late April that negotiations were not going well and that "some form of clash" was likely. When General Galtieri visited the islands, he said that the British recapture of South Georgia did not seem enough for United Kingdom public opinion, and that further actions were likely.

The sinking of the cruiser, General Belgrano, had effectively closed negotiations over the peace plan of President Fernando Belaúnde Terry of Peru, the officer said. "But I think it was a mistake to shut the door completely on negotiations then. Days afterwards our air force hit the Sheffield with an Exocet. Our government could have become more flexible after that, once we had shown we were capable of giving as good as we got."

The essential problem of the war, the officer said, was that it was impossible with the available troops and equipment to mount a proper defence. "We had to do the best with what we had. "We had identified nine or 10 places where the British forces could start their landing. If we placed important detachments at all those positions, we would be spread too thin."

The officer said the Argentine forces had suffered three big disadvantages: lack of helicopters, lack of long-range artillery, and lack of night-fighting experience. "After San Carlos", he added, "the British paratroopers marched all the way to the hills around Puerto Argentino (Port Stanley) in about eight days. They had heavy packs, but the task force used helicopters continuously to carry artillery and supplies. At that time we had about 10 helicopters left. Some had been shot down by Harriers. The largest, a Chinook, which can transport heavy equipment and troops, had engine trouble."

This, combined with the British artillery's greater range, drastically cut the feasibility of a counter-attack.

"If we went out to meet the attacking forces, we would be sending troops forward without proper artillery support. And if we spread out from Puerto Argentino, we would be extending the front and diluting its firepower. We have been criticized for not counter-attacking, but if we had moved out in that fashion, the British could have jumped over our positions with helicopters, cutting off our troops.

"We did the only thing that seemed possible in the circumstances: concentrate our forces outside Puerto Argentino, and meanwhile send out small commando groups to harass the British forces and send back information. Many of those commando operations were successful."

"It had been impossible to counter the devastating British artillery fire. "The British guns were equipped with electronic devices which automatically correct the range and direction after each salvo. Ours had a much smaller range, and we had to use the classic system of shooting to the right, to the left, behind, and in front of each objective before establishing precisely the angle of fire. By that time, they would be almost upon us.

"Like most Latin American armies, we are trained to fight by day", the officer added. "The British, however, could keep up artillery barrages and helicopter operations right through the night. Towards the end, the British had another advantage: continual night-time shelling from task force ships."

The officer said that General Mario Menendez (military governor of the islands), faced with the encirclement of Port Stanley, contacted General Galtieri to tell him it was impossible to maintain the position and that Argentina should accept resolution 502 of the United Nations. Galtieri had refused, saying: "You are in the field, you know your responsibilities."



General Menendez: "resentment that he surrendered"

General Menendez received a radio message from General Moore offering a ceasefire from 1300 hours on June 14, and after consulting his direct commander (the head of the Fifth Army Corps in Patagonia), accepted it.

Many Argentines, the officer said, resent Menendez for having surrendered. "But the battle was already lost", the officer insisted. "What would have been the point of prolonging the death and mutilation?"

The problem had been the triumphalist tone of Argentine press reports. "Argentines had been told we were winning the war. There was a climate of euphoria completely unrelated to what was happening in the theatre of operations. And certain people had been saying in public that the Argentine flag would never be taken down, even if it meant 4,000 or 40,000 deaths.

"Don't misunderstand me. I have never questioned the political decision to occupy the islands. The Malvinas (Falklands) were, are and shall be Argentine. I did my duty to the best of my ability. But it was impossible to win in our situation. What is important now is to defend the reputation of the armed forces. "That is what the inter-forces commission is investigating: what happened, and why. This has to be known by Argentine public opinion, which, taken from the heights of euphoria to sudden depression, has a distorted view of what happened."

A charge rejected by the officer is that Argentine officers did not fight. "That is not true", he said. "There were many cases of heroism. And some of our conscripts spent two months in trenches, in the wet and the cold, and when the time came they fought to their ability. The performance of army units was in some cases excellent, in other cases good, and in others not so good. That happens in most wars."

Having met British officers after the fall of Port Stanley, he said that "there was no real hatred, of the kind that existed during the Second World War between the Allies and the Nazis, or between the North Americans and the Japanese. The ceasefire was at 1300 hours, but the final agreement between Menendez and Moore was not reached until about 1900 hours. It is difficult to imagine what would have happened had agreement on terms and conditions not been reached.

"The British also seemed relieved it had stopped. Our officers and theirs were already talking in the streets, sharing impressions. They had quite a few who could speak Spanish. General Moore is an outstanding person, in professional and human terms."

Out on the quartiles

New words for old, by Philip Howard

Statistics are Bunk. I can see that that is a good provocative intro, calculated to annoy somebody, and provoked by the pretensions of statisticians, and our public passion for opinion polls. It is an agreeabe ironly that our generally innumerate age should be so enthralled by the spurious magic of figures. Figures can't lie, but liars can figure. Carlyle put statistics in their place 150 years ago: "Statistics is a science which ought to be honourable, the basis of many most important sciences; but it is not to be carried on by steam, this science, any more than others; a wise head is requisite for carrying it on. Conclusive facts are inseparable from inconclusive except by a head that already understands and knows." Statistics are a useful tool for some purposes, when used sensibly. They are not an ultimate truth in themselves. End of intro, beginning of story (Get on with it, Ed).

If we are going to have statisticians – and we need them – we should allow them to develop their own jargon and other tools of the trade. Unfortunately that is just what we don't do. Statistics are such a new and trendy science that their technical terms are irresistible to journalists and other bower birds of language. We pick them up, and get them wrong, thus annoying the statisticians, and obfuscating the important truths that they have to tell us. We are doing just this at present with the statisticians' words ending in -ile, spreading confusion, and destroying the usefulness of the words.

Here is an example of the popular misuse, from the first leader, I regret to say, in the greatest newspaper in the world, published not a million miles from Gray's Inn recently: "A broad guarantee to keep pay within the upper *quartile* of manual earnings." That is a striking use of the new vogue word *quartile*. There is a boring old word that conveys the meaning intended better, viz. "quarter". What the leader meant was "within the upper quarter", or, in other, statisticians' words, "above the upper *quartile*".

A distribution of values, such as pay rates or whatever, has four quarters and three *quartiles*, which are the points of division between the quarters. This was the definition by the founding fathers of statistics, who invented the concept because they had a use for it. It is not a concept likely to be of everyday use to ordinary citizens in their daily business of watching the bill being added up at the supermarket, or considering the odds in a by-election or the Boat Race.

The middle *quartile* also has the technical name of the "median": another grossly abused term. To say "in the upper *quartile* is just as wrong as to say "in the upper median", when what you mean is "in the upper half".

Precisely the same mistake is spreading like the measles with tertiles, quintiles, deciles, percentiles, and the other statisticians' words ending in -ile. These are useful words for statisticians in their mystery, though not of much use for the rest of us. It looks as though we shall destroy them and make them mean something quite different, for which perfectly good other words already exist.

Unfortunately the latest *Supplement* to the *Oxford English Dictionary* is making things worse by giving both the correct and incorrect definitions, each backed with suitable quotations, some of them from people who should have known better. Lexicographers are in business to record language, not to pass judgment on it. There comes a stage when a misuse has to be reclassified as a change of language, but it is possible to believe that we have not yet quite reached that stage with *Quartile*, *pace* Oxford. If we have, the statisticians are just going to have to invent some new jargon, which we can then misappropriate, misunderstand, and muck up.

Philip Howard's Weasel Words *will be published by Corgi on May 27.*

John Vincent

Gandhi, Britain's gift to India

Why has the film *Gandhi* become the thinking man's *Gone With The Wind*? Because it offers Victorian values, spiritual leadership (however suspect), a Christ substitute. Gandhi, with his Tolstoy Farm and his Food Reform, was a recognizable type of Victorian liberal crank. Only the luck of birth saved him from doing Arts and Crafts in Letchworth. He is a prime example of late Victorian secular religiosity. This is what the public hungers for but does not get from that decorous housemaster Cardinal Hume, or from that genial man of sense Dr Runcie.

The Gandhi phenomenon has little to do with India, that great exporter of moral conservatism to these shores (a case of coals to Newcastle, surely). Britain decided to forget India in 1948. What we like about Gandhi is that he, like Macaulay, exported our secular liberal ideals to India. We are admiring ourselves in Gandhi. To the charm of religiosity, he adds the charm of being the last western cultural imperialist.

Modern techniques go much further in denying India's identity. Some say Indians are poor, and therefore belong to the Third World, an economic category illicitly used as a cultural description. Others say Indians are blacks, and exist only in the context of a broader blackness. Both are ways of not accepting the reality of India; both are forms of cultural imperialism. One can only protest against such sorry nonsense wherever it occurs.

The film queues for *Gandhi* say something about public appetites. Not only does the public want to see goodness and wisdom, it wants to see those qualities exhibited in connexion with public affairs. Heaven knows, we have tried to cure this morbid desire. We have given the public the Consumer Society, the Permissive Society, free range of the Mediterranean; and yet they still want to see goodness and truth made flesh in public figures.

Longing for moral beauty should not be directed towards politics. But, and it is a great fact, it is so directed, at least among thinking men. Public life has to accept this. It was not always so. In the days of Pitt, Peel, or Palmerston, it was enough if you did the work. You did not have to set up as a moral teacher.

But in the last century, with the fading of aristocracy and religion, a new mantle has fallen upon premier and monarch. Thus the present Queen, like her father and grandfather, genuinely expresses that dutiful respectability which is the outlook that divides Britain least.

The Crown is unnoticed as a moral teacher because it teaches what everbody accepts; but in doing so, it fulfils perhaps the most important of all its national functions.

With prime ministers, the tension between job description and public expectation is much greater. A prime minister has to chair committees, to master enormous quantities of paper, to assess opinion, and to present a case. Anything else is really time off. It is the sort of job that would suit an energetic barrister. Morality and intensity count less than industry and stamina in the modern executive premiership. There is little value in a prime minister who is better than the ordinary citizen; a mildly bad man would serve better to keep the papers moving and the consensus happy with postdated cheques on the future.

Alas, the public will not have it so. It wants those Victorian values which were nowhere more widely prevalent than in the Foot family. Why, Mr Foot himself is a Victorian value, a surviving echo of the literary adventurer of the John Morley type. When Mr Foot attacks Victorian values, he merely shows a becoming modesty about the rock whence he was hewn. Deprived of an aristocracy which once towered above the humble incumbents of Number 10, deprived of any effective Anglican voice which is more than a Sunday edition of *The Guardian*, the populace turns to Downing Street for the creation of moral atmosphere. Secularization has raised prime ministers from harmless drudges to creators of atmosphere.

This is probably a bad thing, but inevitable. It is no use saying that modern society needs good managers if it wants something else. A supremely good manager, like Helmut Schmidt, may fail because he cannot create ethical drama. In our valley of the blind, he who attitudinizes best is king, while the Pitts and Peels do not command the respect they would in other walks of life. Our instinct for sacerdotal rule has survived, but has ended up in a comically wrong place.

In the United States, one simply appoints a Head Attitudinist to present the decisions of the great institutions of state. Here, the dilemma is easier to state than to resolve. If the public wants moral teachers, it will probably get only empty pretensions. If it wants management, it might actually get a competent manager.

One may accept that consensus, rule by consent, a sense of identity, and social cohesion are far more difficult to maintain than before. But that is all the more reason, surely, for not heaping these tasks on a prime minister who is in committee all morning, in the House in the afternoon, and reading state papers far into the night. In the end the answer is for the public not to expect from politicians what they cannot supply, and to seek moral teaching in a less implausible quarter.

The author is Professor of Modern History at the University of Bristol.

Michael Meacher

The great divide opens up again

One Nation has until now been an important strand in Tory thinking. Perhaps the single deepest imprimatur of the Thatcher years is not simply abandonment of the trend to national unity but the *extent* to which it has been put into reverse.

On almost all fronts, class divisions have been sharpened over the past four years to a degree unparalleled in recent British history. The pattern is similar wherever one looks.

Almost on the day the *Financial Times* Industrial Ordinary share index burst through the 700 barrier – last Wednesday – Parliament was told that seven million Britons are living in supplementary benefit poverty. The share index represented a rise of 163 per cent for shareholders since April 1979 while there has been a 60 per cent rise since mid-1979 in the numbers subject to means-tested supplementary benefit.

This graphic indication of the growing polarization of wealth and poverty is supported by other official evidence. Immediately above the supplementary benefit line are the low-paid, defined as those earning less than two-thirds of male median earnings. In 1979, fewer than 10 per cent of male manual workers were low-paid. By 1982 the proportion had increased sharply to almost one in six.

At the other end of the scale, the director on five times average annual earnings (now more than £40,000) is, according to Institute of Fiscal Studies calculations, about 26 per cent better off in real terms than in 1979, partly because salary rises at this level have well outstripped inflation, but mainly because of the very large income tax reductions in the top rate in 1979-80.

It is not only the market system, therefore, that has deepened income inequalities. Taxation policy has been used to reinforce them. A parliamentary answer given to me on March 15 shows that real changes in tax allowances during the past four years, over and above indexation, have left poor families – those below £100 a week – £45 worse off, while high paid persons on more than £30,000 have been left £3,650 better off.

The income-tax burden has thus shifted from rich to poor. For the average-paid family, income tax since 1979 has risen from 24 per cent to almost 28 per cent of all earnings and even more for the poorest families on half average earnings. For them, the rise has been from 12 to 17 per cent. For the highest income families at five times average earnings, there has been a large tax cut, from 52 to 43 per cent of their total earnings.

The biggest divider of all is, of course, unemployment. The manner and depth of the divide is not generally recognized. Unemployment has nearly trebled over the past four years but its impact has been far from uniform between the classes. Information for this comes from the EEC Labour Force Survey for Great Britain, though its latest figures relate to mid-1981. What they show is that when the unemployment rate overall was then 9.5 per cent, for professionals it was 2.1 per cent. But for skilled manual workers it was 8.3 per cent and for unskilled manual workers 12.9 per cent. Now the unemployment rate is 13.3 per cent overall, extrapolation suggests that the rate for professionals must now be about 3 per cent, while for unskilled manual workers it may have reached 19 per cent.

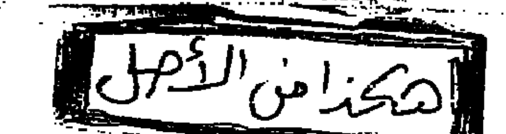
The financial impact of unemployment itself is also having a polarizing effect on society. Cuts in the real level of unemployment benefit, taxation of the benefit and, most of all, the abolition of the earnings-related supplement, have together reduced the value of unemployment benefit from nearly a quarter of average earnings in 1979 to little more than a seventh.

Similar shifts have been created throughout the welfare field in general. Mortgage interest relief to owner-occupiers, who belong mostly to the better-off half of the population, has risen from £220 to £240 a household over the past four years. Rent subsidies to council tenants, who are generally among the poorer half of the population, have plummeted from £275 to only £63 a household over the same period.

In education, £55m of taxpayers' money has been spent on buying places in private schools for about 5,500 of the brightest pupils from the maintained schools. For the other 99 per cent of children in these schools, however, public expenditure cuts have brought about, according to Government inspectors' reports, a serious deterioration in school buildings, book provision and access to special subjects for poorer children.

Mrs Thatcher said on taking office on May 4, 1979: "Where there is discord, may we bring harmony". It has not turned out like that. Class struggle was previously said to have perished in this country, lulled into oblivion by the blandishments of three decades of bi-partisan consensus. Now it is not only alive again, but very much kicking.

The author is Labour MP for Oldham, West. James Curran, whose column normally appears in this space on Wednesday, is ill.





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UNFINISHED BUSINESS

It is exactly a year since the sinking of HMS Sheffield followed closely on that of the Argentine cruiser Belgrano. There is now again naval manoeuvring in the South Atlantic. The Argentine fleet is exercising at sea, though well clear of the exclusion zone. The cargo ship chartered by a group of bereaved Argentine families is cruising somewhere off the islands, while still threatening to intrude itself into Falklands waters against the wishes of the British authorities. Another five warships are leaving Britain to replace those on station, with the changeover conveniently timed to ensure a maximum naval presence in the South Atlantic on May 25th, Argentina's National Independence Day. In the current state of play, that date could easily be used as an occasion for an official – or even an unofficial – attempt to provide some headline-gathering harassment of the British forces.

There are two separate, though related, issues here. The first is the lesser one: how to respond to the question of the bereaved families, since beneath the Argentine propaganda ploys there is a genuine humanitarian issue which has, after all, been met fully with regard to British widows and their families. Death in battle is a great unifier. Is there any reason why legitimate grief should need a passport?

However the answer to that question has to take account of the fact that normal courtesies are in suspense, entirely on account of the refusal by the Argentine Junta to declare a formal cessation of hostilities. Until they do Britain is right to insist that the Argentine mourners cannot make independent forays to the cemetery where their loved ones lie. These matters either have to be dealt with customarily through the Red Cross, or else solely by the British. Perhaps now that the British mourners have been to the Falklands and have returned, the British Government should offer direct assistance to Argentina's mourners. It could propose to send a cargo ship from the Fleet train to ferry *bona fide* mourners from Argentina to the Falklands, and back. In that way – at relatively little cost to the British taxpayer – the humanitarian point would be met, and the logistics of an Argentine presence on the Falklands, as well as the danger of that presence upsetting the Falklanders, would both be kept firmly under British control.

Behind the politics of grief, however, lies a larger perspective, characterized by the spectacle of two rival fleets lurking in waters where they were lately in a shooting war. There is unfinished business in the South Atlantic. All the signs suggest that it will remain unfinished for a long time yet.

First there is the fact that Argentina is still in the midst of a profound political crisis, which shows no sign of abatement. While it lasts there can be no question of any reliable conversation – let alone negotiation – with Buenos Aires. Argentina is still awaiting its own equivalent of a Franks Report, though that is not likely to provide more than a temporary patch over the deep wounds which lie on a society lacerated in every limb. The armed forces are split, the Church is split, political factions form and reform, smelling power, though still far removed from its reality. So Argentina domestically is thoroughly ill-prepared to tackle any questions concerning the future of the South Atlantic, whose murky and indefinite wastes were illuminated so brightly by the fireworks of the Falklands war.

Nevertheless some political voices in Britain can still be heard insisting that the Fortress Falklands option cannot last, and that negotiations must soon begin with Buenos Aires. This view is echoed, though less persistently, at the United Nations. In South American capitals it recurs, though with neither much conviction nor follow through. Sir Anthony Parsons, who led the British delegation at the United Nations last summer, writing in the Chatham House Quarterly "International Affairs" has noted

"the difference between the attitudes of many states as expressed in their capitals, compared to their public positions as stated before the eyes of the world in New York. On the Latin American side, so far as I know, little or no hostility was manifested towards Britain in the majority of Latin American capitals. This contrasted strongly with the flood of rhetoric which poured out in the Security Council."

Mr Cranley Onslow, on his recent tour of South American capitals, would have encountered the same phenomenon, and drawn his own conclusions.

The question of sovereignty is not negotiable. The Argentines have a way of referring to negotiations which conceal the fact that what they really mean is a British concession on the principle and a negotiation thereafter to decide the method of hand-over. If sovereignty is disputed it should be resolved, not by force, but by resort to the international court. In their hearts, members of the United Nations know that, yet somehow in their rhetoric they seem to forget it. It will be the only way Argentina will be able to persuade Britain to discuss the question of sovereignty.

Meanwhile the possibilities of developing the resources of the South Atlantic, and maintaining some kind of naval security in the region remain uncharted. That is sad, but not too serious. The question of Antarctica does not anyway come up for review for some years, and ideas about South Atlantic security – involving Brazil, Argentina and South Africa as the core – have been around for many years without any coherent shape emerging from their conversations. In the long run there is no alternative for Britain but to exercise quiet resolution and patience until a reliable and stable Argentine government emerges from that country's long night of sorrow.

POLAND'S LAMP OF LIBERTY

The May Day clashes between police and demonstrators in the streets of Poland and further moves against prominent representatives of Polish culture such as Andrzej Wajda have called into question the Papal visit planned for June. Western policy towards the government of General Jaruzelski is also subject to reassessment. Yesterday Polish government spokesmen maintained that the demonstrations would have no effect on the Papal visit. But it was also announced that there would be no amnesty for political prisoners, despite the request of the Pope.

Solidarity leaders called for a peaceful ceremony to mark the anniversary of the May 3 Constitution, thus paying tribute to the "memory of generations of Polish patriots who fought for freedom". The liberal 1791 Constitution was short-lived because of Russian intervention, and the call to mark it by wearing ribbons in the national colours, and by maintaining a one-minute silence at noon, was sure to be resented by the Jaruzelski regime, still smarting from the Solidarity demonstrations on Sunday in which a demonstrator was killed and several injured. Polish nationalism, strong religious faith, and worker discontent make a dangerous combination for the government, which it has shown itself unable to handle without resorting to violence. It would do well to heed Lech Walesa, and begin talks with Solidarity before the violence is reciprocated.

General Jaruzelski has proved unable to restore economic and social stability. Production is declining and living standards have dropped sharply. The numbers demonstrating in support of Solidarity, large though they were, form only the tip of a vast iceberg of popular resentment: only a small proportion of sympathizers are prepared to risk arrest, depriving their families of their bread-winner. Yet General Jaruzelski claimed on Sunday that Poland was "on the path to normalization" and said that the opposition was confined to a "pitiful fringe". He has shown no indication of wishing to reach a compromise with Walesa and other moderate representatives of the Polish public.

Thousands have left the party, and the new trade union movement sponsored by the government in a vain attempt to provide a tame substitute for Solidarity, has not even recruited the low membership level of the former official unions. It is a mere fraction of the size of Solidarity, which reached almost ten million before being banned. To refuse to negotiate with moderates like Walesa is to risk the escalation of violence and the further worsening of Poland's economic crisis.

Denouncing the continued repression in Poland, President Reagan has reaffirmed his support for Solidarity and rightly insisted that the raising of economic sanctions should be dependent on an easing of martial law restrictions. The West should continue to press the Polish authorities to end their violations of human rights and permit the population to organize their own trade union movement.

Any slackening of sanctions as an incentive should be restricted to areas of direct help to the people of Poland, such as health and food, and should be publicized through radio broadcasts as being no concession to a still unreformed regime. The visit of the Pope is of such importance to the people of Poland that it cannot be regarded as giving any measure of legitimacy to the regime, as would the arrival in Warsaw of a Western political leader.

In the Vatican on Sunday, Pope John Paul II spoke in defence of workers' rights, and although he made no direct reference to Poland, he called for greater "solidarity, fraternity and liberty". In a message sent to the Pope, underground leaders of Solidarity look forward to his June visit to Poland. They condemn the regime's "road of violence" and maintain that their movement is a "spiritual revolution" which aims to make Poland "a stable, democratic and law-abiding country, where human and national dignity will not be trampled".

Yesterday a government spokesman confirmed that the Pope had requested a general amnesty for political prisoners in his letter to the Polish authorities formally accepting the invitation to make a second Papal visit to his native Poland. The refusal to grant an amnesty may place the Pope in a difficult position, but it is the Polish authorities who are shamed. The Pope will surely continue to speak out against wrongful imprisonment, whether in the Vatican or in Poland.

DANGEROUS PLACES

When a climber is killed or a swimmer or yachtsman drowns, that is a mishap, which is sad enough; when someone skilled with rocks or with water suffers the same fate in trying to effect a rescue, that is a sacrifice, which is felt to be a still greater loss. A tragedy like that of Mr Michael Rudall, who died sheltering an injured climber from falling rocks at the weekend initially evokes feelings of anger beside the admiration: what a waste of a brave man; someone must have blundered; it shouldn't be allowed.

Second thoughts modify these reactions, whose implications lay burdens on the consciences of those rescued or expedition leaders which may prove wholly undeserved when the facts are fully known. There are rules of prudence which it is irresponsible not to observe when venturing into dangerous places – still more so when leading others who are less experienced. But it is the nature of dangerous places sometimes to catch all rational precautions unawares.

The more red tape is festooned over the mountains in the form of regulations to protect climbers, the less room is left for judgement. Lives might certainly be saved (some, not all) by restricting the high ground to those with official licences, imposing age limits, or announcing "the mountains are closed today" when snow is forecast. The Swiss authorities did in fact put the grim north face of the Eiger "out of bounds" for a period in the 1930s, but such restrictions could not be effectively enforced or even defined in Britain, where a morning's pleasant walk can be turned into a death-trap the same afternoon by a change in the weather.

Most mountain deaths are among the inexperienced or the obstinately rash, and training and publicity for the dangers are the best means of minimising casualties. Leaders of parties and those who appoint them have a special responsibility to ensure that knowledge and equipment are equal to foreseeable challenges. A disturbing effect of recent public spending cuts has been a sharp decline in numbers taking courses in this area, though there are signs of recovery this year. Over the last decade the number of people climbing or venturing on serious mountain walking in Britain has doubled, to about 800,000, while the number of deaths has remained fairly steady at about 40 a year. Each of those deaths is a tragedy, and no doubt some were avoidable; but it is a record that the climbing community need not be ashamed of.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Unquestioned role of the judges

From Mr A. T. H. Smith

Sir, Your Home Affairs Correspondent, Peter Evans, notes (April 26) the beginnings of "seismic changes" in our criminal justice process initiated because of doubts felt in Home Office circles about the efficacy of present forms of punishment. He reports one Home Office official as saying that the most promising way forward is "to question vigorously all proposals for new criminal offences".

One aspect of the criminalization process that is at present virtually immune from such questioning is the role of the judges. In theory, the criminal courts are expected to prefer the value of personal freedom when there is any doubt about how far the criminal law extends. The practice is rather different.

Recently, for example, the superior courts have held that the authorized possessor of a banker's card or credit card commits criminal deception if he or she exceeds the credit limit dishonestly, notwithstanding that the issuing house has a civil remedy for the recovery of the debt. They have also held that a person is "reckless" within the meaning of the Criminal Damage Act 1971 (and probably other statutes too) even though he did not appreciate that he was running a risk.

Parliament almost certainly did not mean the law to stretch so far. In both of these examples, there was genuine doubt about the scope of the criminal law, and in both it was resolved in favour of expanding the law.

One has considerable sympathy with the criminal courts, confronted as they are (at whatever remove) by the sordid activities of the anti-social. But in responding by extending the law, they may be not so much solving problems as creating the new ones of which Mr Evans writes.

Yours faithfully,
A. T. H. SMITH,
University of Durham,
Faculty of Law,
50 North Bailey, Durham.

Assembly line rebels

From Mr John Nye

Sir, Now there seems to be a truce at Cowley it is timely to probe the more fundamental causes of the problem. You report (Business News, April 27) the experiences of a Japanese assembly worker. Perhaps this indicates the paucity of *Times* reporters or indeed readers, who know from first hand the boredom of the assembly line.

I once spent six weeks as an injection moulder. The work rate is dictated by the machine, typically repeating every 45 seconds. Rarely does anything go wrong; when it does it is a welcome relief. There is no possibility of conversation and the monotony is broken only by occasional visits from the chargehand and the tea break. Under such conditions one becomes introverted and detached from the work, which though not unduly dangerous in this case, is not conducive to quality or interest.

Of course a lot is done to automate such processes. While they still remain we must either accept and pay for the eruptions of frustration they cause or seek social solutions. Resigned submissiveness is not an acceptable condition to expect from any human worker.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN NYE,
20 Court Road,
Tunbridge Wells,
Kent.

Under-age drinking

From Mr Graham P. McNally

Sir, I read with great dismay the article (April 25) by Frances Gibb, your Legal Affairs Correspondent, reporting a call by the justices' clerks for stricter legislation against under-age drinking.

I say dismay not because I disagree with the reason behind their decision, but because, once again, it is assumed that licensees and their staff are to use telepathy to determine a young person's age.

One could carry the clerks' demand to its logical conclusion and make the punishment for supplying alcohol to the under-aged 20 years' imprisonment, but it will not change the basic fact that until the United Kingdom issues a form of identity card, this law is impossible to enforce.

Yours faithfully,
G. McNALLY,
Managing Director,
Cornish Leisure World Ltd,
Carlyon Bay,
St Austell,
Cornwall.
April 25.

Getty Trust's concern for visual arts

From the President and Chief Executive Officer of The J. Paul Getty Trust

Sir, Having read the two articles that Geraldine Norman wrote (February 15 and 16) as a consequence of her interview with me, I can well understand some of the unhappiness expressed in the letters to the Editor in response thereto (February 21, 28). I will not attempt to refute or correct the articles in detail but I will state several matters for clarification.

I made it clear from the outset of my interview with Mrs Norman, and adhered to it throughout the discussions, that I would not engage in any discussion of what the Getty had paid for any individual art object, and while she does not attribute any reference to the price of individual objects directly to me, the tenor of the article, as interpreted by other publications and individuals, left the impression that I had indeed talked about prices. Suffice it to say that most of her "guesstimates" are quite inaccurate and invariably on the high side by substantial margins.

I made the reference to the state of conservation in your country explicitly in the context of the very unfortunate condition of works of art in many private collections. I have very high regard for the quality and professionalism of conservation in Great Britain and would not under any circumstances be critical of it. Indeed, it is of the finest in the world. My concern is that adequate resources be made available to that talent to train conservators and to do much-needed work to preserve art objects in your country that are literally disintegrating.

It is in this context that the Getty will be devoting a substantial amount of resources in an effort to enhance the quality of conservation through the establishment of the J. Paul Getty Conservation Institute. This will be focused on facilitating exchange of the most current information on experience and techniques in conservation, the advancement of scientific enquiry into conservation and the advanced training of conservators.

I also described at length to Mrs Norman our activities in enhancing art scholarship throughout the world through the J. Paul Getty Center for the History of Art and the Humanities. The focus of the center will be on the enhancement of art scholarship in its larger context and in relationship to the other humanistic disciplines and, most significantly, through a massive effort to make existing art scholarship and research more readily available to art scholars wherever they may be.

This is an enormous, expensive and frontier-breaking effort. It is part of our sense of responsibility to make a significant and unique contribution to the field of the visual arts throughout the world. It does not have the self-serving cast she gave it.

Finally, I described our efforts to enhance the quality of education in the visual arts at the public education level.

We will indeed also continue to build the J. Paul Getty Museum and its collection through the acquisition selectively of quality objects. We do not expect to become a large museum and we expect that a substantial portion of our resources over time will be applied against the other objectives I have already described. We are cautious in our acquisitions, and have a sense of responsibility for our impact on the art market in the interest of not wasting our own resources or those of others.

Whether I drink grapefruit juice or wear gold-rimmed glasses (indeed mine are silver, not gold) does little to lend substance or describe fairly the objectives and sense of responsibility of the Getty or its leadership in the field of the visual arts.

We at the Getty are prepared to be judged on our actions. We only request that they be fairly reported and interpreted.

Very truly yours,
HAROLD M. WILLIAMS,
The J. Paul Getty Trust,
1875 Century Park East,
Suite 2300,
Los Angeles,
California, USA.
April 22.

Third-party issue

From Mr Philip Goldenberg

Sir, The comments both of yourself (leader, April 26) and of Mr Norman St John-Stevas (letter, April 30) on the supposed unconstitutionality of an Alliance "Prime Minister-designate" have been adequately answered by Mr Vernon Bogdanor (May 3).

Mr St John-Stevas, however, in the course of allowing his political partisanship to take precedence over his normal standards as a constitutional historian, suggested that, if a person invited by the Queen to form a government failed to secure a majority in the House of Commons (in effect by being defeated on the Queen's Speech), then that person would be entitled as of right to a dissolution.

There is no authority for Mr St John-Stevas's proposition. The two examples he cites arose respectively after the formation of a new government in mid-Parliament (Campbell-Bannerman) and following a constitutional crisis created by the House of Lords (Asquith).

Neither of them is comparable with the position which would arise if, following a general election, the Queen's nominee failed to secure a majority for the programme of his proposed government. In these circumstances, the right course, at least in the first instance, would be for the Queen to see if anybody else could form a government that could command that majority.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP GOLDENBERG,
(Prospective Liberal/SDP Alliance Parliamentary candidate for Woking),
White Trees,
White Rose Lane,
Woking, Surrey.
May 3.

In Campion's steps?

From Mr Christopher Derrick

Sir, As an English Catholic, I find that this matter of CND and Mgr Bruce Kent gives me a curious sense of *déjà vu*.

We've been here before. In the reign of Elizabeth I, we were regarded as being politically suspect or worse. Were we not the allies and even the agents of a foreign tyranny, one that sought to extinguish the liberties of every true Protestant Englishman?

Many of us were executed as traitors on that pretext. In fact, they died for a straightforward moral principle: *raison d'état* does not justify the sin of schism. We honour those men and women as the "English martyrs".

Mrs Thatcher has not yet proposed to have Mgr Kent hung, drawn and quartered; nor is Philip II of Spain very similar to Comrade Andropov. But the new moral question is exactly parallel to the old one: does *raison d'état* justify the sin of genocide, in act or in conditional intention?

Catholic moral theology answers that question, as clearly as it answered the earlier one. It will be interesting to see how we respond. How many of us will act in the tradition of the English martyrs? How many will prefer to bend the knee to Caesar once again? And how many – too many, I fear – will find the question an embarrassing one and will try to have it fudged or hushed up?

Blessed English martyrs, pray for us!

Yours sincerely,
CHRISTOPHER DERRICK,
25 Park Hill Road,
Wallington, Surrey.

In camera

From Brigadier G. A. Hardy

Sir, On Monday, April 25, you published a letter from Mr H. Justin Evans which expressed his displeasure at the thought of being televised when giving evidence to a select committee of the House of Commons. Having recently been televised when giving evidence with two colleagues to a select committee of the House of Lords, I thought you might like to hear the other side of the coin. None of us felt in any way inhibited by the television team, who carried out their task quite unobtrusively.

At one time the Chairman, Lord Shackleton, asked the team leader if they had nearly finished televising, to which came the reply: "No my Lord, the proceedings are really warming up". This was a very fair indication of the general atmosphere we experienced for more than two hours whilst giving evidence: frank, friendly, critical and forthright when necessary, contradictory amongst ourselves on occasions but at no time inhibited either by the presence of their Lordships or the cameras.

Add to this the dignity and good order which such a place and event warranted and surely you have precisely the communication required between Parliament and people which from time to time needs to be seen.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE HARDY,
Deputy Director & Keeper of the Map Room,
Royal Geographical Society,
Kensington Gore, SW7.
April 27.

Mobile homes

From the Director of the National Consumer Council

Sir, On Thursday the remaining stages of the Mobile Homes Bill will be taken in the House of Commons. Attention will be focused upon a series of amendments to the Bill which have been brought forward by the Government. These will make significant changes to the Bill's structure so as to ensure that the rights intended for mobile home occupiers, such as security of tenure and the right to sell their homes on site, will be available in practice.

For several months the National Consumer Council has been pressing for changes to the Bill along these lines and is therefore delighted that the Government has responded so positively to the reservations that were widely expressed about the original proposals.

One important point remains outstanding, however. If a site owner applies to a court for the termination of an occupier's agreement the court will have no discretion in the matter. If there has been an unremedied breach of any term of the agreement, the court will have to order termination.

The court will have to do this even where it is clear that this would be quite unreasonable, given that termination of an agreement will usually lead to eviction and complete loss of investment for the occupier. It will not matter that the court considers the broken term to have been minor or unreasonable or to have been unreasonably enforced.

This denial of any discretion to the court is in complete contrast to the protection available to those who have a leasehold interest in their homes or who rent them from a public or private-sector landlord.

When forfeiture of a lease is threatened the lessee can apply for relief as to which the court has a wide discretion. Similarly, a court can usually only order up possession of a rented dwelling if it considers that it would be reasonable to do so. Those who are familiar with the work of the county court know how important these discretions are. That is undoubtedly why the Law Society has also urged that the same safeguard should be available for mobile home occupiers.

Mobile homes are usually fixed structures in all but name. Their owner-occupiers are often elderly and in a poor position to look after their own interests. We are at a loss to understand why this small, but vulnerable group of residents should be denied the same safeguard as has been available for many years to lessees and to tenants.

There are few things more devastating to a family than the loss of the home. It is not too late for the Government to give the judges a residual discretion as to whether or not a mobile home agreement should be terminated.

Yours sincerely,
JEREMY MITCHELL, Director,
National Consumer Council,
18 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1.
May 30.

Milage no object in case of peril

From Mr Eric Korn

Sir, In his address to Congress, President Reagan illuminated the perils of the Central American conflict by pointing out that El Salvador is nearer to Texas than Texas is to Massachusetts; Nicaragua is as close to Miami as Miami is to Washington. This would seem to contain an implicit claim to a "security zone" around a state equivalent to that state's greatest internal dimension.

This is a particularly foolish claim to make if one is engaged in a global controversy with the Soviet Union and shows a particular insensitivity to the USA's allies. London is nearer to Lvov than Lvov is to Kazan; Rome is nearer to Odessa than Odessa is to Gorki; Kabul is closer to Tashkent than Tashkent is to anywhere you care to mention; for the matter of that, Los Angeles is closer to Anadyr, in easternmost Siberia, than that place is to Moscow, and the USSR's "sphere of influence" would include most of the planet except for South America, Southern Africa and Australasia.

Sir, a man's "front yard" does not include the house next door, no matter how large his property. A people's right to resist oppression is inalienable, whether in Warsaw or in Salvador.

Yours etc,
ERIC KORN,
51 Lady Margaret Road, NW5.
April 30.

Probation service

From Mrs P. A. Stowe

Sir, Re your article on April 26 regarding the probation officers' one day strike; as a serving probation officer who is not a member of NAPO and who did not take part in the strike, I am writing to say how utterly offensive I found the contents therein.

I would like to point out that those probation officers belonging to NAPO who withdrew their services on April 27 did so *not* for their own interests but because they are most concerned for the future quality of the probation service. Part of our service's strength is that it has always attracted both young graduates and mid-life career changers, thus bringing into the service a wide variety of skills and experiences.

The average reduction in trainees' salaries of £437 per annum must surely prohibit some potential applicants from undertaking training. Society generally should be concerned about the future quality of our service, so I fail to see how this can be described as a "narrow issue".

Additionally, I would point out that NAPO has never instigated strike action before, and on this occasion notified all appropriate persons well in advance, and certainly in Surrey they went to great lengths to ensure that every probation office and court would be manned. My colleagues who took part lost a day's pay, plus incurring travelling expenses.

Where, therefore, is the self-righteousness you write of and how have my colleagues let down clients, courts and society?

Yours faithfully,
PATRICIA A. STOWE,
45 Lagham Road,
South Godstone,
Surrey.
April 28.

A friend of St Helena

From M Gilbert Martineau

Sir, With reference to the article of March 19, "Wind of change in Britain's forgotten Falklands", I wish to state that the author, Mr Michael Croft, Director of the National Youth Theatre, came to St Helena with a letter of introduction from a London friend, that I subsequently entertained him on several occasions and discussed with him the possibility of making a stage adaptation of my essay on Lord Byron, but that I did not give him an interview, especially on the subject of "change", development or local politics in general.

I therefore deny strongly the words attributed to me in relation with the future of the island.

My feelings towards the people among whom I have lived for so long – of my own choice – are well known: I hold them in high esteem and am proud to be their friend, to the extent of considering myself as one of them.

Yours faithfully,
G. MARTINEAU
(French Consul, St Helena),
15 Rue du Corneau,
17590-Ars-en-Ré,
France.
April 19.

Gaining sanctuary

From Mr Douglas B. Hague

Sir, A friend of mine recently had her car stolen and it has not been recovered. Acting on my suggestion she placed an advertisement in the motoring columns of a local paper, requesting that her brief-case, containing personal items and files on which she was working, be left in any church porch. This the thieves did.

Yours hopefully,
DOUGLAS B. HAGUE,
Maesglas,
Llanafan,
Aberystwyth, Dyfed

Out in the cold

From Mr Jeremy Isaacs

Sir, On a wet Bank holiday, thousands, including many visitors to London, found the museums and galleries shut. Why?

Your faithfully,
JEREMY ISAACS,
66 Wavendon Avenue, W4.
May 3.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
May 3: The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, M P (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of The Queen this evening.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the English-Speaking Union, this evening attended a Reception to mark the retirement of the Chairman, Sir Patrick Dean, at Dartmouth House, London, W1.

His Royal Highness, President of the National Playing Fields Association, attended the Première of *Educating Rita* at the Leicester Square Theatre, WC2.

Mr Brian McGrath was in attendance.

The Queen was represented by the Lord Glenarthur (Lord in Waiting) at the Memorial Service for the Viscount Boyd of Merton (former Cabinet Minister) which was held in Westminster Abbey today.

The Duke of Edinburgh was represented by Vice-Admiral Sir Patrick Bayly.

The Prince of Wales was represented by Squadron Leader Sir David Checketts.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips was represented by Mrs Giles Witherington. The Hon Mary Morrison has succeeded Lady Susan Hussey as Lady in Waiting to The Queen.

CLARENCE HOUSE
May 3: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was present this evening at a Gala Performance of *Manon Lescaut* given in aid of the Royal Opera Benevolent Fund at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden.

The Dowager Viscountess Hambleden and Captain Alastair Aird were in attendance.

Her Majesty was represented by the Earl of Dalhousie at the Memorial Service for the Viscount Boyd of Merton which was held in Westminster Abbey today.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 3: The Duke of Gloucester as Patron, was present this evening at a Reception given by the Denstone Expedition to Inaccessible Island at the Royal Geographical Society, Kensington Gore, London.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

His Royal Highness was represented by Sir Denis Hamilton at the Memorial Service for the Viscount Boyd of Merton which was held in Westminster Abbey today.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
May 3: Princess Alexandra was represented by the Hon Angus Ogilvy at the Memorial Service for the Viscount Boyd of Merton which was held in Westminster Abbey today.

A memorial service for Marquess Camden will be held today at noon in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks.

Lord and Lady Boyd-Carpenter regret they were unable to attend the memorial service for Viscount Boyd of Merton in Westminster Abbey yesterday owing to a business trip to Australia.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Langley will be held in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, tomorrow at noon.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr D. V. M. Mallet and the Hon L. Aitken
The engagement is announced between David, youngest son of the late Sir Victor Mallet and of Lady Mallet, of Wittersham House, Wittersham, Kent, and Laura, daughter of Sir Max and Lady Aitken, of Mickleham Downs House, Dorking, Surrey.

Mr J. W. F. Fagan and Miss S. A. Hume
The engagement is announced between John Willoughby Feltrim, younger son of the late Dr R. F. Fagan and of Mrs Fagan, Watersplash Farm, Fulmer, Buckinghamshire, and Susan Ann, younger daughter of the late Colonel J. L. Hume and of Mrs Hume, Olivers Green, Hartley Wintney, Hampshire.

Mr J. N. Flatt and Miss S. E. M. Fowler
The marriage between John, son of Mr and Mrs P. N. Flatt, Nairobi, Kenya, and Sue, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. G. F. Fowler, Whitley, Cheshire, will take place on May 7, 1983.

Mr F. P. Jones and Miss S. M. Earnshaw
The engagement is announced between Frederick Peter, son of Mr and Mrs F. B. Jones, of Hamilton, New Zealand, and Susan Mary, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs R. A. Earnshaw, of West Moors, Dorset (formerly of Kenton, Harrow).

Mr K. R. Kesterton and Miss H. E. Hindley
The engagement is announced between Roderick, second son of Mr and Mrs B. C. Kesterton, of Esher, Surrey, and Rachel, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Hindley, of Oxenhope, West Yorkshire.

Dr A. G. Walker and Dr M. L. Kassam
The engagement is announced between Alexander, son of Dr G. G. Walker and the late Mrs P. J. Walker, of Oulton Broad, Suffolk, and Laki, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Kassam, of Northwood, Middlesex.



Mr Edward Heath and Mr Harold Macmillan meeting the Hon Mrs Mark Lennox-Boyd, daughter-in-law of Viscount Boyd of Merton, outside Westminster Abbey yesterday.

Memorial service

Senior Tories salute Lord Boyd

Viscount Boyd of Merton, CH
The Queen was represented by Lord Glenarthur, the Duke of Edinburgh by Vice-Admiral Sir Patrick Bayly and Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother by the Earl of Dalhousie at a memorial service for Viscount Boyd of Merton, CH, held yesterday in Westminster Abbey.

The Prince of Wales was represented by Squadron Leader Sir David Checketts, Princess Anne by Mr Giles Witherington, the Duke of Gloucester by Sir Denis Hamilton and Princess Alexandra by the Hon Angus Ogilvy.

The Dean of Westminster officiated, assisted by the Rev Alan Luff and the Very Rev Eric Heaton. The Prime Minister and the Hon Christopher Lennox-Boyd (son) read the lessons and the Hon Mark Lennox-Boyd, MP (son) read from the works of Canon Henry Scott Holland. Viscount Boyd of Merton (son) said a special prayer and Lord Home of the Hirsel gave an address.

Viscount Boyd's orders and decoration were carried by the Hon Benjamin Lennox-Boyd (grandson).

The Bishop of London, the Bishop of Truro, the Right Rev E. Knapp-Fisher, the Right Rev Launcelot Fleming, the Ven George Temple, Canon Trevor Beeson, the Rev Donald Harris, the Rev R. Matthews and the Rev Charles Taylor were robed and in the Sacrarium.

The Lord Chancellor, the President of the Council and Mrs Biffen, the Speaker, the Lord Privy Seal, Mr Harold Macmillan, OM, Mr Edward Heath, MP, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Westminster, attended.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary of State of Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and Mrs Pym, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, the Secretary of State for Defence and Mrs Heseltine, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Secretary of State for Scotland, the Secretary of State for Industry, the Secretary of State for Transport and Mrs Howell, the Secretary of State for Energy and the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster were present. Others present included:

Patricia Viscountess Boyd of Merton (widow), Viscountess Boyd of Merton and the Hon Mrs Mark Lennox-Boyd (daughter-in-law) the Hon Edward Lennox-Boyd (grandson), the Hon Charlotte Lennox-Boyd (granddaughters), Mlle Dominique de Lacloche (stepgranddaughter), Mr Patrick and Lady Brigid Ness and Mr Rory and Lady Elizabeth More O'Farral (brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law), Mr Channon *MP*, and Mrs Channon, the Earl and Countess of Iveagh, Mr David and Lady Eliza Nugent, Prince and Princess Nicholas von Preussen, Prince and Princess Andrew von Preussen.

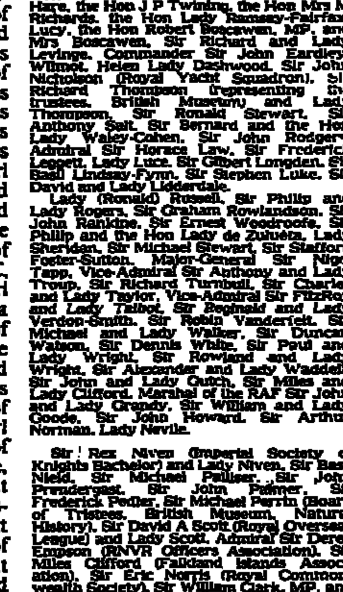
Mr and Mrs Philippe Acheache, the Marquess and Marchioness of Douro, Miss Olivia Channon, Lady Emma Guinness, Mr Charles Nugent, Mr Rory Nugent, Miss Rose Nugent, Miss G Brady, Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, Lord and Lady Moyne, the Countess of Feversham, Lord and Lady Holderness.

Ambassadors, High Commissioners and other members of the Diplomatic Corps; the Duke and Duchess of Portland, Mary Duchess of Roxburghe, the Marquess of Lansdowne, the Earl and Countess of Shelburne, the Earl and Countess of Listowel, Earl and Countess Waldegrave, the Earl and Countess of Devon, the Earl of Avon, the Earl of Cork and Orrery, the Earl and Countess of Lauderdale, Earl and countess St Aldwyn, Earl Cairns, the Earl of Westmorland, the Earl of Birkenhead, the Earl of Selkirk, QC, and the Countess of Selkirk, the Earl and Countess of Gowrie, Sylvia Countess De La Warr, the Earl of Arran, the Earl of Bessborough, the Countess of Snowdon, the Earl and Countess of Ranfurly, the Countess of Dundee, the Earl and Countess of Perth, the Earl of Scarbrough, Earl and Countess Ferres, the Earl of Malmesbury, Viscount Camrose, Viscount Ward of Witley, Viscount and Viscountess Trenchard, Viscount Watkinson, CH, Viscount and Viscountess Runciman of Doxford, Viscount Eccles, Viscount Long, Viscount Massereene and Ferrard.



Lady Rupert Nevill, the Right Rev Kenneth Riches, Lady Home of the Hirsel, Lord Trend, Lord Clitheroe, Lord Chalfont, Lord and Lady Reigate, Lord and Lady Elton, Lord Duncan-Sandys, CH, and Lady Duncan-Sandys, Lord Soames, CH, Baroness Elliot of Harwood, Lord Thorneycroft, CH, and Lady Thorneycroft, Lord Beloff, Lord Shawcross, QC, Lord and Lady Trevelyan, Lord and Lady Balfour of Inchrye, Lord and Lady Wolfenden, Baroness Macleod of Borve, Lord Carnock, Lord Campbell of Alloway, Lord and Lady Richardson of Duntisbourne, Lord and Lady Iliffe, Lord Gore-Booth, Field Marshal Lord and Lady Harding of Petherton, Lord Campbell of Croy, Lord Stodart of Leaston, Lady Redcliffe-Maud, Lord Rawlinson of Ewell, QC, and Lady Rawlinson, Lord Mancroft, Lord Briggs, Lord Harvey of Prestbury, Professor Lord Zuckerman, OM, Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir, Lord Margadale, Lady Gladwyn, Lord Chelwood, Lord and Lady Grey of Naunton, Lord Greville, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord and Lady Wynford, Lord and Lady Caradon, Lord Wakefield of Kendal, Lord and Lady Hastings, Baroness Trumpington, Lord and Lady Killearn.

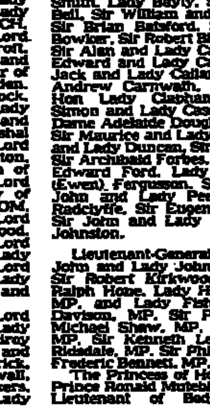
Lord Chesham, Lord Shaughnessy, Lord Aldington, Lord Drumalbyn, Lord and Lady O'Hagan, Lord Orr-Ewing, Baroness Airey of Abingdon, Lord and Lady Belhaven and Stenton, Major Lord Napier and Ettrick, Lord Belstead, Lord Molson, Lord Newall, Lord and Lady Tranmire, Baroness Vickers, Lord Greenhill of Harrow, Lord and Lady Sherfield, Lord Glenkinglas, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Lord Fraser of Kilmorack, Lord McFadzean, Lord Trefgarne, Lord Renton, QC, Lord and Lady Garner, Lord Gridley, Lord Denham, Lord and Lady Cullen of Ashbourne, Lord Walston, Lord Inglewood, Lady Dunsany, Lord Seebohm, Lord Craigton (Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution).



Sir Roy and Lady Welensky, Mr Julian Amery, MP, and Mrs Amery, Mr Enoch Powell, MP, Mr Maurice Macmillan, MP, and the Hon Dame Katharine Macmillan, Mr Leon Brittan, QC, MP, Mr Humphrey Atkins, MP, and Mrs Atkins, Mr Bryant Godman Irvine, MP, Sir Neil Marten, MP, Mr Bernard Weatherill, MP, Mr Michael Jopling, MP, Mr John Peyton, MP, Sir John Eden, MP, Lady Katherine Watney, Lady Mary Clive, the Hon William Waldegrave, MP, the Hon Mrs Keppel, the Hon Paul Foot, the Hon John Foot, the Hon Mrs S H Fortescue, the Hon Robert Corbett, the Hon Mrs Christopher Chetwode, the Hon Christopher and Mrs Brett, the Hon Edward and Mrs Boscawen, the Hon Nicholas and Mrs Assheton.

The Hon Mrs Butterwick, the Hon Sir Clive Bossom, Princess Joan Aly Khan, the Hon David and Mrs Nall-Cain, the Hon Alan Hare, the Hon J P Twining, the Hon Mrs M Richards, the Hon Lady Ramsay-Fairfax-Lucy, the Hon Robert Boscawen, MP, and Mrs Boscawen, Sir Richard and Lady Levinge, Commander Sir John Eardley-Wilmot, Helen Lady Dashwood, Sir John Nicholson (Royal Yacht Squadron), Sir Richard Thompson (representing the trustees, British Museum) and Lady Thompson, Sir Ronald Stewart, Sir Anthony Salt, Sir Bernard and the Hon Lady Waley-Cohen, Sir John Rodgers, Admiral Sir Horace Law, Sir Frederick Leggett, Lady Luce, Sir Gilbert Longden, Sir Basil Lindsay-Fynn, Sir Stephen Luke, Sir David and Lady Lidderdale.

Lady (Ronald) Russell, Sir Philip and Lady Rogers, Sir Graham Rowlandson, Sir John Rankine, Sir Ernest Woodroofe, Sir Philip and the Hon Lady de Zulueta, Lady Sheridan, Sir Michael Stewart, Sir Stafford Foster-Sutton, Major-General Sir Nigel Tapp, Vice-Admiral Sir Anthony and Lady Troup, Sir Richard Turnbull, Sir Charles and Lady Taylor, Vice-Admiral Sir FitzRoy and *Lady Talbot, Sir Reginald* and Lady Verdon-Smith, Sir Robin Vanderfelt, Sir Michael and Lady Walker, Sir Duncan Watson, Sir Dennis White, Sir Paul and Lady Wright, Sir Rowland and Lady Wright, Sir Alexander and Lady Waddell, Sir John and Lady Gutch, Sir Miles and Lady Clifford, Marshal of the RAF Sir John and Lady Grandy, Sir William and Lady Goode, Sir John Howard, Sir Arthur Norman, Lady Nevile.



Sir Rex Niven (Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor) and Lady Niven, Sir Basil Nield, Sir Michael Palliser, Sir John Prendergast, Sir John Palmer, Sir Frederick Pedler, Sir Michael Perrin (Board of Trustees, British Museum, Natural History), Sir David A Scott (Royal Overseas League) and Lady Scott, Admiral Sir Derek Empson (RNVR Officers Association), Sir Miles Clifford (Falkland Islands Association), Sir Eric Norris (Royal Commonwealth Society), Sir William Clark, MP, and Lady Clark, Sir Edward Gardner, MP, Sir Patrick Wall, MP, Sir Anthony Abell, Sir Edwin and Lady Arrowsmith, Sir Kenneth Allen, Sir Robert Armitage, Sir Antony Acland, Sir Robert Armstrong.



Colonel Sir Henry and Lady May Abel Smith, Lady Bayly, Sir Gawain and Lady Bell, Sir William and Lady Gorell Barnes, Sir Brian Batsford, Sir James and Lady Bowker, Sir Robert Black, Sir Harry Boyne, Sir Alan and Lady Campbell, Brigadier Sir Edward and Lady Caffyn, Lady Cook, Sir Jack and Lady Callard, Sir Fife Clark, Sir Andrew Carnwath, Sir Michael and the Hon Lady Clapham, Vice-Admiral Sir Simon and Lady Cassels, Lady d'Erlanger, Dame Adelaide Doughty, Sir Patrick Dean, Sir Maurice and Lady Dorman, Sir William and Lady Duncan, Sir John and Lady Elliot, Sir Archibald Forbes, Sir Robert Foster, Sir Edward Ford, Lady (Dingle) Foot, Lady (Ewen) Ferguson, Sir Ronald Prain, Sir John and Lady Peel, Sir Charles Mott-Radclyffe, Sir Eugene and Lady Melville, Sir John and Lady Moreton, Sir Charles Johnston.

Lieutenant-General Sir Ian Jacob, Sir John and Lady Johnston, Sir Glyn Jones, Sir Robert Kirkwood, Major-General Sir Ralph Hone, Lady Hirst, Sir Nigel Fisher, MP, and Lady Fisher, Sir John Biggs-Davison, MP, Sir Paul Bryan, MP, Sir Michael Shaw, MP, Sir Victor Goodhew, MP, Sir Kenneth Lewis, MP, Sir Julian Ridsdale, MP, Sir Philip Goodhart, MP, Sir Frederic Bennett, MP, and Lady Bennett.

The Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, Prince Ronald Mutebi of Buganda, the Lord Lieutenant of Bedfordshire and Mrs Hanbury, the High Sheriff of Bedfordshire and Mrs Beazley, Mr and Mrs Charles Douglas-Home, Dr I E S Edwards, Mr G J Ellerton, Mr R E Ellison, Mr C Eastwood, Mr P Freeman, Dr Raymond Firth, Mrs Launcelot Fleming, Mr A E Frost, Mr A R F Dickson, Professor D Dilks, Mr J A Dorrien-Smith, Mr G P Davies, Mr Simon Wingfield-Digby, Mr R Dudley-Smith, Mr C J Campbell, Mr D E Crawford, Mr A J G Crocker, Mr and Mrs D G Christie-Miller, Mr J Codrington, Mr R Carr-Gomm, Dr and Mrs J Mordaunt Crooke, Mr C Y Carstairs, Air Vice-Marshal W J Crisham, Mr George Clive, Mr D J Bain, Major T N P W Burbury, Mrs J R Baxter, Mrs H R E Browne, Mr F Bynoe, Mr W A Beaumont, Mr and Mrs M F Heathcoat Amory, Mr B Bridgewater, Mr A A D Montague Browne, Mr D R Mackintosh, Mr Alexander Macmillan, Mr R W M Magor, Mrs H Magnus, Mr J Margetson, Mr R A McNeile, Mr and Mrs N D McWhirter.



Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs N L D McLean, Rear-Admiral Colin Madden, Mr and Mrs John Profumo, Mr and Mrs David Profumo, Mr A J Peckham, Miss S F Pakenham-Walsh, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs G S Incledon-Webber, Mr A S H Kemp, Mrs H King, Mr Richard Luce, MP, and Mrs Luce, Mr Dennis Walters, MP, Mr Stephen Hastings, MP, and the Hon Mrs Hastings, Mr Michael Neubert, MP, Mr John Stokes, MP, Miss Janet Fookes, MP, Mr Carol Mather, MP, and the Hon Mrs Mather, Mr P Williams, Mr L B Walsh Atkins, Mrs J M Wood, Mr H Whitbread, Mr and the Hon Mrs Thomas Talbot, Mr A G Tilbury (secretary, Brewers' Society also representing the vice-president), Mr A J Taylor.

Mrs D M Thomas, Mr and Mrs R de Stacpoole, Mr G E B Shannon, Brigadier and Mrs E C R Stileman, Dr P C Spensley, Mr and Mrs R Stilwell, Mr I Watt, Mr R Weisweiller, Major O M Wentworth-Stanley, Mr C W Wentworth-Stanley, Squadron-Leader Adam Wise, Mrs Oliver Woods, Mr R A E Herbert, Mr David and Lady Pamela Hicks, Mrs S Henniker-Heaton, Mrs M Hill, Mr J Hyde, Mr and Mrs R Hodges, Mr R Hornyold-Strickland, Major-General E G W W Harrison, Mr R Haslam, Lieutenant-Colonel C L Hanbury, Professor and Mrs E T Hall, Mr J T Rea, Lieutenant-Colonel M Robinson, Mr B Rees, Dr R J W Rees, the Very Rev H M and Mrs Lloyd, Mrs P Lort-Phillips, Lieutenant-Colonel Denis and Lady Hilaria Gibbs, Mr and Mrs James Guinness, Mr R Grenfell, Mr H Grenfell.

Dr and Mrs M Goldsmith, Dr and Mrs B Greenhill, Mr and Mrs R Goold-Adams, Brigadier and Mrs J Ghika, Mr and Mrs A P B Guinness, Mrs H Gaitskell, Professor C C B Gower, Mr and Mrs C E Guinness, Miss Charlotte Guinness, Mr Illtyd Harrington, Mr and Mrs D E L Haynes, Mr and Mrs J Nutting, the Rev James Lee Potter, Mr and Mrs C Palmer, Mr and Mrs T Powell, Mr S Perowne, Dr D M Wilson (British Museum), Mr Ivor Bulmer Thomas (Friends of Friendless Churches), Mr E W Saunders (Arthur Guinness and Sons) and Mrs Saunders, Mr W S Cowan (Royal Bank of Scotland), Mr Douglas Williams (Crown Agents), Mr Harold Wood (St Francis Leprosy Guild).

Mr R N Linsley (Carlton Club), Mr J N Arkell (Old Shirburnian Society), Mr D J Thomas (Burwood Park School), Mr P H Balmer (Britain-Nigeria Association), Mr Russell Sanderson (National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations), Mr S C Whitbread (Shuttleworth Agricultural College), the Clerk of the Skinners' Company, Mr E W Ridehalgh (Scottish Licensed Trade Association), Mr J P Ford and Mrs N N Simons (London Athletic Club), Mr C Dawson (European Educational Research Trust), Mr A R Thomas (Corona Club), the Master Warden of the Company of Goldsmiths of Dublin, Mr A I A Tate (Tate and Lyle), Mrs Walsh-Atkins (Womens Corona Society), Mr D E J Hunt (Motor Torpedo Boat Officers Association), Mr T N Phipps (Save the Children Fund), Mr W W Y Lee (Marine Navigation Company), Mr R D McNaughton.

Mr B H Woods (City Parochial Foundation), Mr C M Mann (National Appeal for Dominica), Mr F Judd (VSO), Mr A C Humphries and Mr P Duffield (Travers Smith Braithwaite and Company), Mr J H Harvey-Jones and Mr A W Clements (ICI), Mr M Drummond (Maritime Trust and Cutty Sark Society), Mr G Queen (Old Burwoodian Association), Mr A G B Young (Bedford School Restoration Appeal), Dr J Hemming (Royal Geographical Society), Mr D Morgan (Transport Trust), Mr G F Harris (LEPRA), Mr C Gee and Mr E G Barratt (Macintyre Hudson), Mr S Charles Kingsley-Evans (Oxford Union Society), Professor G V T Matthews (Wildfowl Trust), Mr B A Stewart (STA Schooners), Mr M R Kenyon (Overseas Students Trust), Mr R Best (National Federation of Housing Associations) and Mr J Hamilton

Birthdays today

Mr Ronald Aird, 81; Mr Frith Banbury, 71; the Rev Professor C. K. Barrett, 66; the Right Rev D. Farmbrough, 54; Miss Audrey Hepburn, 54; Sir David Hildyard, 67; Major-General Sir Drummond Inglis, 88; Mr Esmond Knight, 77; Sir Edward Pickering, 71; Mr Ron Pickering, 53; Miss Marisa Robles, 46; Mr Gennadi Rozhdestvensky, 52; Mr Edwin Russell, 44; Mr Alexander Schouvaloff, 49; Mr Terry Scott, 56; Mr Norman Siddall, 65; Mr Eric Sykes, 60.

Abingdon School

Founder's Day will be celebrated on Saturday, May 21, 1983. The preacher at the service, which will take place in St Helen's Church, Abingdon, at 11.15 am, will be Sir James Cobban, headmaster 1947-70. The band of The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment will Beat Retreat at 4.30 pm. OA's wishing to attend the Old Abingdonian annual reception and dinner, to be held at the school that evening, are asked to apply for tickets to the Dinner Secretary, c/o the school.

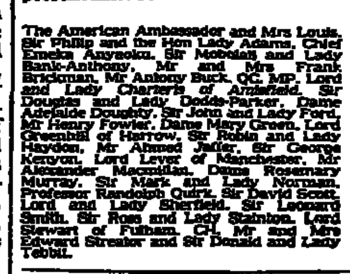
Haileybury, Hertford

On Saturday, May 7, the visitor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, will address the school and open the new *house for day pupils, Russell Dore*, named after the school's great benefactor, Maj F. R. Dore. Speech Day is on Saturday, May 28, when the guest of honour will be Mr Cecil Parkinson, MP. An Open Day will be held on Sunday, July 3, when the school will welcome visitors.

Reception

English-Speaking Union
The Duke of Edinburgh, president of the English-Speaking Union of the Commonwealth, was present at a reception given in honour of Sir Patrick Dean at Dartmouth House last night on the occasion of his retirement as chairman. Presentations were made on behalf of members and staff by Mr Ernest Symons, deputy chairman, and Mr Alan Lee Williams, director-general.

The Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Mr Francis Pym, also spoke. Others present included:



The American Ambassador and Mrs Louis, Sir Philip and the Hon Lady Adams, Chief Emeka Anyaoku, Sir Mobolaji and Lady Bank-Anthony, Mr and Mrs Frank Brickman, Mr Antony Buck, QC, MP, Lord and Lady Charteris of Amisfield, Sir Douglas and Lady Dodds-Parker, Dame Adelaide Doughty, Sir John and Lady Ford, Mr Henry Fowler, Dame Mary Green, Lord Greenhill of Harrow, Sir Robin and Lady Haydon, Mr Ahmed Jaffer, Sir George Kenyon, Lord Lever of Manchester, Mr Alexander Macmillan, Dame Rosemary Murray, Sir Mark and Lady Norman, Professor Randolph Quirk, Sir David Scott, Lord and Lady Sherfield, Sir Leonard Smith, Sir Ross and Lady Stainton, Lord Stewart of Fulham, CH, Mr and Mrs Edward Streator and Sir Donald and Lady Tebbit.

Dinners

Painter-Stainers' Company
The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs, attended the Barnett dinner of the Painter-Stainers' Company at Painters' Hall last *night. The Master*, Mr K. D. Rubens, and the Wardens received the guests and the speakers were the Lord Mayor, the Master, Colonel and Alderman Sir Ronald Gardner-Thorpe and Mr C. K. R. Nunneley, Master of the Grocers' Company. The Master of the Chartered Accountants' Company, the Master Cutler of the Company of Cutlers in Hallamshire, Lieutenant-Colonel M. Bourne and Major L. Gemson were among the guests.

Mr L. Landau
Mr Lawrence Landau, Honorary Consul, Benin, gave a dinner at the Royal Automobile Club yesterday in honour of M. Tiamiou Ajibade, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Benin. The guests included:

The Ambassador of Benin, M J Adande; Lord Merrivale; Mr S W F Martin; Mr A C D S MacRae; Mr M Daly; Mr Richard Luce, MP; Mr J Selwyn Gummer, MP; Mr M Raath; Mr A Clark; Mr W Sandford; Mr S Singer; Mr B Silver; Mr W Paxton; Mr D Taylor; Mr O Upochukwu; Mr E Rowlands, MP and Mr N M Manchet.

Canterbury to welcome Mother Teresa

Mother Teresa of Calcutta is to meet the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, for the first time next month.

After a service in Canterbury Cathedral on June 27 they will have private talks at the Old Palace, the archbishop's home. Mother Teresa, making her first visit to Canterbury, will be met by Dr Runcie on her arrival by helicopter. She will be in England between June 24 and 27.

The last day of her trip will be devoted to meetings with the Church of England. After Canterbury, Mother Teresa will meet the Central staff of the Church of England at Church House, Westminster. There she will be greeted by the Secretary-General of the General Synod, Mr Derek Pattinson, and will give an address.

Dr Runcie invited Mother Teresa, aged 72, head of the Calcutta-based Catholic Missions of Charity, to Canterbury, which he described as "one of the fountainheads of Catholic christianity in these islands".

Commissioner's century



This silk commemorative cover has been commissioned by the Salvation Army to mark the hundredth birthday of Commissioner Catherine Bramwell-Booth on July 20.

The envelope bears a photograph of the commissioner and a special hand stamp from the Isle of Man cancelling a postage stamp featuring the commissioner's grandfather, General William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army.

The cover will be available for £1.50 by post or £1.20 (if collected) after July 22, from the Salvation Army, 101 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4P 4EP. Orders should be placed by the end *of this month*.

Calls to the Bar

The following students of the Inns *of Court have been called to the Bar* in the Easter Term:

LINCOLN'S INN
H L Browne, B A (law) (Ealing Coll of H E).

INNER TEMPLE
S J Foster, B A (Pembroke Coll, Cambridge); Janet Y Fairhurst, LL B (London School of Economics); J H Blackmore, LL B (London Univ).

MIDDLE TEMPLE
Mrs Laetitia L Lange-Reynolds, B A (Queen Mary Coll, London Univ) Dip L (Central London Poly); S J Hebin, B A (Univ of Kent), Dip L (City Univ); Miss Joanne Farnsworth, B A (Univ of Saskatchewan), LL B (Univ of Alberta); Miss Shelley A Vermeulen, Licence in Law (Univ Coll at Buckingham); N D C Dillon, Licence in Law (Univ Coll at Buckingham).

GRAY'S INN
M S Stone B A (Univ of Rhodes) M A (Oxford); A J Brown, LL B (Liverpool Univ); N Westwood, B A (Liverpool Poly); Rena E Smith; Georgina M Sturgy, LL B (Manchester Univ); B M Malley; A P Wilson, LL B (Liverpool Univ); L E M P C D'Arcy, B A (Trinity Coll, Dublin); P P W Mifsud, B A (City of London Poly); D J M Burchill, LL B (Queens University, Belfast); A Napanaloong, B A (Univ of Kent) M A (Essex Univ).

Service dinner

Liverpool University Air Squadron
Liverpool University Air Squadron held its annual dinner in the Officers' Mess, Altcar, last night. The guest of honour was Mr Jerry Wiggin, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Armed Forces.

OBITUARY

LORD GEDDES OF EPSOM

Force for moderation within the TUC

Lord Geddes of Epsom, who was general secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers from 1944 to 1957 and was a strong advocate of moderate policies in the TUC, died on May 2 at the age of 86. He was President of the TUC in 1954-55.

Charles John Geddes was born on March 1, 1897, the son of a postman. He left Blackheath Central School at the age of 13 and became a Post Office boy messenger in 1911. He also did part-time jobs for Deptford shopkeepers and knew the hardships of the under-privileged of those days. He went on to become a telegraphist and joined the UPW.

Many of his later contemporaries did not know that in the First World War he was commissioned in the Royal Flying Corps, becoming a pilot in 1918. It was a distinction not normally associated with trade union leaders and Geddes was not the man to boast about it.

His rise in the UPW was steady rather than meteoric. Before becoming a full-time official he was chairman of the London district council of the union, and he held various offices before being appointed assistant general secretary in 1941. Three years later he became general secretary and joined the TUC General Council in 1946.

There his powerful use of argument established his reputation. Lacking flamboyant qualities he was a better debater than speaker, though he was always incisive and sometimes passionate. He drove points home ruthlessly, seeming stern and pedagogic until his natural charm and humour broke the tension.

Like many other union leaders of his time he detested *communism* and his "aggressive moderation" was often used to counter the Left. As the TUC's representative to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and chairman of the confederation's



European regional organization, he knew as much as anyone of the doctrinaire struggles that occurred after the last war.

Being chairman of the TUC's international committee he travelled a great deal and made many friends in American union circles.

But it was in the economic field that Geddes was chiefly interested and he did not conceal his disappointment when he failed to be made chairman of the TUC's economic committee. In that role he would have emerged as a considerable force for he looked beyond short-term wage gains to their effect on the nation.

This led him to make a presidential address to the *TUC* in 1955 which *The Times* described as "the most arresting and controversial for many years". Contrary to custom he did not circulate his address in advance or discuss it with his TUC colleagues, who were embarrassed to hear him suggest that the TUC should make an economic survey of the post-war years as a basis for a national trade union economic policy.

What he wanted to know was whether wage demands were really threatening the economic structure, or whether it was just "boss talk". It was typical of him that he sought more information rather than imposing his own opinion, but his suggestion was not well received. Nor was his proposal for an arbitration appeal tribunal to prevent arbitrators from becoming "virtual dictators".

Yet he persisted with the wages issue. Already he had served on a number of government committees and in 1954 he sat on courts of inquiry into engineering and shipbuilding disputes. These courts urged that the annual cycle of wage claims should be referred to an authoritative and impartial body to assess their effect on the economy. Three years later two further courts of inquiry into similar engineering disputes made a similar suggestion, regretting that little had resulted from the first. Geddes was the only member to serve on all these courts.

He was knighted in 1957, the year he retired from the UPW at the age of 60. His intellectual qualities had recommended him for various outside activities, including membership of the Economic Planning Board and committees dealing with education for commerce, supreme court practice and procedure, the cost of litigation, and the police. He also served the Central Advisory Council for Adult Education in the Forces and the Research Board for the Correlation of Medical Science and Education.

He was a part-time member of London Transport Board, the Atomic Energy Authority, and the Electricity Council.

Geddes's interventions in the House of Lords, on the other hand, to which he was elevated as a life peer in 1958, were not frequent and he did not adapt himself happily to the procedures of that place. But with his wife Julia, whom he married in 1920, and his daughter as his companions whenever possible, his circle of friends and activities continued to grow even in retirement.

He is survived by both his wife and his daughter.

ADMIRAL ARTHUR D. STRUBLE

Admiral Arthur Dewey Struble, who died on April 1 at his home in Chevy Chase, Maryland, at the age of 88, had been US Naval Chief of Staff for the Normandy landings and subsequently directed the Inchon landings in the Korean War, the flanking movement which checked the North Korean progress in the first year of the conflict.

Struble was born at Portland Oregon, graduated from the US Naval Academy in 1915, and served briefly in a destroyer in European waters in the final months of the First World War.

When the Second World War broke out Struble was in command of the cruiser USS Trenton off Panama. Subsequently he was posted to London for a year where, as US Chief of Staff he helped plan the amphibious D-Day assault as well as taking part in naval operations off the Normandy beachhead.

Later he was with American naval forces in the Far East and commanded destroyer support forces which covered the various US landings in the Phillipines in April 1945.

During the Korean War Struble was commander of the United States 7th Fleet in Korean, Formosan and Japanese waters with the task of protecting supply lines from Japan to the UN forces on the peninsula and providing naval support.

When it was decided to attempt to check the headlong successes of the North Korean army in the summer of 1950, which had captured Seoul and pinned the UN forces back in the Pusan perimeter Struble planned and directed the landings at Inchon on September 15 which enabled General Almond's US 10th Corps to take the North Koreans in flank and advance on Seoul, dislodging the enemy in the following month. For this far sighted stroke he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross by *the US Army*.

After his retirement from the US Navy Struble held several company directorships in the USA.

PROFESSOR SIR HOWARD MIDDLEMISS

Professor Sir Howard Middlemiss, CMG, FRGR, FRCP, FRCS, who was Professor of Radiodiagnosis in the *University of Bristol* from 1966 to 1981, and Emeritus Professor since 1981, died at his home on April 27. He was 66. Middlemiss had also been Director of Radiology of the United Bristol Hospitals from 1949 to 1981.

His career was one of promise fulfilled, and began when he qualified from Durham University in 1940. His Doctorate of Medicine and the post-graduate qualifications essential for his speciality were the prelude to his appointment as Director of Radiology in Bristol in 1949.

He brought with him two inestimable attributes; a wide knowledge of clinical radiology, and a flair for administration which he began to realise when he was Lieutenant Colonel RAMC in Nor-mandy and in India.

With these attributes he recruited a series of enthusiastic and able colleagues. The unit they built has an enviable reputation and has attracted post-graduates from every continent.

In 1953 he made his first visit to Africa – a visit that committed his heart and mind to the developing world. Subsequently he travelled widely as an adviser and his advice to the radiologists in underprivileged communities always consisted of practical help and problem solving.

His dedication to this work was recognised when he was made CMG in 1968.

His association with the then Faculty of Radiologists began in 1950, and continued virtually unbroken for a quarter of a century, culminating in the creation of the Royal College of Radiologists for which he and his colleagues worked so hard. His tenure of the first Presidency was a fitting climax to his leadership, enthusiasm and dedication.

In 1981 he was knighted for his service to radiology. He retired in the same year and it was characteristic of him that he subsequently committed himself fully to enhancing the standards of radiological education worldwide.

In 1942 he married Mary Pirrie. Together they led a complementary life full of achievement. He is survived by Lady Middlemiss and their son and two daughters.

MR LEONARD KIRSCHEN

Mr Leonard Kirschen, who died on April 30 at the age of 74, was a truly international journalist who suffered long imprisonment for doing his job in dangerous circumstances and who, later, acquired recognition in many countries as a specialist in the commodities and financial fields.

Born in Romania in 1908, educated in England and later in Berlin, he represented before the war British national newspapers in Bucharest. He made his way in 1941 to Turkey where he worked for the *Daily Telegraph* and *The Sunday Times* as well as for the Government of India Press Office.

Back in Romania at the end of the war, he was appointed Associated Press correspondent in Bucharest in 1945. For five years, in increasingly difficult circumstances, he reported objectively and courageously the events under the harsh Soviet occupation of that country and the gradual takeover by the Communists. In April, 1950 he was arrested, brutally interrogated, tortured and nine months later, in a mock trial, sentenced to twenty-five years.

He was released ten years later, after strong Western intervention, and started work again, from scratch, with the Associated Press in London, where he covered a great variety of subjects before specialising in technical matters.

The brutalities, the degradation to animal level, through starvation, beatings, etc., suffered by political prisoners in the infamous jails of Jilava, Aiud and Pitesti have been described by Leonard Kirschen in his book *Prisoner of Red Justice* (1963). One of the best prison books amongst the many published by victims of Communism, this is also one of the least bitter. Leonard Kirschen came out of that inferno without thoughts of revenge. He remained a wise, good, understanding and generous man.

He fought afterwards for the respect of human rights and for real justice in his native beloved Romania – mainly as a member and a Vice-President of the British-Romanian Association (ACARDA). He leaves a widow, Margaret.

SENOR ERNESTO de la GUARDIA

Senor Ernesto de la Guardia, who was President of Panama from 1956 to 1960, died in Panama City on May 2 at the age of 79.

De la Guardia's term of office was a turbulent one in which pressures mounted against the continuing American presence in the Canal Zone, leading to riots in November, 1959; and de la Guardia alleged on more than one occasion that attempts were being made to overthrow his government by force.

In April, 1959, Dame Margot Fonteyn, the wife of Senor Roberto Arias, the former Panamanian Ambassador in London, was briefly arrested in Panama City on suspicion of revolutionary activity; and Senor Arias took refuge in the Brazilian Embassy.

Later that same month a boatload of armed men, most of them Cuban, landed on Panama's Atlantic coast in an attempt to overthrow the government. De la Guardia appealed for help to the Organization of American States, where he was given a sympathetic hearing, and eventually the invaders were persuaded to surrender and returned to Cuba. Diplomatic relations with Havana were broken off.

Feelings against the United States erupted in street demonstrations in November. After some anti-American incidents on November 3, de la Guardia was criticized by the United States for not doing enough to protect American nationals; but in riots later in the month the Panamanian National Guard intervened to prevent demonstrators from forcing their way into the Canal Zone.

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Investment and Finance

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 692.1 down 3.2
FT Gilts: 81.73 up 0.18
FT All Share: 436.85 down 2.44
Bargains: 19,566
Tring Hall USM Index: 171.2 down 0.9
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index closed
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1003.15 up 8.72
New York: Dow Jones Average (latest) 1198.92 down 4.41

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling $1.5785 up 1 80pts
Index 85.0 up 0.8
DM 3.88 up .325
FrF 11.6875 up .1475
Yen 375 up 3.75
Dollar
Index 122.6 Unchanged
DM 2.4575 down 67pts
Gold
$433.25 up $4.25
NEW YORK LATEST
Gold $433.50
Sterling $1.5790

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 10
3 month interbank 10¼-10⅛
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 8 13/16-8 15/16
3 month DM 5⅛-5
3 month Fr F 14¾-14½
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period March 2 to April 5, 1983 inclusive: 10.974 per cent.

PRICE CHANGES

Anvil 53p up 10p
Davies & New 215p up 25p
Mountleigh 190p up 22p
Barrow Hep 32p up 3p
Cen & Sheer 12p up 1p
Gieves Group 65p up 5p
Sangers 40p down 2p
Montfort 20p down 2p
CH Bailey 10.5p down 1p
J Neill 23.33p down 3p
Tootal 35p down 2.5p
Exco 593p down 40p

TODAY

Interims: Tiger Oats & National Milling, Wemyss.
Finals: Electra Invest, Folkes (John) Hefo, Gerrard & National, London Utd Invests, Marks and Spencer, Marshall's Universal, Milletts Leisure, John Mowlem, Nurdin & Peacock, Oceana Development Invest, P and O, Smith St Aubyn, Jo Walker, Warnford Invests.
Economic statistics: UK official reserves (April), capital issues and redemptions (during April), advance energy statistics (March).

More funds for Volvo Car BV

Volvo Car BV is to get a second part of aid totalling guilder 618m (140m) from the Dutch Government and AB Volvo of Sweden to develop a new car for the second half of the eighties.

The aid, covering 1985/86, will consist of guilder 480m from the Dutch Government, which owns 70 per cent of the company, and guilder 158m from AB Volvo, which owns the remainder.

In May 1981 a rescue package was put together to save Volvo Car BV. The Dutch Government injected guilder 250m for 1981/83 and AB Volvo pledged guilder 95m for the period.

● **INVESTMENT PLAN:** Mr Robert Maxwell, chairman of the British Printing and Communication Corporation, says that the company is planning to invest £33m in new plant and equipment within the next 12 months. In his annual statement to shareholders published yesterday Mr Maxwell says that the company expects to realize substantially more from property sales than their £14m book value.

● **£16m VENTURE:** Courtaulds, the United Kingdom textile company, has joined a £16m venture to manufacture carbon fibre products for the American aero-space and defence industry. It has joined forces with C. H. Dexter, of Connecticut, in a new company, Hysol Grafil, which will use polymer and acrylic fibres produced at Courtaulds' Grimsby plant.

● **MR DAVID HILL:** A recent report mentioned the action for wrongful dismissal by Mr David Hill, the underwriter, against Minet Holdings following an admission he had benefited from reinsurance arrangements. Mr Hill asks us to make it clear that he has at no time admitted he knowingly or unlawfully benefited from any such reinsurance arrangements.

Wall St falls through 1,200

New York (AP-Dow Jones)– Wall Street stocks continued falling in moderate trading yesterday and the Dow Jones industrial average dropped below 1,200 – down 9 points to 1;195.

Declines led gains by a 9-5 margin.

Mr Robert Mintz, vice-president for research at Philips Appel Walden, said that "While a correction is definitely on the cards, this isn't the time for a 10 pre cent to 15 per cent pull-back.

American Express was 64, down 1⅝; Atlantic Rich field45⅞, unchanged; Motorola 105¼, down 1¼; International Business Machines 114, unchanged; International Telephone 40, down ¾; J C Penney 63⅝, down ⅞; Woolworth 32⅞, up $1/4 ; Control Data 46⅞, off 1; Teledyne 144¾, down 1⅝; and General Dynamics 49¼, down 1½.

General Electric was unchanged at 109; General Motors down ¾ at 67⅛; Procter & Gamble down ½ at 59⅜; Merrill Lynch down 3⅞ to 92½; Lockheed down 4⅛ to 109½;

Private growth call to Asia

Manila (Reuter) – Developing countries in Asia should concentrate on the private sector for faster growth rates, Mr Donald Regan, US Treasury Secretary, said yesterday.

He told an international symposium on development strategies in Asia there were many excellent examples in the region of economies that were predominantly market-orientated, while he would urge leaders of other Asian countries to reexamine the role of their public sector.

He told the symposium on the eve of the annual Asian Development Bank board's meeting: "In addition, I propose the Asian Development Bank host a regional symposium on the practical steps necessary to transfer the focus of economic activity from the public to the private sector."

He said it was tempting for developing countries to increase import duties to help balance budgets in deficit and provide protection for struggling domestic industries. "Fortunately, much of that temptation has been resisted", he added.

Mr Regan cited South Korea and Taiwan as examples abounding in solid export-led growth.

He said there were many pressure points where government help could be needed, including a more forthcoming investment code and an export agency that eliminated unnecessary bureaucratic hurdles.

He criticized subsidies on domestic charges for public utilities which, he said, drained government budgets and encouraged misallocation of resources that could be used to stimulate new investment in export-orientated industries.

● The Asian Development Bank faces the highly political issue of Chinese membership when it opens its 16th annual meeting in Manila today according to bank sources. China has been pressing for membership since late last year, insisting at the same time that Taiwan, a founder member, should be expelled.

Record stockpiles as demand falls by 7m tonnes

Coal Board loses more than £100m and expects worse to come

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

The National Coal Board lost more than £100m in the financial year just ended, and expects to record an even greater loss this year, despite government grants of £540m.

As a result, the board's workforce of 202,000 is expected to be cut by even more than last year, when 10,170 jobs were shed. Mr Norman Siddall, retiring coal board chairman, said yesterday.

The closure of uneconomic pits will also be accelerated, he said. As many as 15 pits and 15,000 mineworkers' jobs could go this year, although Mr Siddall said he hoped that the inevitable slimming-down could be achieved by voluntary redundancy for at least the next year.

At the annual press conference reviewing the previous year's activities, Mr Siddall and his colleagues made no attempt to play down the financial problems facing the industry, which continues to produce more coal than it can sell.

In the 1982/3 financial year,

BRITAIN'S COAL GLUT

Disposals (sales)	1981/2	1982/3	1983/4 (est)
		million tonnes	
Power stations	82.0	86.2	80.9
Coking coal	8.4	7.6	7.8
Domestic	8.0	7.3	7.3
Industrial	8.7	8.8	9.2
Others	3.7	3.6	3.6
Exports	9.4	7.1	7.5
Total disposals (inc. to stock)	120.2	120.6	116.3
Total UK demand (inc. imports)	117.0	110	110/113
NCB output	123.3	119.7	121.5

Source: National Coal Board

the coal board produced 119.7 million tonnes of output through industial action, the highest loss of output from strikes since 1973/4.

Although the coal board achieved sales of 120.6 million tonnes, including exports of 7.1 million tonnes, 9.5 million tonnes went straight into stockpiles rather than being used. United Kingdom coal demand fell fromm 117 million to 110 million tonnes.

Demand this year is expected to remain at between 110 and 113 million tonnes, with output projected at 121.5 million tonnes. Power stations' demand for coal is likely to fall, and while exports are expected to b maintained, at least 3 to 4 million tonnes of coal will again inevitably go into the already record stockpiles.

Mr Malcolm Edwards, the coal board's sales director, said that there were tentative signs that demand was beginning to pick up. "If we can get some growth in the economy, then we can probably say we have weathered the worst slide in energy usage that any of us have ever seen," he said.

Despite the financial problems, the board stayed £11m inside its Government-imposed cash limit of £962m last year.

Mr Siddall, who will be succeeded in September by Mr Ian MacGregor, said he expected more pit closures this year than last year, when six collieries were closed and another two were merged.

Productivity continues o improve, with output per manshift at the coal face up by 5.6 per cent last year, with particularly strong gains since thr autumn. Absenteeism was down to 10.4 per cent, its lowest level since nationalization in the 1940s.

For the past two years, the coal board's costs have gone up by more than the price it has obtained for its coal, and more than the rate of inflation. Without last year's industrial disputes, costs could have been kept to the rate of inflation.

The board said that industrial action cost £70m in lost revenues, and the difficult market conditions meant that it earned £55m less than it had forecast at the beginning of the year.

According to the Department of Energy, provisional figures for Government grants to the industry in 1982/3 were £516m, of which £386m was deficit grant and the rest social grants. In 1983/4 grants are estimated to total £540m, including deficit grant of £410m.



Siddall: inevitable

City Comment

Pension funds look to futures

After a difficult beginning, the London Financial Futures market is making headway. Yesterday, the Treasury announced that it is considering allowing pension funds to use the market on the same tax exempt basis that is allowed for their normal dealings. This, coupled with reports that the Building Societies Association is looking closely at the use its members could make of the market should they be allowed to deal in it, suggests that at last the opportunities presented by financial futures are beginning to be appreciated in the investment community.

Of the two developments, the pension fund initiative is the more significant and the willingness of the Government to consider amending legislation in time for the current finance bill owes much to the skilled lobbying of Mr Dennis, of the Post Office Pension Fund, on behalf of the industry.

The Government still has to concede the central principle however, that pension funds should be allowed to use the market. For it to do so implies overdue recognition that financial futures are a serious investment vehicle.

It is therefore a decision of more than usual importance. The pension funds now account for a third of United Kingdom investment and with their backing, the London International Financial Futures Exchange Liffe would have the necessary support in the City to enable it to develop new products and be innovative on a global scale. This in turn will make it much easier for London to remain competitive with the United States as the world's leading financial centre, offering the most sophisticated financial products available.

If, on the other hand, the Treasury takes a narrow view and decides to maintain the status quo then life will be much harder for Liffe, and London will be but poorly represented in this major growth area. Should that happen then the City and the country will have been ill-served by Whitehall.

GEC to sell stake in Fisher Controls

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

General Electric Company (GEC) has agreed in principle to sell its one third stake in Fisher Controls International for $178m (£113m).

Fisher, the St Louis-based process controls company which is a world leader in a field moving over to microprocessor systems, has two large factories in Britain. It has been hit by a decline in sales in the past year.

The deal, subject to a definitive agreement and board approvals, is with Monsanto, the St Louis chemicals giant which already owns two-thirds of Fisher.

Fisher was formed in 1979 out of a Monsanto subsidiary, Fisher Controls, and GEC's process control and control valves division. Much was made at the time of Fisher International's production of a new range of process control instrumentation as its main thrust into the new generation of microprocessor systems.

But since going in with Monsanto on the Fisher development, GEC has itself through GEC Industrial Controls and the year-old Factory Automation Division – both based at Rugby – been moving into the microprocessor control and process instrument sectors.

GEC said last night that it was this that led to a decision for Monsanto through Fisher and for GEC to go their own ways in expanding into the new technologies. GEC says it sees big prospects, particularly in factory automation, including numerical control systems and the use of robots.

Monsanto chairman Mr John Hanley said: "The acquisition represents another significant step in Monsanto's aggressive renewal efforts to extend its leadership in a growth business on a worldwide basis". Fisher would remain an independent subsidiary, but because electronics was at the core of the Fisher business Monsanto's other resources in this field would be able to contribute increasingly to Fisher's progress, he said.

But Fisher has had a tough time in keeping up sales momentum in the past year. In 1980 Fisher sales were $500m, rising to $636m in 1981 but declining last year to $588m. Sales in the first quarter of this year were $131m, down from $137m on the same period last year.

There are no current plans for expansion in Fisher, but no change in employment levels is contemplated, Monsanto said in Brussels last night. Monsanto is looking for a sales recovery for Fisher later this year.

Lawson underlines oil aim

By Our Energy Correspondent

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Energy Secretary, held talks yesterday with Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, on the second leg of his tour of key oil producing states in the Gulf.

Before he left Kuwait for Riyadh, Mr Lawson said that Britain would "do its utmost" to protect stability in the world oil markets. Britain, he said, "shares with the Government of Kuwait a strong desire to encourage oil market stability and avoid large price gyrations.

"Within the limits of its influence, the British Government is determined to do everything possible to discourage violent fluctuations in the oil markets." He was repeating the line that has become official British policy since the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries pricing agreement was reached in March.

Mr Lawson was also quoted as saying that Britain's North Sea output was running at 2.1 million barrels a day. The Government's public statements that North Sea output was likely to be flat this year has already surprised industry analysts expecting production to rise.

Iraq contract hits French Kier profit

By Andrew Cornelius

A last-minute provision of £3.8m against problems encountered with a road building contract in Iraq held back pretax profits growth for 1982 at French Kier Holdings, the civil engineering and construction group.

Announcing a 10 per cent increase in pretax profits to £12.4m last year compared with 1981 Mr John Mott, the chairman, said that the group had performed satisfactorily in all its main markets with the exception of Iraq. He said that the £3.8m extraordinary provision was made before publication of the 1982 results, when the Iraqi government indicated that it would be unable to make foreign currency payments to

French Kier Holdings
Year to 31.12.82
Pretax profit £12.4m (£11.3m)
Stated earnings 15.3p (16.1p)
Turnover £257m (£237m)
Net dividend 3.6p making 4.85p (4.25p)
Share price 125p down 3.5p Yield 5.3%

French Kier and its Kuwaiti partner, which were due for work on the £100m contract to build the Baghdad-Abu Ghraib expressway.

French Kier has now stopped all work on the expressway while negotiations continue

The group benefited elsewhere from an 8 per cent increase in turnover to £257m

The board recommended the payment of an increased final dividend of 3.6p, making 4.85p

BAT seeks new areas

By Our Financial Staff

BAT Industries is continuing to look for new areas of expansion to bllst future growth of its existing product areas.

Mr Patrick Sheehy, BAT tells shareholders in the annual report, published yesterday: "Because of the diversity of our businesses we are confident in our grwth for the forseeable future. However, we recognize that it would be unrealistic to assume that such growth in all our areas of activity will continue forever."

New investment areas will concentrate on "fast moving consumer goods and services rather than on heavy industry or development of high technology," according to Mr Sheehy. He emphasizes that the company is not under pressure to accelerate its diversification programme; nor is the group looking to enter a wide variety of new industries.

Managers buy out stores

By Our Financial Staff

The management of House of Clydesdale, the electrical stores group, has brought the company for £30m from the owners, Lloyds & Scottish finance company.

The deal involves 100 electrical and music stores, plus a number of other companies which were not part of House of Clydesdale.

Mr Alan Pirie, managing director of the new group, and four colleagues contributed £400,000. The balance was provided by a consortium of 10 financial institutions brought together by Ronald McNeill and Company, an Edinburgh merchant bank.

The institutions, which include S.G. Warburg, Scottish Amicable, London & Manchester Insurance and Standard Life Assurance, have taken stakes of up to 10 per cent each in the new company, which will have a turnover of about £45m this year. It employs 1,100 people.

Sir Kenneth Alexander, a former chairman of both Govan Shipbuilders and the Highlands and Islands Development Board, is to be non-executive chairman of the newly-independent Clydesdale stores group.

Foseco's US hopes hinge on steel

By Our Financial Staff

Foseco Minsep, the metallurgical and specialist chemicals company, is the latest United Kingdom engineering group to feel the brunt of the 1982 recession in the US.

A 40 per cent fall in the US market for steel products last year was responsible for a near 30 per cent decrease in Foseco's metallurgical business there and helped push this area of trading into the red by the end of the year.

Tough action has been taken to curb losses and should mean a return to profits in the US in

Foseco Minsep
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax profit £14.8m (£23.4m).
Stated earnings 7.4p (17.5p).
Turnover £357m (£378m).
Net final dividend 4.35p making 7p (same).
Share price 131p up 9p. Yield 6.6%.

1983, according to Mr Anthony Chubb, managing director, said yesterday. But he indicated that much depends on an increase in US steel sales from last year's pitifully low level of 66m tonnes.

Action to reduce overheads and staffing in other areas also helped contribute towards extraordinary costs of £12.1m during the year. Included in the extraordinary items are the losses incurred in disposing of the remaining drilling and service operations of the Unicorn grinding wheel subsidiary and a reorganization of manufacturing activities in Japan.

The strongest contribution to group turnover of £357m, against £378m the previous year, came from the Fosroc division which specializes in chemicals for the construction and timber industries.

Market expects record figure to double

Hawley lifts profits by 88 pc

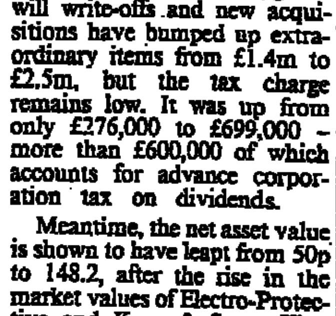
By Michael Clark

Mr Michael Ashcroft, the entrepreneur who took over the reins at Hawley Group, the security to building products company, appears to have got his sums right.

Full-year figures for the ending December, 1982, show an 87.6 per cent jump in pretax profits to a record £5.5m. This was achieved on an increase in turnover from £38m to £56.6m.

The bulk of Hawley's profits came from the contribution of its numerous publicly-quoted subsidiaries. Despite the 3p fall in the share price to 176p, the figures appear to have gripped the market's imagination. Analysts are talking of pretax profits in the present year of between £10m and £11.5m.

The bulk of the improvement appears to have come from the group's 60 per cent stake in Electro-Protective Corporation



Ashcroft: sums right

of the US and its 89 per cent stake in Kean & Scott, which recently gained control of Alpine Holdings, the double-glazing company.

Further rationalization, goodwill write-offs and new acquisitions have bumped up extraordinary items from £1.4m to £2.5m, but the tax charge remains low. It was up from only £276,000 to £699,000 – more than £600,000 of which accounts for advance corporation tax on dividends.

Meantime, the net asset value is shown to have leapt from 50p to 148.2, after the rise in the market values of Electro-Protective and Kean & Scott. That figure has now been upgraded to 201p in the present year.

Defending the steep rise, Mr Ashcroft maintains that the asset base of most service companies in the service industry is low. "The figure is calculated by the underlying value of quoted subsidiaries. We are buying earnings, not assets," he said.

RTZ BORAX
CAPPER PASS
RTZ INDUSTRIES
R.T.Z. Cement
CARNON CONSOLIDATED TIN MINES
RioFinEx
R.T.Z. Bristol
RTZ Aluminium
Rio Tinto Minera
Pillar Engineering
PILLAR ALUMINIUM
RTZ Chemicals Group
RTZ OIL & GAS
ISP
Rio Algom
CRA
Bougainville Copper Limited
Lornex
COMALCO
INDAL LIMITED
STABLEX
AM&S
Pillar Pacific
US BORAX
Brinco
RTZ Ore Sorters
PALABORA
HAMERSLEY HOLDINGS
RIO TINTO
RIOFINEX
Rössing
TINTO INDUSTRIES

'Our group is fortunately well spread both geographically and by product'

Results

Our results this year must be looked at against a background of metal prices at their lowest real level since before the war, with many mines operating at a loss.

Our two largest investments abroad in Australia and Canada have been through a most difficult time, the recession hitting them hard; Australia in particular had for a long time an unrealistic exchange rate.

In Zimbabwe the Empress mine regrettably, but with Government agreement, has now been closed and RTZ has given Z$750,000 to assist with a relocation and rehabilitation programme for former employees.

In Spain, Rio Tinto Minera showed a loss reflecting high operating costs and lower metal prices.

There is quite a bit of good news to report.

The Borax mine in California again produced excellent results. In Southern Africa both Rössing Uranium and Palabora made very satisfactory profits.

Most surprising in the present economic climate was the performance of our subsidiaries in this country at a time when British industry was suffering from the deepest recession since the 1930s. These included not only our newly acquired cement interests from Tunnel and Ward but also the Pillar Aluminium and Pillar Engineering groups.

Our profits are very slightly up on 1981 – better than appeared possible at the half year. Part of the improvement is naturally due to the recent weakening of the pound and part to the containment of unit costs. I believe shareholders will feel reasonably satisfied that the diverse activities of the RTZ Group have stood us in good stead during a very difficult year.

Long term demand for metals

Although the drop in demand for most metals has generally been much less than in 1974-75, this latest recession has been more prolonged than in any period since the early 1930s. Furthermore, this setback occurred after much slower growth than in the early 1970s; in some metals demand has never regained the heights then scaled.

Although the industrial countries now appear to be recovering, their demand for metals may not pick up as rapidly as in the past. Fabricators today emphasise materials conservation and miniaturisation. Substitution is a continuous and partly reversible process, but recent innovations may have hastened the switch from traditional methods.

Group results in brief	1982	1981
Group sales revenue	£3,680.4m	£3,020.7m
Operating profit	403.3m	349.9m
Profit before tax	341.0m	348.1m
Profit after tax	173.1m	173.6m
Net attributable profit	103.5m	102.3m
Earnings per ord. share	39.62p	40.42p
Dividends per ord. share		
Interim—paid	5.5p	5.5p
Final—proposed	10.5p	10.5p

These factors do not mean that total demand for individual metals will decline over the next decade but average growth rates are likely to be slower than so far experienced.

Mining and the Third World

It has now become clear that large scale mines such as Bougainville are unlikely to be developed over the next few years. The decision not to proceed with the Cerro Colorado development in Panama was taken after considerable study and demonstrates the problems involved for third world countries in developing new resources. International mining companies make a major contribution, emphasising the commercial realities of mineral development, by bringing together financial, technical and management expertise that these countries can seldom obtain elsewhere.

Their involvement greatly increases the likely success of new mineral development with substantial economic benefits to the host countries. Among these are higher overseas earnings, greater employment opportunities and a considerable injection of money into the economy. For local people there is the prospect of higher standards of living and greater opportunities for training, acquiring new skills and a wider education.

The Outlook

There are mounting indications that 1983's economic performance will improve on the year's earlier modest predictions. The road to an economic recovery that is broadly based enough to ensure a sustained improvement in metal prices remains strewn with potential obstacles, but at least the road now points in the right direction.

In anticipation of economic recovery, the LME prices of some metals, such as aluminium and copper, rose in January in sterling and dollar terms. Currency unrest and a spillover from speculation in precious metals contributed to the increases. Not all metals benefited and this emphasises the fragility of the revival. Prices are still at low levels in real terms, but historically and also relative to the costs of efficient mines.

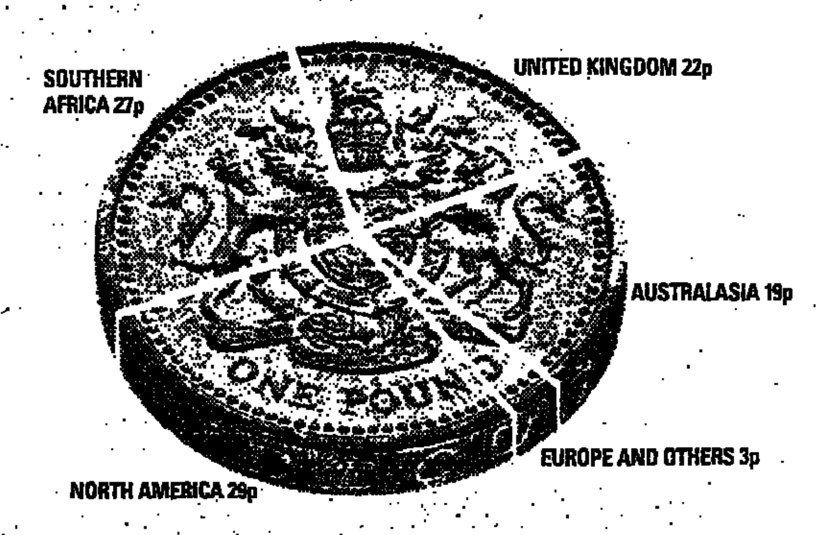
On the cost side, weakening oil prices could be beneficial; other costs are also likely to rise more slowly and lower interest rates will help reduce financing costs.

In short, the signals for profits may have changed to amber, but they are not yet green. We may well have to wait until 1984 before any worthwhile recovery in the world economy comes through to those of us who provide raw materials.'

Anthony Tuke
Chairman

If you would like a copy of the RTZ annual report including Sir Anthony's full statement please write to: Group Public Affairs Department, 6 St. James's Square, London SW1Y 4LD. Fact sheets on three specific aspects of the corporation's activities will be available from 26th May, 1983.

Source of each £1 of RTZ 1982 profits



RTZ

The Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation PLC

هكذا من الاصل

Trading stamps may return

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Trading stamps, linked exclusively to package holidays, could be back soon in a wide range of high street retailers and petrol stations.

The scheme is being put together by Holiday Stamps which has reached an agreement in principle on taking stamp books against the cost of holidays with Wakefield Fortune, one of the top three travel agency chains.

Mr Geoff Corbett, Wakefield's managing director, said: "It is a good scheme with a minimal cost. It will be surprising if other travel agents do not take up the idea."

But the stamp scheme could cause a row within the Association of British Travel Agents, the trade body for travel agents and tour operators.

ABTA has not given its blessing to the stamp scheme although the Wakefield move could mean that there will be further discussions in ABTA about it. There has been opposition within ABTA to the idea of trading stamps being used as a promotional tool because the trading margin taken by a stamp company would bite into the already tight margins on which travel agents operate.

Behind the stamps scheme is Mr David Price, the Holiday Stamps chairman, who was involved in Greenshield stamp operations at the height of their popularity.

Mr Price has put his idea to some of the big multiple grocery chains but would not comment on the possible prospect of Tesco Stores taking up the idea. It was Tesco's dropping of Greenshield stamps which led to the decline of trading stamps as a promotional tool in Britain.

A book of the holiday stamps which would be issued by retailers with the purchase of their goods would probably be worth about £8 on redemption against the cost of a package holiday.

Granville & Co Limited.

(Formerly M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited)
27/28 Lovat Lane, London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
142	120	Ass Brit Ind Ord	134	–	6.4	4.8	7.8	10.2
158	117	Ass Brit Ind CULS	152	–	10.0	6.6	–	–
74	57	Airsprung Group	62xd	–	6.1	9.8	17.7	17.7
46	29	Armitage & Rhodes	29	–1	4.3	14.8	3.5	5.7
325	197	Bardon Hill	325	–	11.4	3.5	13.7	17.2
145	100	CCL 11.0% Conv Pref	145	–	15.7	10.8	–	–
270	210	Cindico Group	210	–	17.6	8.4	–	–
86	50	Deborah Services	50	–	6.0	12.0	3.3	8.9
97½	77	Frank Horsell	97½	–	–	–	8.1	8.7
96	75½	Frank Horsell Pr Ord 87	96	–	8.7	9.0	10.7	11.4
83	61	Frederick Parker	62	–	7.1	11.5	3.9	6.2
55	34	George Blair	34	–	–	–	5.9	12.3
100	74	Ind Prec Castings	77	–	7.3	9.5	9.9	12.4
166	100	Isis Conv Pref	166	–	15.7	9.5	–	–
146	94	Jackson Group	146	–	7.5	5.1	4.5	9.3
216	111	James Burrough	216	–	9.6	4.4	15.8	17.6
260	148	Robert Jenkins	150	–2	20.0	13.3	1.6	23.8
83	54	Scruttons "A"	69	–	5.7	8.3	9.0	10.8
167	112	Torday & Carlisle	114	–	11.4	10.0	5.1	8.8
29	21	Unilock Holdings	26	–	0.46	1.8	–	–
85	64	Walter Alexander	67	+1	6.4	9.6	4.8	6.9
270	214	W. S. Yeates	265	–1	17.1	6.5	4.1	8.5

Prices now available on Prestel, page 48146

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● Grosvenor Group, the electronic engineering, electrical and industrial group, has agreed to acquire R.P.I. Group for £520,00, payable in cash on completion.

R.P.I. Group, which is based in the Birmingham area, distributes a wide range of rubber and plastic goods used throughout industry, and especially to electrical and mechanical handling sectors. It has depots in Cardiff, Coventry, Wolverhampton, Manchester and Aberdeen.

● Dome Petroleum: Agreements with Dome's lenders have been reached providing for the further extension of payments of principal amounts due under various loan payments. Payments to certain foreign lenders have been extended until May 31, 1983. Payments to Dome's Canadian banks have been extended to June 1, 1983, along with the terms of the agreement in principle between Dome, four Canadian banks and the Government of Canada.

Dome will pay a dividend of 48.5 cents on its 7.76 per cent series "A" preferred shares and an equivalent stock div on its 7.76 per cent series "B" preferred shares on June 1, 1983.

Aberdeen Trust
Half-year to 31.3.83.
Pretax revenue, £1.47m (£1.47m).
Stated earnings, 2.05p (1.89p).
Net interim dividend, 1.6p (1.53p adjusted).

Drayton Consolidated Trust
Half-year to 31.3.83.
Pretax revenue, £1.67m (£1.93m).
Stated earnings (fully diluted), 3.64p (3.35p).
Net interim dividend, 2.0p (2.0p).

Bonusbond Holdings
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax loss, £93,000 (£514,000 profit).
Stated earnings (loss), 3.04p (profit 17.68p).
Turnover, £7.63m (£9.68m).
Net dividend, nil (3.5p).

C. H. Pearce & Sons
Half-year to 30.11.82.
Pretax profit, £1.29m (£1.37m).
Turnover, £11.89m (£11.87m).
Net interim dividend, 4.25p (4.25p).

Midland Marts Group
Year to 28.1.83.
Pretax profit, £524,000 (£506,000).
Stated earnings, 9.0p (9.0p).
Turnover, £2.7m (£2.13m).
Net dividend, 4.0p (4.0p).

Roberts Adlard
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax profit, £761,000 (£927,000).
Stated earnings, 21.25p (23.22p).
Turnover, £14.4m (£13.1m).
Net dividend, 10.0p (9.0p).

Jenks & Cattell
17 months to 31.12.82, compared with the previous months.
Pretax profit, £110,000 (£433,000 loss).
Stated earnings, (loss), 1.1p (loss, 20.8p).
Turnover, £26.12m (£7.09m).
Net dividend, 1.5p (1.0p).

Silvermines Ltd (Figures in Irish currency)
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax profit, £720,000 (£3.4m).
Stated earnings 10.47p (24.69p).
Net dividend, 3.5p (3.5p).

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10 %
Barclays	10 %
BCCI	10 %
Consolidated Crds	10 %
C. Hoare & Co	*10 %
Lloyds Bank	10 %
Midland Bank	10 %
Nat Westminster	10 %
TSB	10 %
Williams & Glyn's	10 %

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6¾%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 7¼%; £50,000 and over, 8¼%.

INVESTOR S NOTEBOOK ● edited by Sandy McLachlan

Foreign blow for Tootal recovery

Tootal Group
Year to 31.1.83
Pretax profit £14.9m (£14.8m)
Stated earnings 5.3p (3.2p)
Turnover £401m (£419m)
Net final dividend 1.25p, making 2.35p (same)
Share price 35½p, down 2p. Yield 9.5%
Dividend payable 4.7.83.

ASSOCIATED LEISURE SHARE PRICE
DATASTREAM
RELATIVE TO FT/A ALL SHARE INDEX
145 140 135 130 125 120 115 110 105
MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR

Just as Tootal began to see some pay-off from retrenchment in the United Kingdom, its overseas operations in South Africa, America and Australia have been hit by recession.

Consequently, a sharp recovery in domestic profits has been broadly offset by a downturn overseas.

Pretax profits were barely changed at £14.9m, although the United Kingdom's tax regime has ensured a much lower group tax charge, thus earnings per share have risen from 3.2p to 5.3p.

After providing for £1.9m of extraordinary items compared with £26m the previous year, and paying an unchanged dividend, Tootal has also managed to transfer £3.3m to reserves. The previous year there was a £24.9m deficit at the bottom line.

In the United Kingdom, Tootal's two-year strategy of cutting out lossmakers and concentrating on more specialized areas in the textile and clothing industry has led to a near doubling of British trading profits from £8.6m to £15.8m, with about half the improvement due to loss-elimiination.

In particular, the clothing division, which is a big Marks & Spencer supplier, recovered strongly last year. And while there are still problems in the United Kingdom, Tootal is confident that the existing operations have a future.

Arguable, Tootal should have reduced some of the fat overseas. However it could not have foreseen that the Australian authorities would block the £24m sale of its 49.9 per cent stake in Bradmill Industries. However it is now taking action. The top executives of both the American and South African operations have been removed and numbers employed overseas fell 5,000 to 23,000 last year.

Although Tootal still has a large amount of capital tied up in Bradmill, it cut debt by £9m last year (£18m before exchange rate movements) to £60m, which is no mean achievement. This combined with the boost to reserves from retained profits and curreny movements has cut the debt equity ratio from 60 to 48 per cent.

This improvement in the balance sheet adds to the attractions of the 9.5 per cent yield, even though trading prospects this year scarcely look exciting. The steps taken in America and South Africa could help to boost profits by a couple of million to about £17m this year. Beyond that Tootal needs some upturn in demand – and that has not appeared yet.

Associated Leisure

Associated Leisure
42 weeks to 2.1.83.
Pretax profit £5.52m (£3.76m).
Stated earnings 10.63p (9.36p).
Turnover £48.23m (£42.6m).
Net final dividend 3p making 5p.
Share price 145p, up 1p. Yield 4.9%.

The acquisition a year ago by Associated Leisure of Smiths Happiway Spencers, the coach holiday business, has cast a spanner in the works of preparing the group's year end results.

A change in the group's year end to take account of the seasonal nature of the holiday business has left pretax profits for the 42 weeks to January 2 at £5.52m, against £3.76m for the year to March 1982.

Profits for calendar 1982, taking account of a full year from SHS, would have been £6.3m to leave earnings per share after a 46 per cent charge of 12.48p.

There will continue to be slight bias in the group profits now that it has a holiday business, with a 45 to 55 per cent split in favour of the second half. The dividend, too, is complicated by the change of year end. The recommended final payout of 3p per share would have been 4.2p if the group had been reporting for a full 52-week period, the board says. This would have increased the total dividend by 12.7 per cent, to leave the company's shares selling on a yield of 6.1 per cent.

Almost all the improvement in profits last year came from SHS, which is turning out to be an exceptionally adroit purchase for Associated. After a slight decline in volume for calendar 1982, bookings so far this year are up 5 per cent and are expected to finish the season that far ahead. This, coupled with an average price increase of 5 per cent, will push the company's profits nicely ahead by this calendar year end.

The clouds all appear to be over the group's traditional fruit machines business, where last October's swingeing duty increases helped to push the size of the amusement machines market down 10 per cent last year.

Associated, however, claims to have minimized the effect of this by rationalizing its product range and geographical distribution and is looking to more than maintain last year's trading profits of £3.3 in 1983.

The gaming Board is expected at least to double the £1 mamimum cash payout per machine towards the end of this year. Experience shows that an improvement in the payout dramatically improves the take from the machine and, therfore, the rental charge.

With these factors working for the group, the 4.9 per cent yield is better than it looks.

A 41 per cent downturn in pretax profits to £14.8m for 1982 at Foseco Minsep, the metallurgical and specialist chemicals group, was not enough to dampen the City's enthusiasm for the company's shares. The City was expecting worse from a range of activities which depend heavily on depressed British, American and Japanese steel industries and the shares were up 9p to 151p on the news. At this price the shares yield 6.6 per cent, but should be seen as a recovery bet for 1984 rather than 1983 which will see only a modest improvement in profits compared with 1982.

Ward White Group

Ward White
13 months to 31.1.83.
Pretax profit £5.34m (£3.5m)
Stated earnings 11.21p (7.8p)
Turnover £136m (£103m)
Net final dividend 3.08p making 4.48p (4.2p)
Share price 101p (up 4p). Yield 4.43 per cent.
Dividend payable 8.7.83.

Ward White Group, whose recent acquisitions have turned it from a footwear manufacturing and engineering group into a predominantly retailing operation, outstripped most market expectations by £500,000 or more when it announced a 13 months pretax profit of £5.34m to January 31 from £3.5m for the previous 12 months to the end of December. The alteration in the year end is to take into account its new retailing status.

Market sentiment was also helped by a 10 per cent dividend increase, most people were looking for same-again payout, and the shares rose 4p to 101p for a yield of 4.43 per cent.

The story of the second half of the year has been an improvement in retailing profits (with a measure of acquisition profits contributing), improved overseas results and a reduction in losses on the engineering side.

Crystal balls for the next 12 months are cloudy at the moment. The group starts the current year with 360 footwear retail stores in the United Kingdom, with 90 at the start of last year. This week will see the announcement of a small acquisition taking the group into sports goods retailing, and further expansion is expected in this area.

The first acquisition will be a privately owned chain in Bristol operating six stores, but the plan is to expand this operation by other takeovers. The sports goods field is a highly competitive market, with highly specialist retailers and big store-within-store operations, both vying for the fluctuating disposable income in the field.

In the US the £13.6m acquisition of Hofheimer last August added 44 stores in Virginia and North Carolina to the 54 which Ward already operated on the West Coast.

Assuming that shoe retailing does reasonably well and backing the management's ability, shares could do well relative to the market in the medium term.

MARKET REPORT ● by Michael Clark

A bitter taste for Tarmac

ACCOUNT DAY: Dealings began, April 25. Dealings end, May 6. Contango Day, May 9. Settlement Day, May 16.

The recent struggle for power at Candecca Resources, the British onshore exploration group, had left a bitter taste at Tarmac, the quarries and construction group.

Yesterday, Tarmac sold its entire Candecca stake of 3 million shares, 10.3 per cent of the equity, at 158p a share, raising £4.74m. This compared with last night's close of 168p, down 8p.

Tarmac said it had taken its stake in Candecca after Candecca bought 40 per cent of Plascom, Tarmac's North Sea oil exploration subsidiary, amid hopes of an eventual merger of the two group's exploration activities.

But Tarmac had since decided to sell its stake after discovering that the merger would not take place.

This came after the recent upheavals at Candecca when Sceptre Resources, with 41 per cent of the shares, agreed to a fairer say in the group's affairs. As a result, two of Candecca's directors associated with Sceptre resigned, along with Mr Stuart McColl, who resigned as chairman, but remained on the board.

Over the weekend, Candecca appointed Kleinwort Benson as merchant bankers and Panmure Gordon and Fielding Newson-Smith as joint brokers.

Tarmac refused to comment on suggestions that it had used the cash from the sale of Candecca to buy a 5 per cent stake in London Brick. "We could not answer a question like that. We will make an announcement through the normal channels", a Tarmac spokesman said.

The rest of the equity market opened the second leg of the account on a lacklustre note after the extended weekend break. The *FT* Index ended the day 3.2 down at 692.1, having been 6.9 down earlier in the day.

Dealers said the steadier trend owed a lot to ICI's decision to raise $100m (£64.5m) on the Eurobond market with a placing of convertible 9¾ per cent 1990 at basic price of $5,000.

Each $5,000 bond is convertible into a £3,170 bond, carrying a coupon of 9¾ per cent in sterling on the same terms as the dollar bond. Each bond will also have available five warrants entitling shareholders to subscribe for 117 ICI ordinary shares at 540p. ICI closed 6p lower at 466p.

Shares of Bowater ended the day 1p lower at 172p, after 176p, as a large seller of around 1 million shares appeared on the scene, but failed to find a home for his stock at around the 168p level. There was also a large seller of Trusthouse Forte on hand as the price ended the day 5p lower at 185p.

Meanwhile, shares of Mr Paul Hamlyn's **Octopus Publishing** ended the session 5p lower at 361p. The shares, which came to market last week at a striking price of 350p, were nearly five times oversubscribed with nearly £100m chasing the 2.4 million shares on offer at a minimum tender price of 275p.

Gilts also recovered from a nervous start with rises of up £½ in active trade, reflecting the pound's gain of 1.8 cents on the foreign exchange to $1.5785 – a *new high for the year against* leading currencies.

This followed renewed hopes that the Prime Minister would soon end the uncertainty and call a June general election. This prompted steady overseas support for the pound. Only the index-linked stocks lost ground awaiting dealings in the new "tap.

Fisons was a strong market, jumping 22p to 660p after the group's recent figures and rights issues which were well recieved. Jobbers have always found the stock a difficult one to deal in, and over-priced demand inevitably leads to volatile price movements.

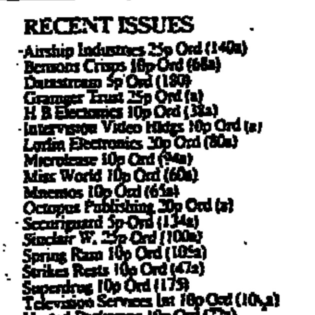
The Telerate flop on Wall Street continues to reverberate among its biggest shareholders. **Exco International**, with 57 per cent of the shares, dipped 40 to 593p, and British & Commonwealth, which has a sizable stake, slumped 30p to 810p.

Analysts have started to rethink their policy towards Telerate. Previously, dealers had believed that a cheap way into Telerate would have been a full bid for Exco.

Anvil Petroleum put up a good show in ex-rights form, with the shares closing 10p higher at 53p, while the new shares closed with a 17p premium nil paid.

GKN, one of our biggest engineering groups, closing 3p higher at 157p. The new shares gained ground, closing at 14p premium nil paid after the group's recent £77m rights issue.

Profit-taking lopped 47p from **Bellair Cosmetics**, where Fenton Hill, the private group owned by Bellair chairman Mr Arthur Hill, has sold its stake to a private Turkish group for 8p a share. Dealers still believe that a reverse takeover is on the cards, to be followed by a big injection of assets.



RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Airship Industries 25p Ord (140a)	128
Bensons Crisps 10p Ord (68a)	104
Dunestream 5p Ord (180)	233
Granger Trust 25p Ord (a)	190
H B Electronics 10p Ord (38a)	40
Intervision Video Hldgs 10p Ord (a)	35
Lorin Electronics 30p Ord (80a)	128–2
Microlease 10p Ord (94a)	143–2
Miss World 10p Ord (60a)	120
Mnemos 10p Ord (65a)	8prem
Octopus Publishing 20p Ord (a)	361–5
Securiguard 5p Ord (134a)	145
Sinclair W. 25p Ord (100a)	40
Spring Ram 10p Ord (105a)	130
Strikes Rests 10p Ord (47a)	64
Superdrug 10p Ord (175)	260
Television Services Int 10p Ord (10½a)	23½
United Packaging 10p Ord (72a)	104

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS · MEDIUMS · LONGS · COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN · LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS · BANKS AND DISCOUNTS · BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES · COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL (A—B, C—E, F—H, I—L, M—N, O—S, T—Z) · SHIPPING · MINES · OIL · FINANCIAL TRUSTS · INSURANCE · INVESTMENT TRUSTS · PROPERTY · RUBBER · TEA · MISCELLANEOUS

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) May 3	Market rates (close) May 3	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.5760-1.5805	$1.5780-1.5790	0.20-0.15c prem	0.48-0.43c prem
Montreal	$1.9300-1.9360	$1.9350-1.9360	0.20-0.10c prem	0.45-0.35c prem
Amsterdam	4.34-4.37fl	4.35¾-4.36¾fl	2-1½c prem	5⅛-4⅞c prem
Brussels	77.10-77.45f	77.15-77.25f	7c prem-3c disc	10c prem-par
Copenhagen	13.77-13.82k	13.81-13.82k	95ore prem-45ore disc	25-230ore disc
Dublin	1.22-1.23p	1.2275-1.2285p	51-70p disc	140-161p disc
Frankfurt	3.86½-3.89½m	3.87½-3.88½m	2⅛-1⅝pf prem	5¼-4¾pf prem
Lisbon	153-157½e	155¼-157¼e	530-1955c disc	1205-2790c disc
Madrid	215.35-216.25p	215.45-215.65p	180-260c disc	495-630c disc
Milan	2305-2312lr	2309-2311lr	8½-11½lr disc	28½-31½lr disc
Oslo	11.18-11.27k	11.24¼-11.25¼k	290-440ore disc	855-1015ore disc
Paris	11.64-11.70f	11.68¼-11.69¼f	3½-4½c disc	12½-13½c disc
Stockholm	11.80-11.84k	11.82½-11.83½k	45-155ore disc	130-245ore disc
Tokyo	372-377y	374½-375½y	1.41-1.20y prem	3.77-3.49y prem
Vienna	27.25-27.37sch	27.26-27.31sch	13-11gro prem	36-31gro prem
Zurich	3.25-3.28f	3.25¾-3.26¾f	1⅞-1⅝c prem	4⅞-4⅝c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was 85.0 up 0.8

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 10¼

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 10¼ Low 10

Week Fixed: 10¼-10

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	9 15/16	2 months	9 13/16
3 months	9 13/16	3 months	9 13/16

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	10 1/32-10	1 month	10 13/32
2 months	9 15/16-9⅞	2 months	10 5/16
3 months	9 29/32-9¾	3 months	10 11/32
6 months	9 7/16-9½	6 months	10 1/16

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	10⅞-10⅝	7 months	10¼-9¾
2 months	10⅝-10½	8 months	10¼-9⅞
3 months	10⅝-10⅜	9 months	10½-10
4 months	10½-10¼	10 months	10½-10
5 months	10½-10	11 months	10½-10
6 months	10¼-9¾	12 months	10¼-10

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	10 11/32-10 9/32	6 months	9 29/32-9 15/16
3 months	10 1/16-9 29/32	12 months	9 29/32-9 13/16

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	10⅛	3 months	10¼
7 days	10⅛	6 months	10¼
1 month	10⅜	1 year	10⅛

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 10½ Close 10½

1 week	10⅝-10 5/16	6 months	10 3/16-10 1/16
1 month	10 7/16-10 5/16	9 months	10 3/16-10 1/16
3 months	10¼-10⅛	12 months	10 3/16-10 1/16

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate %)

3 months 10¼ 6 months 10 5/16

Finance House Base Rate 11½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.8070-1.8220
Bahrain	0.5850-0.5950
Finland	8.5340-8.5740
Greece	131.30-133.30
Hongkong	10.9550-10.9950
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.4580-0.4610
Malaysia	3.6250-3.6550
Mexico	220.00-240.00
New Zealand	2.3770-2.3070
Saudi Arabia	5.4250-5.4550
Singapore	3.2960-3.3260
South Africa	1.7070-1.7220

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.2845-1.2855
+ Canada	1.2261-1.2264
Netherlands	2.7625-2.7640
Belgium	48.90-48.96
Denmark	8.7350-8.7450
West Germany	2.4570-2.4580
Portugal	97.8-99.3
Spain	136.55-136.65
Italy	1463-1464
Norway	7.1175-7.1275
France	7.4030-7.4070
Sweden	7.4850-7.4950
Japan	237.45-237.60
Austria	17.2850-17.2950
Switzerland	2.0660-2.0775

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
+ Canada $1 : US $0.8161-0.8164

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 8⅞-8⅝; seven days, 8⅞-8¾; one month, 8¾-8⅞; three months, 8 15/16-8 13/16; six months, 8⅞-9.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $431 (an ounce); pm, $433.50 close, $433.25.
Krugerrand* (per coin): $445.5-447 (£282.25-283.25).
Sovereigns* (new): $101.5-102.5 (£64.25-65).
* Excludes VAT

APPOINTMENTS

Societies name new chairman

Mr Herbert Walden, general manager and secretary of the Heart of England Building Society has been nominated chairman of the Council of the Building Societies Association for 1983-84. Mr Roy Cox, chief general manager and a director of the Alliance Building Society will succeed Mr Walden as deputy chairman.

Sir John Colville has been elected chairman of the London Committee of Ottoman Bank and Mr Nigel Robson deputy chairman. Mr T. R. Stephens has been appointed secretary.

Mr Duncan Ord-Hume has joined Wigham Poland Reinsurance Brokers as an associate director and Wigham Poland Marine Reinsurance a director.

Mr Richard Stanley has been elected chairman of the Metal Packaging Manufacturers Association. Mr Arthur Church, managing director of Nacanco becomes deputy chairman.

Mr A. M. Preston has been appointed a director of Gartmore Fund Manageres.

Miss Jane Chandler, Mr John Lomas, Mr Leslie Jackson, Mr Mark Gilbert and Mr Bruce McGregor have become partners of Theodore Goddard & Co. Mr J. N. Fisher and Mr R. K. Shute have retired as partners and Mr Michael Walters has succeeded Mr Fisher as senior partner.

Mr Martin Lawrence has been appointed sales director of UB (Biscuits).

Mr Joseph Dwyer, Mr Roger Grey, Mr David Loudoun and Mr Peter Whitehouse have joined the executive board of the George Wimpey Group. Mr Grey has also been appointed a director of Wimpey Group Services.

Mr J. C. D. Goldschmidt, Mr P. H. P. Stephens, Mr H. G. S. Bourne, Mr R. A. Bourne, Mr F. C. E. Telfer and Mr J. B. Lambert have joined the partnership of Laurie, Milbank & Co.

Mr Clifford Jakes had been appointed group managing director of Link House Publications from July 1, but will join the board as a non-executive director today.

Mr T. W. Bishop is the new director in charge of Spicer and Pegler Associates (formerly Spicer and Pegler Management Consultants).

Mr Michael Johnson has become managing director of Barker Ellis Silver Company.

Clive Cookson examines proposals for international cooperation

Technological advance – or making the French feel more important?

The most novel initiative by President Mitterrand, the host of last year's economic summit at Versailles, was to put technology on the agenda. The heads of government responded to his call for more international cooperation on advanced technology by setting up a working group of their scientific advisers to draw up specific proposals.

The group has put forward 18 projects in a report which the presidents and prime ministers will consider this month at Williamsburg. They cover subjects from fast-breeder reactors to aquaculture – growing plants in hot water. Even if only a fraction of the ideas are put into action, western cooperation on science and technology will have made a significant leap forward.

Yet, neither the specific plans nor the general commitment by the seven governments to increase cooperation have excited any public or political interest outside France.

The lack of enthusiasm elsewhere seems to reflect a widespread feeling that the Versailles technology initiative and its follow-up are little more than words to make the French feel important.

According to this view, the report will have no practical effect because the worthwhile porposals for cooperation would have been organized in any case, and the other ones will be allowed to die quietly because the governments will not be prepared to back them with hard cash.

'This initiative has raised the profile of technology'

Dr Robin Nicholson, Mrs Margaret Thatcher's scientific adviser and Britain's representative on the working group, takes a more positive attitude, without the Gallic over-optimism of some of President Mitterrand's staff who believe that international technical cooperation will lead automatically to more employment and faster growth.

"The effect of this initiative has been to raise the profile of science and technology to the highest level – I hope permanently," Dr Nicholson says. And he believes that some of the cooperative proposals will lead to new international cooperation that would not otherwise take place.

The heads of government will decide at Williamsburg how to treat the projects and how much direct interest they and their advisers will take in their future progress. They could establish some mechanism to monitor the projects and keep up their momentum – perhaps by setting up a small secretariat – or they might hand over responsibility to an existing body such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

But the leaders seem more likely to leave the 18 projects to sink or swim on their individual merits, without a guiding hand to keep them afloat as a group.

None of the countries has allocated any special funds for Versailles-initiated cooperation, so the projects will have to fight for a share of the existing national science and technology budgets. France would probably have been happy to set aside a special pot of gold but the reluctance of the other participants and the deterioration of its own economic position have ruled that out.

If new international projects do come to life as a result of the initiative, they will not wear a Versaillies indentifying tag. "In five years' time, people will probaly have forgotten all about their origins," Dr Nicholson says.

Williamsburg leaders will decide on policy

One or two countries will take responsibility for organizing each of the 18 projects, with three or four others expected to join in the actual work. Britain is sole organizer of the only social science project – research into public acceptance of new technologies – and it is organizing projects on food technology and biotechnology with France and on advanced materials and standards with the United States.

THE 18 COOPERATIVE PROJECTS

Subject	Organising countries
Photovoltaic solar energy	Italy, Japan
Controlled thermo-nuclear fusion	EEC, United States
Photo-synthesis	Japan
Fast breeder reactor	France, United States
Food technology	France, Britain
Aquaculture	Canada
Remote sensing from space	United States
High speed trains	Germany, France
Housing and urban planning for developing countries	France
Advanced robotics	France, Japan
New technologies in mature industries	France, Italy
Biotechnology	France, Britain
Advanced materials and standards	Britain, United States
Technologies for education, training and culture	Canada, France
Public acceptance of new technologies	Britain
Biological sciences	EEC
High energy physics	United States
Solar system exploration	United States

Mitterrand: little enthusiasm for his initiative

As the summary table shows, the projects are a peculiar mixture of the obvious and the unexpected. Some would cost hundreds of millions of pounds if developed fully – for example the proposal to develop and use joint equipment for thermo-nuclear fusion research – while others involve little more than an improved exchange of researchers and results from existing activities.

Some fields are relatively neglected, most notably information technology and electronics. That is presumably because participants felt that computer development is too commercially competitive for successful cooperation and perhaps also because the Americans are reluctant for reasons of national security to share details of their most advanced work on micro-electronics, sponsored mainly by the Department of Defence.

In addition, European delegates wanted their Esprit programme to get going on its own, without complicating matters further by involving the Japanese and Americans.

There is a wide disparity in the effort which the different government have been willing to devote to organizing the projects. As the prime mover behind the whole programme, France has naturally taken on most work, organizing eight projects.

At the other extreme are Italy and Canada with two each and Germany which has only one – though that is admittedly an interesting project, being organized with France on high speed trains and also involving Britain and Japan.

A peculiar mixture of the obvious and unexpected

As an independent participant at the summits, the European Community is organizing two projects. Potentially the more significant is on fusion. It could lead in the end to the EEC (whose members are already cooperating on the JET experiment) working with the United States and Japan on a multibillion pound reactor to demonstrate fusion as a controllable energy source for the next century. Such cooperation has been mentioned before, but the Versailles framework may help to bring it about.

Industrial notebook

Telecom – too big for competition

British Telecom should be stripped of its right to provide telecommunications equipment. That is the most popular view being aired by those wishing to see the corporation's growth arrested and private enterprise given the opportunity which the Tories have been promising for the past three years.

Such a move would be the first step toward curbing the corporations's growing political strength and ensuring that it would never have a commanding influence again in the British telecommunications market. British Telecom would then only be the guardian of the national network. A few more successful political assaults on the corporation would then ensure that the network be broken up into regions – or profit centres – similar to the system adopted by the electricity generating boards.

Competition, the Government has decided, will be the prime control on British Telecom but even the proponents of that solution are beginning to doubt whether anyone can compete with the growing telecommunications corporation.

The Telecommunications Engineering Manufacturers Association whose members comprise the principal suppliers of telecommunications equipment to British Telecom recently failed in its attempt to convince the Government that the corporation's activities in equipment supply should be curtailed. It ideally wanted a ban. It compromised on a quota. In the end it got nothing and British Telecom remained dominant.

If the Government wants to create the biggest and most powerful corporation in European telecommunications whose favour must be cultivated, then it is on the right track. If, however, it genuinely wants to create an atmosphere of competition then it has definitely got it all wrong.

British Telecom supplying telephones and even private automatic exchanges (PABX) can at least be partly justified but last week's announcement by the corporation that it was about to launch its microcomputer, its word processor and its communications terminal has begun to make even some of the corporation's staunch supporters think again.

They are asking themselves the question. What is the Government trying to do? What happened to the promises made by Sir Keith Joseph when he first introduced the concept of liberalization in 1980?

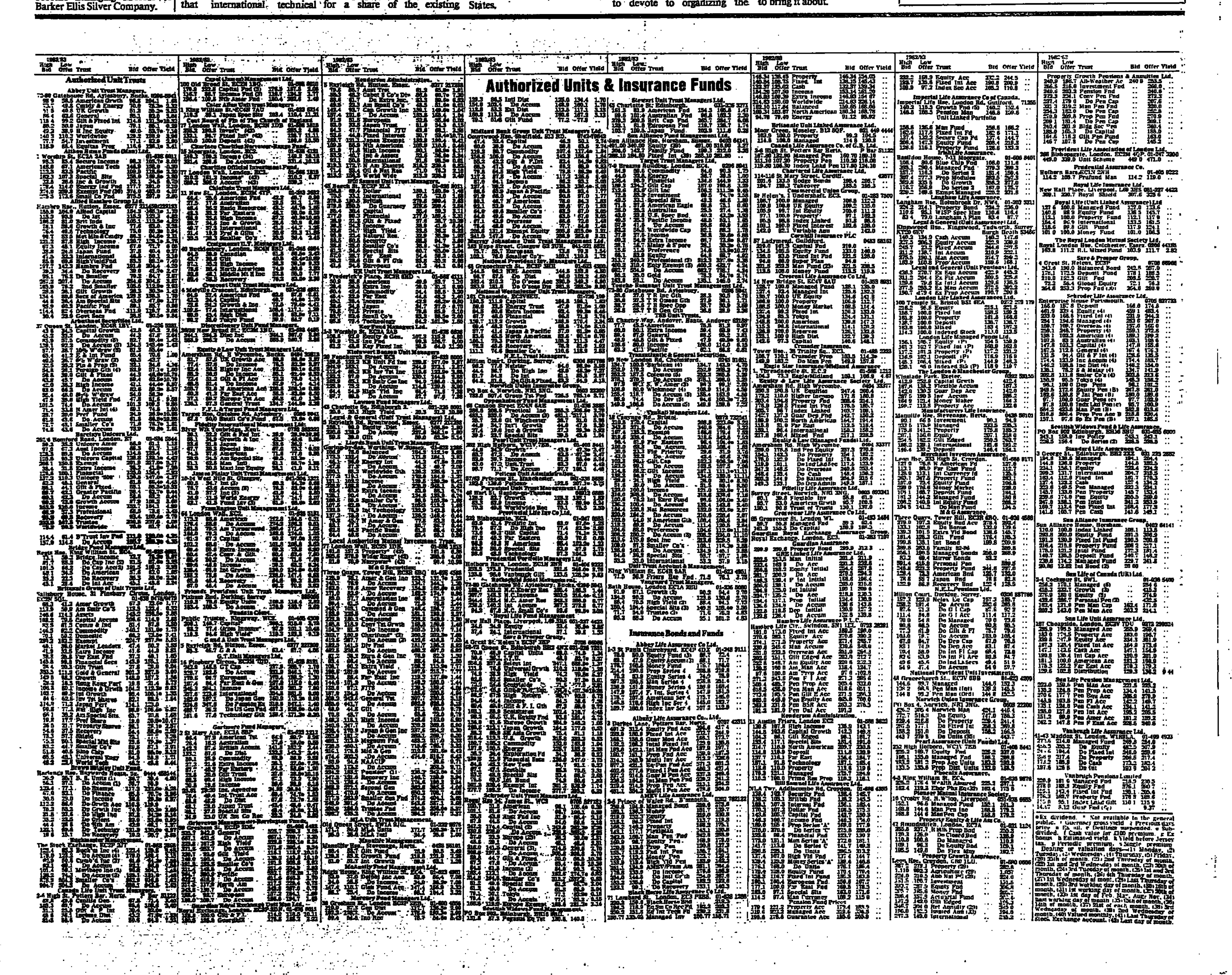
The truth of the matter is that the Government had no idea how complex the telecommunications industry was and despite its political rhetoric to the contrary, it wanted to ensure that it still had control. British Telecom, even if half is sold to the private sector – as is the Government's declared intention – would be that control mechanism. The Government is not frightened to dilute British Telecom's powers, it does not want to and has encouraged the corporation to go from strength to strength.

Last week's product announcement was a few weeks after the corporation's declaration that it will be a dominant force in the cable television market. The Government's Information Technology Advisory Panel estimates, published a year ago, concluded that it would require about £2,000m-£3,000m to cable half the homes in Britain.

It is no coincidence that four of the most credible cable television projects to be discussed with the Government have British Telecom as one of the principal partners. The cable television industry may be about to find what the telecommunications industry in the United Kingdom has been learning over the past three years – British Telecom rules.

The Government should come clean. If it wants competition let us see it in equipment supply, cable television, satellite and telephone sectors. If it wants a dominant force in the market which is British, whether publicly owned or not, then fine, but let us not feign competition. Real competition would mean dismantling British Telecom.

Bill Johnstone



Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

WALL STREET

Fed bank curbs split officials

Washington (NYT) Proposals to prohibit securities and insurance companies from going into the banking business are sharply dividing the Federal Government's key officials, some of whom disagree on the wisdom of slowing the pace of bank deregulation.

Legislation proposed by the Federal Reserve Board would temporarily ban acquisitions of banks and savings institutions by brokerage firms. The comptroller, which already has, in effect, an administrative moratorium, is opposed to the proposal, as are the chairmen of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

There has been a surge of securities and insurance companies into the banking business recently. Among them, the Prudential Insurance Company of America, parent of Prudential-Bache Securities, has announced plans to buy a Georgian Bank. Thomson McKinnon Securities has agreed to buy a savings institution at Madison, Connecticut, and Merrill Lynch has announced an agreement to by a small New Jersey savings and loan institution for about $8m (£5m).

The financial services industry has been in ferment for some time as brokers, bankers and insurance companies have aggressively diversified into segments of each others business.

But the blurring of the barriers separating Brokerage and Securities activities has intensified as a number of companies have exploited what *Mr Paul Volcker, the chairman* of the Federal Reserve, last week called a legal loophole in the Bank Holding Company Act.

He called on congress to impose a moratorium on acquisitions of banks and savings institutions by brokerage houses and other so-called non-banking companies.

Under the Fed's interpretation of the Bank Holding Company Act, a bank is an institution that accepts deposits and makes commercial loans. But to the Fed's dismay, a number of bank holding companies have escaped its jurisdiction by buying banks and *divesting them of their* commercial lending activities.

	May 2	Apr 29
AMF Inc	16	15
AMR	27	27¼
Allied Chem	48	47½
Allied Stores	46⅝	47
Allis Chalmers	14¼	14½
Alcoa	32½	31¼
Amax Inc	27⅝	27¼
Amerada Hess	28⅛	27¼
Am Brands	53⅝	54⅛
Am Broadcast	64	66
Am Can	37¼	38¼
Am Cyanamid	43⅝	43⅝
Am Elec Power	19⅝	19⅝
Am Home	46	46⅝
Am Motors	7⅞	7⅝
Am Nat Res	34½	35⅞
Am Standard	31⅞	31¼
Am Telephone	66⅜	67⅞
Armco Steel	17⅛	17
Asarco	35⅝	34⅛
Ashland Oil	32⅝	32
Atlantic Richfield	45⅞	46⅛
Avco	30¼	30⅝
Avon Products	31	31¼
Bankers Tst NY	47⅛	49
Bank of America	24⅝	25⅛
Bank of Boston	45⅝	45⅝
Bank of NY	58½	59⅝
Beatrice Foods	27⅛	28⅛
Bethlehem Steel	21⅞	21⅞
Boeing	37¼	38⅛
Boise Cascade	44	46
Borden	53⅞	55½
Borg Warner	48⅝	46½
Bristol Myers	77⅛	86⅝
BP	25⅛	24½
Burlington Ind	38½	35½
Burlington Nthn	77⅛	78⅛
Burroughs	47⅞	48⅝
Campbell Soup	44⅝	45
Canadian Pacific	37⅛	38⅛
Caterpillar	46⅝	46⅝
Celanese	61	62⅝
Central Soya	15½	15⅞
Chase Manhat	57⅝	58
Chem Bank NY	54⅝	55
Chrysler	25⅝	26
Citicorp	44⅛	45¼
Clark Equip	31⅞	32
Coca Cola	55	55⅝
Colgate	23⅞	24⅛
CBS	71⅞	73⅝
Columbia Gas	28⅝	29⅛
Combustion Eng	33⅝	34
Comwlth Edison	26⅝	26⅝
Cons Edison	23	23
Cons Foods	44	44
Cons Power	20½	20⅝
Continental Grp	43⅝	42⅝
Control Data	47⅞	48⅝
Corning Glass	75⅝	75½
CPC Intnl	38	38
Crane	28½	28½
Crocker Int	31⅞	31¼
Crown Zeller	32½	32⅝
Dart & Kraft	73⅝	74⅝
Deere	37⅛	38⅝
Delta Air	43⅝	44⅛
Detroit Edison	16⅛	16⅛
Disney	80⅝	78⅝
Dow Chemical	31⅛	33⅝
Dresser Ind	18⅝	18⅝
Duke Power	23⅝	23⅞
Du Pont	45⅞	46⅝
Eastern Air	7⅞	7½
Eastman Kodak	83⅝	85
Eaton Corp	41⅝	41
El Paso Nat Gas	16½	17
Esmark	62⅞	63⅝
Evans P. D.	12	12⅛
Exxon Corp	35⅝	35¼
Fed Dept Stores	60	61⅝
Firestone	21⅞	22
Fst Chicago	26⅝	28

	May 2	Apr 29
Fst Intrst Bncp	39⅝	40⅝
Fst Penn Corp	7⅞	7⅞
Ford	50	51⅛
GAF Corp	18	18⅝
GTE Corp	43⅝	43⅝
Gen Dynamics	50⅝	50½
Gen Electric	109	111½
Gen Foods	44⅝	44⅛
Gen Mills	56	55½
Gen Motors	67⅞	68⅝
Gen Pub Util NY	8⅝	8⅝
Gen Tire	34⅝	35
Genesco	7⅞	7⅞
Georgia Pacific	28⅞	30⅝
Getty Oil	65⅝	67⅝
Gillette	46⅝	46⅝
Goodrich	42⅝	43⅝
Goodyear	33⅝	35⅝
Gould Inc	34½	35⅛
Grace	43⅞	44⅛
Gt Atltc & Pacific	11⅛	11⅛
Greyhound	22½	23
Grumman Corp	60⅝	61⅛
Gulf Oil	33⅞	34⅝
Gulf & West	26½	26⅝
Heinz H. J.	47	48⅝
Hercules	36⅝	36½
Honeywell	108⅝	111⅛
IC Inds	41⅞	41⅞
Ingersoll	46	46⅝
Inland Steel	30⅛	31⅛
IBM	114½	117⅛
Int Harvester	10⅝	9⅞
INCO	14½	14⅝
Int Paper	55½	56⅝
Int Tel Tel	40⅝	40⅝
Irving Bank	50⅝	53½
Jewel Co	47⅝	46⅝
Jim Walter	43½	44⅝
Johnson & John	49½	50⅝
Kaiser Alumin	18⅛	18⅛
Kerr McGee	32⅝	33⅛
Kimberly Clark	86	88
K Mart	32½	34
Kroger	37⅛	37⅝
L.T.V. Corp	14⅝	15⅛
Litton	62⅝	64
Lockheed	113⅝	118⅝
Lucky Stores	21⅞	22
Manuf Hanover	49⅝	51
Manville Cp	14⅝	14½
Mapco	25⅞	25⅞
Marine Midland	28⅝	28
Martin Marietta	53⅝	53
McDonnell	57	57⅝
Mead	26⅛	26⅝
Merck	93½	94½
Minnesota Mng	82⅞	85
Mobil Oil	31⅞	31⅞
Monsanto	89	91⅛
Morgan J. P.	83⅛	83
Motorola	106½	108
NCR Corp	116	118⅝
NL Industries	15⅞	16½
Nabisco	37⅝	37
Nat Distillers	27⅝	27⅝
Nat Med Ent	28⅝	30
Nat Steel	27⅛	27⅝
Norfolk South	54⅝	55⅛
NW Bancorp	33⅝	33⅝
Norton Simon	25⅝	25⅝
Occidental Pet	20⅝	20⅝
Ogden	28⅝	29⅞
Olin Corp	31⅛	32
Owens-Illinois	33⅝	34
Pacific Gas Elec	31⅞	32⅛
Pan Am	5⅝	5⅞
Penney J. C.	66½	68⅝
Pennzoil	37⅝	38⅝
Pepsico	35⅝	35⅝
Pfizer	81⅝	82⅝
Phelps Dodge	30⅝	30
Philip Morris	64	63⅝
Phillips Petrol	34⅝	35½

	May 2	Apr 29
Polaroid	31½	32⅝
PPG Ind	64⅝	65⅝
Proctor Gamble	59⅝	60⅝
Pub Ser El & Gas	23⅝	23⅝
Raytheon	50⅝	51⅞
RCA Corp	26⅝	27⅛
Republic Steel	23⅝	24
Reynolds Ind	54⅝	55½
Reynolds Metal	31	31⅛
Rockwell Int	38	39
Royal Dutch	44	44
Safeways	28	28½
St Regis Paper	33⅝	33⅝
Santa Fe Ind	27⅝	28⅝
SCM	37⅞	38⅝
Schlumberger	43⅝	45⅝
Scott Paper	23⅝	23⅝
Seagram	28⅝	28⅝
Sears Roebuck	40	42
Shell Oil	41½	42
Shell Trans	31½	31⅛
Signal Co	30⅝	31
Singer	27⅝	27⅝
Sony	15⅞	15⅝
Sth Cal Edison	37⅛	37⅛
Southern Pacific	55⅝	59
Sperry Corp	38	38⅝
Std Oil California	40	40⅝
Std Oil Indiana	47⅛	47⅞
Std Oil Ohio	46⅝	47⅝
Sterling Drug	24⅝	25⅝
Stevens J. P.	23⅝	24½
Sun Comp	37⅞	38½
Teledyne	146⅞	146⅝
Tenneco	37⅝	37
Texaco	36⅝	36½
Texas East Corp	54⅝	53⅝
Texas Inst	140⅞	142⅝
Texas Utilities	23⅝	23
Textron	31⅛	31⅛
TWA	30½	31⅝
Travelers Corp	31⅝	32⅝
TRW Inc	69⅝	70
UAL Inc	32⅞	33⅝
Union Carbide	61⅞	64½
Union Oil Calif	34½	34⅝
Un Pacific Corp	54⅝	55
Uniroyal	13⅝	13⅝
United Brands	11⅛	11½
US Industries	15	15⅝
US Steel	23⅝	24⅝
Utd Technol	71⅞	72⅝
Wachovia	41⅞	41⅞
Warner Commun	27	28⅝
Warner Lambert	32	32⅝
Wells Fargo	35⅝	36⅛
Westinghse Elec	44	45
Weyerhauser	38⅝	41⅛
Whirlpool	82⅝	82⅝
Woolworth	32⅝	34½
Xerox Corp	46⅛	47⅝
Zenith	19	19½

Canadian Prices

	May 2	Apr 29
Abitibi	22⅝	22½
Alcan Alumin	36½	37⅝
Algoma Steel	29⅝	30⅝
Bell Telephone	27⅛	27⅝
Cominco	50⅝	51⅝
Cons Bathurst	21⅞	21⅞
Gulf Oil	18	18
Hawker/Sid Can	18⅝	18⅝
Hudson Bay Mng	19⅝	19⅝
Imasco	36⅝	37⅝
Imperial Oil	35	34⅝
Int Pipe	28½	28½
Mass-Fergsn	6⅝	6⅝
Royal Trust	25⅝	25⅝
Seagram	38½	38½
Steel Co	25½	25⅝
Thomson N 'A'	37⅛	38
Walker Hiram	24	24
WCT	13½	14

•Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

COMMODITIES

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce

	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
High grade copper	–	–
Cash	1113–1114.00	1120–1120.50
Three months	1136–1136.50	1139–1140
Standard cash (copper)	–	–
Cash	1075–1076	1087.50–1088.50
Three months	11.04–11.05	1110–1111.00
Tin: cash	8690–8700	8815–8820
Three months	8650–8660	8770–8775
Lead: cash	267.50–268.50	288.75–289.25
Three months	278–278.50	299–299.50
Zinc: cash	458.50–459	455.50–456
Three months	473–473.50	470.50–471
Silver: cash	773.5–774.5	765–767.0
Three months	794–795.0	782–784.0
Aluminium: cash	858.50–859.50	878.50–879
Three months	884.50–885	904.50–906
Nickel: cash	3090–3095	3125–3135
Three months	3175–3180	3230–3235

L.M.E. TURNOVER
Copper (higher grade): 3,100 tonnes: Standard cathodes: 500 tonnes: Tin (standard): 1,315 tonnes: Lead: 9,250 tonnes: Zinc: 2,500 tonnes: Silver: 40 lots of 10,000 ozs. each: Aluminium: 8,850 tonnes: Nickel: 348 tonnes.

LONDON GOLD FUTURES

	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	$432.10-$432.90	425.00-426.00
June	$435.50-$435.60	428.40-428.90
July	$438.60-$439.50	432.50-433.00
Aug	$442.10-$442.20	435.10-435.60
Sept	$445.10-$446.00	439.00-440.00
Oct	$448.10-$449.50	442.50-443.00
Nov	$451.10-$453.00	446.00-447.00

Sales: 458 lots.

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on May 3:
GB: Cattle, 94.22p per kg lw (+0.84).
GB: Sheep, 224.18p per kg est d c w (+10.65).
GB: Pigs, 66.14p per kg lw (+0.93).
England and Wales:
Cattle nos. up 8.2 per cent, ave. price, 93.98p (+0.99).
Sheep nos. down 6.0 per cent, ave. price, 225.83p (+10.40).
Pig nos. up 12.1 per cent, ave. price, 68.66p (+0.97).
Scotland:
Cattle nos. down 22.3 per cent, ave. price, 95.16p (+0.66).
Sheep nos. down 36.1 per cent, ave. price, 210.67p (+7.74).
Pig nos. up 2.6 per cent, ave. price, 70.96p (+0.94).

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Wool in N.Z. cents per kilo;
L.P.E. in U.S. per metric ton;
Gold in U.S. per oz.

SUGAR	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
Aug	138.45-138.50	134.00-134.10
Oct	146.10-146.20	141.50-141.60
Dec	151.00-152.00	147.00-147.50
March	158.00-158.50	155.25-155.50
May	160.25-163.50	159.00-160.00

Sales: 4,658 lots. The London daily "raws" price was £6.00 higher yesterday, at £128.00 per tonne, while the "whites" price was £4.00 up at £149.00. I.S.A. prices (April 29): daily, 7.32c., 15-day average, 6.76c. (U.S. cents per lb.

WOOL	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	437 seller only	421-432
Aug	446-453	442-446
Oct	446-456	443-446
Dec	448-456	445-449
Jan	450-458	446-450
March	465-467	452-456
May	470-478	459-464
Aug	478-485	468-475
Oct	480-490	475-481

Sales: 197 lots, including 21 options.

SOYABEAN MEAL	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
June	141.50-142.00	143.60-144.00
Aug	142.40-142.60	144.80-144.90
Oct	146.50-147.00	149.10-149.40
Dec	142.60-143.40	155.00-155.30
Feb	157.00-158.50	159.30-160.30
April	157.50-159.50	159.50-160.80
June	157.50-161.50	160.00-162.00

Sales: 147 lots.

GRAIN	Barley	Wheat
May	£120.30	£135.68
July	–	£136.65
Sept	£110.95	£117.60
Nov	£114.25	£120.30
Jan	£117.50	£123.35

Sales: 33 lots. Sales: 82 lots

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES:

Sterling Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	1.5755	1.57700	1.5745	1.5590
Sep	1.5718	1.5720	1.5720	1.5589
Dec	1.5720	1.5720	1.5720	1.5560

Sterling deposit Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
Jne	90.32	90.35	90.32	90.28
Sep	90.54	90.58	90.54	90.28
Dec	90.52	90.56	90.52	90.49
Mch	90.32	90.32	90.32	90.27
Jne	90.14	90.20	90.14	90.12

Long-gilts Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
Jne	105.26	106.00	105.22	105.11
Sep	105.27	105.15	105.13	104.29
Dec	107.15	107.15	107.15	107.03
Mch	107.05	107.05	107.05	106.30
Jne	–	–	–	10618

D-mark Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
Jne	4.088	4.088	4.081	4.082
Sep	4.125	4.125	4.125	4.134
Dec	–	–	–	–

Eurodollar Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
Jne	91.21	91.27	91.19	91.20
Sep	91.12	91.12	91.08	91.00
Dec	90.07	90.07	90.05	90.72
Mch	90.64	90.65	90.63	90.48
	90.42	90.39	90.38	90.33

Swiss franc Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
Jne	4.865	4.865	4.870	4.870
Sep	4.931	4.931	4.931	4.936
Dec	–	–	–	–

Yen Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
Jne	422.5	422.8	422.0	422.4
Sep	425.6	425.3	425.0	426.0
Dec	–	–	–	–

United States still aiming to replace Mexico as hosts for 1986

Kissinger leads the diplomatic World Cup counter-offensive

DAVID MILLER

New York

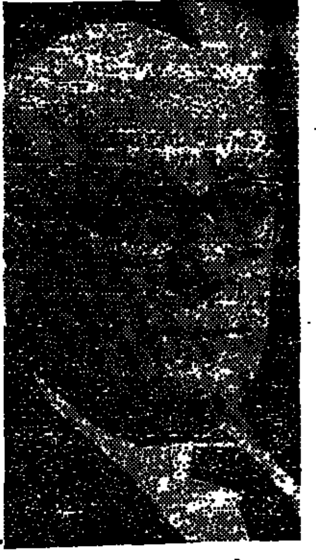
Newly-acquiring at its masthead the not inconsiderable *personal flag of* Henry Kissinger, the United States Soccer Federation are busy gearing themselves this week for a final attempt to overturn, with economic logic and diplomatic pressure, FIFA's apparent determination to hand the 1986 World Cup finals to Mexico, gift-wrapped.

The USSF are convinced *that the biggest game of* political roulette yet witnessed in international sport is far from settled. Dr Kissinger, for many years a follower of the game and now heading the bid to host the finals, said yesterday: "I'd be amazed if the FIFA executive committee didn't give us a hearing now, after all the efforts that have *been made, and after* a Congressional resolution."

The competence of the autocratic, self-perpetuating oligarchy which manipulates the world's largest sport – the finances of which hugely exceed those of the Olympics – has long been in doubt. Cynicism among critics of the executive committee has reached new levels in the past two months during which FIFA have broken their own terms of reference for finding a host to replace Colombia and have repeatedly contradicted themselves in public.

The plot, in a saga which will determine the destination of hundreds of millions of pounds for commercial beneficiaries outside the game *itself*, has thickened with the sudden 48-hour visit this week to Canada, the third applicant, by the FIFA vice-president Harry Cavan, of Northern Ireland, and general secretary Joseph Blatter. This follows Blatter's own insistence, upon the instruction of the president Joao Havelange, of Brazil, and World Cup Organizing Committee chairman, Hermann *Neuberger, of West Germany*, that only Mexico were now to be considered.

It has become widely known that last autumn, with Colombia's withdrawal imminent, *Havelange was flown from Rio* to Mexico City in an aeroplane belonging to the sole Mexican *television station*, Televisa. Emilio Ascarraga, who owns Televisa and whose business intrests include steel manufacture and motor cars, is believed to own several Mexican clubs, *at which he* appoints the presidents, and he has strong business connexions with Guillermo Canedo, one of eight FIFA vice-presidents. He is also deeply involved in television.



Cavan: Canada trip

Havelange: backing Mexico

Rio de Janeiro (AP). – João Havelange repeated here in a television interview that the 1986 World Cup would probably be held in Mexico. Mr Havelange said he did not believe the competition would have to be cancelled because of the economic problems in *Mexico. "Mexico's economic* and financial conditions are improving, and its currency is strengthening," he said.

Knowing these facts, and remembering the considerable criticism which surrounded the television contract in Mexico for the 1970 finals, it is not surprising that the United *States and indeed others*, are asking with increasing vigour: why Mexico?

A further twist to the plot is that Mr Neuberger, one of the commission who has already in the past month been to "inspect" Mexico's application, is in the running to succeed Mr Havelange as president in 1986, if the millionaire Brazilian resigns in order to achieve his last ambition as Minister of Sport at home. Mr Neuberger's rival *will be Artemio Franchi*, the Italian president of the European federation, a the current favourite.

If the World Cup were to be given to Mexico, but by the *end of 1984 they, like Colom*bia and Brazil before them, discovered that crippling international debts made the task impossible, then West Germany would become the standby hosts: a fine feather in Mr Neuberger's Bavarian cap. Italy, the World Cup holders, do not wish to step in, preferring to be hosts in 1990, thereby guaranteeing three consecutive finals appearances. Yet another factor likely to emerge soon, with possible embarrassment to certain members of the executive committee, are the circumstances surrounding insurance polices on the World Cup said to be placed with a Portuguese company called Albinga, and worth £400,000.

The World Cup is big money. The United States are offering to make it vastly bigger. The 1982 finals in Spain grossed £40m, roughly a third each supplied by ticket sales, television and advertising rights, with a net profit of £22m. (The executive committee's expenses over four years were £6m, more than those of the 24 final teams collectively.)

The United States are offering a minimum £30m in in ticket sales, a probable £200m from television (the same as the Los Angeles Olympics), and £125 form advertising by major sponsors alone. The corporate business guarantees possible in this most sports-oriented nation on earth can dwarf the figures talked by the Lucerne-based agents ISL, who succeeded West Nally of London in handling Fifa's commercal portfolio.

The USSF have received nothing more but acknowledgement from FIFA's Zurich headquarters to repeated telex messages requesting details of the reasons for the arbitrary decision, on March 31, not to inspect American facilities. The USSF insist they can accommodate FIFA's complaints on travel distances between sites by *concentrating the competition* on the East Coast, which is possible.

Of 12 Mexican sites, only four are said to meet FIFA's stipulation, never mind the country's *100 per cent in*flation and default on £50b foreign loans. FIFA's preference for Mexico is increasingly strange to say the least, and the USSF reject FIFA's argument about the trouble there has been over agreeing Olympic sites for next year's competition, saying that this arose through making football agreements with the Los Angeles Football Committee.

FIFA have said a final decision will be taken on May 20 in Stockholm. They have shifted their ground so often already, a further change, under pressure from Dr K would come as no surprise.

SNOOKER

Davis is off to show the flag

By Sydney Friskin

It is said of fallen champions in certain sports, particulary boxing, that they never come back. Steve Davis is back as world snooker champion and is here to stay. He has already been quoted as the 6-4 favourite to win next year.

The recovery of the title has, by Davis's own admission, meant more to himm than it did when he first won it in 1981, and as the prospects become bigger and brighter he will most probably win again at some time even if he does not next year. His price for an appearance at an exhibition will remain at £3,000, according to Barry Hearn, his manager.

At 25 there is not much more Davis can achieve at snooker beyond taking the game to the world, as he will do this summer. Mr Hearn who on Monday looked the happiest man on earth is sending *him on a tour*, with his two other charges, Tony Meo and Terry Griffiths, and Doug Mountjoy making up the party. The itinerary covers Bahrain, Dubai, Bangkok, Singapore, Hongkong and, of all places, Dallas. On the last visit to Bangkok the exhibition matches of Davis were watched by 10 million television viewers.

The game in Britain, and England in particular, is flourishing and owes its prosperitry to television. Unless tournaments are televised sponsors will not the interested and withiuyt sponsorship there will be little prize money. When the world championship came to Sheffield in 1977 the money offered by Embassy, the sponsors, was £17,000; by 1983 this sum had risen to *£135,000 and next* year will probably be near £200,000.

Do spectators really love the game that much or are they attracted more by the attendant pomp and circumstance? Last October when the Professional Players' tournament was launched at Birmingham there were two venues and the event was not televised. Only a handful of spectators watched a match between Ray Reardon, the ultimate winner and *Alex Higgins*.

From the promotion scene emerges a new impresario, Paul Hatherell, the managing director of WPBSA (Promotions) who will take charge of the world championship next year. On Monday evening Mr Hatherell talked about new formats for the Lada Classic, the world team championship, sponsored by Hofmeister and the Professional Players' tournament itself, particularly with reference to a change of venue. *Snooker promotion is* competitive; others, provided they can find a sponsor, may soon jump on the bandwagon.

Davis's earnings for the season just ended have been more than £80,000 which includes £30,000 as first prize for the world title. He will earn at least £750,000 over the next year in various deals and endorsements. Cliff Thorburn, whom Davis defeated 18-6 in the final, flew back to Toronto, the richer by £28,000. He received *£15,000* as runner-up and £13,000 for his maximum break of 147.

Thorburn, who in one week survived three matches which ended in the early hours of the morning, left Sheffield with the feeling that he had been through three world wars. He finished his semi-final match at two in the morning, went to bed at three, woke up at midday and after a light meal walked into a 35-frame final. There must be a case for a rest day between the semi-finals and the final.

● Rex Williams was re-elected chairman of the World Professional Billiards and Snooker Association yesterday only one month after resigning the post.

MOD. PENTATHLON

Poverty halts top event

By Michael Coleman

The Modern Pentathlon Association, unable to find a sponsor, have cancelled the international contest for men and women planned for Crystal Palace on June 5 to 9. The benefits that would have come the sport's way from the promised television coverage have also been lost.

There has not been a senior international contest in this county for men since 1980, and if modern pentathlon must remain subject to commercial companies' whims, like so many minority sports, then the *prospects for next year look meagre* too.

Deprived of top competition at home, the senior teams are obliged to go abroad, and to undergo all the wear and tear that travel involves. At Darmstadt at the weekend, for instance, where the British men managed to secure fifth place (out of 15 teams) after ruinous riding on the opening day, the food was so poor that Ron Bright, the team manager, had to make other catering arrangements. This is the last thing athletes in the stress of competition want, particularly overseas.

In these circumstances, to finish fifth at Darmstadt, secured by Steve Sowerby's winning run, excellent shooting by the first-timer, Tim Haddon (195) and, surprisingly, Richard Phelps (194), along with the all-round strength of the consistent Michael Mumford, was no mean achievement. Mumford's eighth place with 5,278 was only 120 points short of victory.

With eight top Hungarians in the field, the fencing must have been tougher than at a world championships; but the red-haired Russian, Igor Schwarz, second in last year's world junior championship in London when Phelps was third, held them all off.

But unnaturally, invitations are beginning to dry up. Budapest, on the calendar for May 16 to 20, now wants no British entrants, nor does Warendorf (West Germany) in mid-June.

It will be June 18 to 22 before our seniors are again in action, this time in Copenhagen, with both men and women involved. The men start with Danny Nightingale, on his first outing, Mumford, Phelps and Peter Whiteside. A week later, Nightingale will be competing in Berne with Sowerby and Peter Tayler.

All this is building up to the world championships *in August*.

GOLF

Big money will flow from this

By John Hennessy,
Golf Correspondent

The Women's Professional Golf Association open their new season at Woburn today on a note of high optimism that would have seemed impossible towards the end of last year. At that time they had parted *company with Barry Edwards, their* executive director, and, with declining support from sponsors and a costly legal tussle in prospect, the organization stood in danger of dissolution. Yet the Ford tournament over the Duke's course from today until Saturday is the starting point from which £168,500 of prize-money will flow.

Far from floundering, the WPGA, now under the direct administration of the PGA, have raised the kitty by almost *£50,000. It is a remarkable* example of blind faith triumphing over adversity, reflecting particular credit on Colin Snape, the new executive director, Helen Latham and Maureen Roberts.

It might have been better, from the point of view of balance, for the Ford tournament to have been staged later in the season, for, with £20,000 to be won, it is the most valuable event of the season. But that is the way the sponsors want it *and nobody will want to look such a* gift horse in the mouth.

The season, however, will not drift into oblivion as it tended to do in the past, since Saunton Sands hotel are promoting a pro-am and 54-hole tournament in the middle of October. However their fortunes may fall out the players will know that a solid season's competitive golf lies before them and that was certainly not the case last year or in 1981. Once the circuit is seen again to be on a firm footing a flow of new recruits can be expected.

It is unfortunate that most players will approach this week's tournament with little behind them in a matter of tournament experience for several months. Some have hardly lifted a club since last year and others have had to make the best of driving ranges or back-garden nets. In the case of Jenny Lee Smith, Britain's leading player, a troublesome achilles tendon first required physiotherapy treatment and then a plaster cast.

This denied her the chance to play in the United States, where she holds a player's card by virtue of her winnings there last year. It seems unlikely that she will be in condition *for repeating* her victory of last season, worth £3,000 then as now. Two other players, for different reasons, stand out from the pack, Cathy Panton and Martha Figueras-Dotti, of Spain.

Miss Panton went to the United States in January and succeeded where the Spaniard failed in winning her card. The news filtering through of her performances over there has not seemed too impressive; but it is a hard school and it will be surprising if she did not reap the benefit now of regular tournament golf.

CALENDAR: May 4-7: Ford Tournament, Woburn (£20,000); May 19-21: Smirnoff Irish Open, Portstewart (£10,000); May 26-28: Lark Valley Tournament (£4,000); June 8-10: United Friendly Tournament, Hill Barn Worthing (£5,000); June 15-18: UBM Northern Tournament, Arcot Hall (£7,000); June 27-29: Guernsey Open, Royal Guernsey (£7,500); July 5-7: Jersey Open, Royal Jersey (£7,500); July 20-22: British Olivetti Tournament, Old Thorns (£7,500); July 27-29: United Friendly Tournament, Moortown (£7,000); July 30-31: Cleveland Charities Tournament (Middlesbrough Municipal) (£6,000); Aug 8-10: Whitehorse Whisky Challenge, (Selsdon Park) (£5,000); Aug 23-24: Cotswold Ladies Tournament, Lilley Brook (£5,000); Sept 3-4: Clandeboye Pro-Am (£5,000); Sept 10-11: Dunham Forest Pro-Am (£4,000); Oct 6-8: Caldy Tournament (£5,000); Oct 16-19: Sands International, Saunton Sands (£5,000).

TABLE TENNIS: WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

England beaten into fourth spot

Tokyo (Agencies) – England's men were beaten 5-2 by Hungry, the former world champions, in the play-off for third place in the world championships here yesterday.

China retained the men's and women's team titles. Their men defeated Sweden 5-1 and their women beat the host nation, Japan, 3-0.

England's men had high hopes of third place having beaten the Hungarians, 5-2, earlier in the group competition. However, the Hungarians, inspired by the tatical skills of Istvan Jonyer, the 1975 world singles champion, raced into a 3-0 lead as Zsoly Kriston beat John Hilton, the former champion, Janos Molnar beat Desmond Douglas and Jonyer beat 15-year-old Carl Prean.

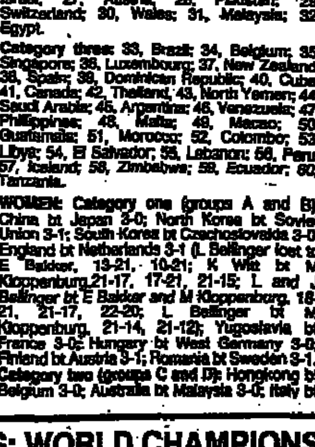
Douglas, the England No 1 and the world No 7, pulled one back by beating Kriston, but Jonyer went on to beat Hilton and Douglas. Prean scored England's other success when he defeated Molnar.

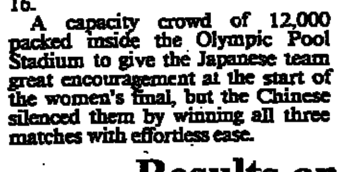
England, however, were pleased to have improved on their sixth placing in the last championships two years ago.

In the men's final, the European champion, Michael Appelgren, was Sweden's only winner, beating Xie Saike, who is seeded one place above him at No 3 in the singles event, 21-18, 9-21, 21-14. Jan-Ove Waldner, aged 17, also put up a creditable performance against Cai Zhenhua, the No 2 seed, forcing nine deuces before losing 30-28, 21-16.

A capacity crowd of 12,000 packed inside the Olympic Pool Stadium to give the Japanese team great encouragement at the start of the women's final, but the Chinese silenced them by winning all three matches with effortless ease.







Prean: mixed fortunes for England

Results and final positions from Tokyo

MEN: Category one (groups A and B): China bt Sweden 5-1; Hungary bt England 5-2; (Z Kriston bt J Hilton, 17-21, 21-8, 21-8; J Molnar bt D Douglas, 26-24, 23-21; I Jonyer bt C Prean, 17-21, 21-16, 21-14; Z Kriston lost to D Douglas, 17-21, 11-21; I Jonyer bt J Hilton, 21-13, 21-14; J Molnar lost to C Prean, 22-20, 19-21, 9-21; I Jonyer bt D Douglas, 21-15, 13-21, 21-12); Japan bt North Korea 5-2; South Korea bt France 5-2; Yugoslavia bt Czechoslovakia 5-2; Italy bt Poland 5-3; United States bt Denmark 5-4; West Germany bt Soviet Union 5-4.

Category two (groups C and D): Nigeria bt Norway 5-0; Scotland bt Israel 5-4; Switzerland bt Wales 5-4; Hongkong bt India 5-0; Malaysia bt Egypt 5-0; Netherlands bt Australia 5-3; *Austria bt Pakistan 5-2; Indonesia bt Finland 5-1.*

Category three (groups E, F, G and H): Macao bt Guatemala 5-2; Libya bt El Salvador 5-4; Brazil bt Luxembourg 5-2; Belgium bt Singapore 5-1; New Zealand bt Dominican Republic 5-4; Spain bt Cuba 5-3; Canada bt Saudi Arabia 5-2; Thailand bt North Yemen 5-2; *Philippines bt Malta 5-1*; Morocco bt Colombia 5-2; Lebanon br Peru, walkover; Iceland bt Tanzania, walkover; Zimbabwe bt Ecudor, walkover.

FINAL POSITIONS: Category one: 1, China; 2, Sweden; 3, Hungary; 4, England; 5, Japan; 6, North Korea; 7, South Korea; 8, France; 9, Yugoslavia; 10, Czechoslovakia; 11, Italy; 12, Poland; 13, United States; 14, Denmark; 15, West Germany; 16, Soviet Union. Category two: 17, Hongkong; 18, India; 19, Nigeria; 20, Norway; 21, Indonesia; 22, Finland; 23, Netherlands; 24, Australia; 25, Scotland; 26, Israel; 27, Austria; 28, Pakistan; 29, Switzerland; 30, Wales; 31, Malaysia; 32, Egypt.

Category three: 33, Brazil; 34, Belgium; 35, Singapore; 36, Luxembourg; 37, New Zealand; 38, Spain; 39, Dominican Republic; 40, Cuba; 41, Canada; 42, Thailand; 43, North Yemen; 44, Saudi Arabia; 45, Argentina; 46, Venezuela; 47, Philippines; 48, Malta; 49, Macao; 50, Guatemala; 51, Morocco; 52, Colombo; 53, Libya; 54, El Salvador; 55, Lebanon; 56, Peru; *57, Iceland; 58, Zimbabwe; 59, Ecuador; 60,* Tanzania.

WOMEN: Category one (groups A and B): China bt Japan 3-0; North Korea bt Soviet Union 3-1; South Korea bt Czechoslovakia 3-0; England bt Netherlands 3-1 (L Bellinger lost to E Bakker, 13-21, 10-21; K Witt bt M Kloppenburg 21-17, 17-21, 21-15; L and J *Bellinger bt E Bakker and M Kloppenburg*, 18-21, 21-17, 22-20; L Bellinger bt M Kloppenburg, 21-14, 21-12); Yugoslavia bt France 3-0; Hungary bt West Germany 3-0; Finland bt Austria 3-1; Romania bt Sweden 3-1. Category two (groups C and D): Hongkong bt Belgium 3-0; Australia bt Malaysia 3-0; Italy bt Ireland 3-1 (A Busnardo bt M Sheehan, 21-8, 21-9; L Vignola lost to A Leonard, 18-21, 10-21; L Vignola and A Busnardo bt A Leonard and M Sheehan, 21-13, 19-21, 21-19; A Busnardo bt A Leonard, 21-17, 21-3); New Zealand bt Denmark 3-1; India bt Macao 3-1; Poland br United States 3-1; Indonesia bt Canada 3-2; Singapore bt Luxembourg 3-2.

Category three (groups E, F and G): Scotland beat Zimbabwe, 3-0 (*C Dalrymple beat D* Brown, 21-8, 21-5; E Forbes beat L Frost, 21-0, 21-9; E Forbes and C Dalrymple beat D Brown and L Frost, 21-9, 21-15); Venezuela beat Nigeria, walkover; Israel beat Philippines, 3-1; Thailand beat Norway, 13-0; Cuba beat Dominican Republic, 3-1.

Category one: 1, China; 2, Japan; 3, North Korea; 4, Soviet Union; 5, South Korea; 6, Czechoslovakia; 7, England; 8, Netherlands; 9, Hungary; 10, West Germany; 11, Romania; 12, Sweden; 13, Yugslavia; 14, France; 15, Finland; 16, Austria. Category two: 17, Hongkong; 18, Belgium; 19, Poland; 20, United States; 21, Indonesia; 22, Canada; 23, New Zealand; 24, Denmark; 25, India; 26, Macao; 27, Singapore; 28, Luxembourg; 29, Australia; 30, Malaysia; 31, Italy; 32, Ireland. Category three: 33, Switzerland; 34, Thailand; 35, Norway; 36, Cuba; 37, Dominican Republic; 38, Spain; 39, Israel; 40, Philippines; 41, Colombia; 42, Scotland; 43, Lebanon; 44, Zimbabwe; 45, Venezuela; 46, Guatemala; 47, Nigeria; 48, Argentina; 49, Tanzania.

ATHLETICS: WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP TEAMS

Helsinki place still open for Jones

Hugh Jones, Britain's top marathon runner last year, still has a chance of filling the third place in the team to compete in the first world athletics championships, in Helsinki from August 7 to 14. The British Amateur Athletic board yesterday confirmed the selection of Mike Gratton of Invicta, and Gerry Helme of St Helens for the two of the places. They gained selection after leading the field home in last *month's London marathon.*

John Le Masurier, the secretary of the BAAB selection committee, said: "The third place will depend on whether Jones can return to the full fitness which made him our top marathon runner. He will need to run a marathon inside the qualifying time of two hours 17 minutes, but we will not want him to rush into any race. He has the time to do it and we want him as fit as possible for Helsinki."

Jones, aged 27, back in England after studying for a doctorate in Budapest, has twice been injured in the last 12 months. The first injury cost him a chance [illegible] in the European championships.

His hopes of a return to top fitness were boosted at the weekend when he had a clear-cut victory in an East London half-marathon. Jones still holds the second fastest United Kingdom marathon time with 2hr 9min 24sec.

WOMEN'S TEAM: G Perry (Cambridge Harriers); K Binns (Sale) and J Smith (Barnet). MEN'S TEAM (for European Cup Marathon in Laredo, Spain on June 19): J Dingwall (Falkirk); M McCarthy (Oxford City); R Crabb (Swindon and RAF); J Cain (Portsmouth); M Bramald (Invicta) and G Laing (Aberdeen).

● Saturday's British Athletic League Match, sponsored by Guardian Royal Exchange, at Leeds has had to be transferred to Cleckheaton because the new £200,000 all-weather track *at Leeds* Polytechnic has been unable to cope with the recent bad weather. Rain has washed away part of the track surround and has prevented the marking out of lanes and starting and finishing points.

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FOOTBALL: COVENTRY CHAIRMAN ENDS 22-YEAR-OLD ASSOCIATION

Good, but not good enough

By Stuart Jones Football Correspondent

Jimmy Hill agreed to resign as the chairman of Coventry City yesterday. He will leave the post on Friday to end an association that began 22 years ago and, for the presenter of BBC's Match of the Day, his final duty could not be more appropriate. Tomorrow he will represent the club at the chairman's meeting to discuss the latest television proposals.

"If a chairman is to be held responsible for playing success or failure, or indeed monotonous competence, I am prepared to stand up and be counted", Hill said. "I regret leaving but the financial position is difficult rather than desperate. The fixed assets cover the overdraft fourfold and many clubs would envy that balance sheet and that breathing space.

"I recently made it clear that I would stand aside if fresh capital, direction and impetus could be found from other sources. As I understand it, that is now the case." Hill's successor is Iain Jamieson, a Scot of the same age. One of four directors on the Board, he played for Coventry for nine years.

Hill, aged 54, is a man of many positions. As an inside forward he played for Reading as an amateur and scored 51 goals during his professional career with Brentford and Fulham before retiring in 1960. As the chairman of the Professional Footballers' Association the following year he helped to abolish the maximum wage, a move he recently tried to reverse.

As the manager of Coventry he took them into the first division for the first time in their history, having risen from the third within six seasons. He departed immediately to analyse the game in general with London Weekend Television but returned in 1975 as an unpaid managing director. Five years later he became chairman.

After playing such a large role in Coventry's progress and advising Saudi Arabia on a development programme worth £25m Hill's Midas touch began to fail him. The decision to back Detroit Express in the North American Soccer League proved a financial disaster and his involvement in the trip to South Africa last summer which earned him a place on SAN-ROC's black-list was equally ill advised.

The average attendance at Coventry, the first English club to introduce an all-seated stadium, has fallen below 10,000 and the overdraft stands at £600,000. Worse still, Coventry have scored only five goals and have not won any of their last 14 games since selling Thompson, an England Under-21 striker, to West Bromwich Albion in February.

Coventry's defeat at Everton, their fourth in succession by the only goal, on Monday has left them only one point above safety. Their two remaining games, at Stoke City next Saturday and at home against West Ham United on May 14, are awkward and their first division survival is again under serious threat.

"The crux of the matter," Hill said yesterday, "is that Coventry has been in the first division for 16 years, a record only four other clubs have equalled but they have not been able to win a major prize. Avoiding relegation regularly has not satisfied the appetite of some supporters."

Coventry, who held amicable talks with Hill, felt that "the disaffection has emerged from the difficulty of distinguishing between the media's national football figurehead and the leader Coventry's public expect to fulfill the club's repeated intention to provide a winning local team. "Their thirst for success may also affect the future of the present manager, Dave Sexton, who lost his last job, at Manchester United, partly because of lack of success. Not is that his only concern. He is trying to persuade three of his players – Thomas, Dyson and Hateley – who have all represented England's under-21 side to sign new contracts.

Hill: admits to monotonous competence

UEFA quash fine on Inter

The European Football Union (UEFA), based in Berne, have quashed on appeal the 50,000 Swiss francs fine imposed on Inter Milan after incidents at their European Cup Winner's Cup quarter-final home match against Real Madrid on March 2. The punishment was meted out after missiles were hurled at the referee, linesman and Real Madrid team by spectators, and a large number of fireworks was set off.

Inter, who lost the tie on aggregate, were also ordered to play their next European club home game at least 280 miles from Milan. While reducing the distance to 187.5 miles, the appeals commission increased the ban to the next two matches.

The commission rejected an appeal by Paris St Germain against the four-match suspensions on Claude Lemoult and Sari Boubacar for violence, which led to both players being sent off in their Cup Winners' cup quarter-final against Waterschei, of Belgium, on March 16.

Another Italian club, Juventus, might be punished for riots which preceded the match against Inter in Turin on Sunday. The possible loss of the match, which ended in a thrilling 3-3 draw, could be ruled later this week and would award the Italian league championship to Roma.

Roma, who are coached by the Swede Niels Liedholm and captained by the Brazilian, Paulo Roberto Falcao, lead the defending champions Juventus, by four points in the first devision. If the league rule a defeat for Juventus, Roma will be certain of only their second title in 42 years, with two matches still to go.

According to the rules, Italian clubs are considered responsible for their supporters behaviour inside the stadium and in its surroundings. Penalties range from heavy fines to the loss of the match in the most serious cases. Hooligans stoned the bus carrying Inter players as they drove to the Turin stadium for the match last Sunday.

Belgians get assistance

Brussels (Reuter) – Benfica's victory over Lokeren, of Belgium, in the second round of the UEFA Cup could work against them when they meet another Belgian side, Anderlecht, in the first leg of the competition's final here today.

Paul Van Himst, Anderlecht's enthusiastic coach, has had a lengthy talk with the Lokeren manager, Robert Waseige, on the best way to beat Benfica's defence and has been studying video recordings of the Portuguese side.

Van Himst, who has taken Anderlecht to the top of the Belgian first division since taking over in September, is confident his side can build a decisive lead for the second leg in Lisbon in two weeks to win their third European trophy in eight seasons.

Though Benfica hardly bear comparison with their 1960's side who graced five European Cup finals, they are enjoying one of their best seasons for years.

Their pedigree can be gauged from the fact that they have yet to lose a UEFA tie this season, and their victims include the Italian League leaders, Roma, whose unbeaten home record fell to them. Benfica will be looking to their Yugoslav striker, Zonar Filipovic, to add to the eight UEFA Cup goals he has scored this season. He hopes to have fully recovered from a leg injury.

Atkinson is spared fate of Foster and Moses

By Stuart Jones

Ron Atkinson discovered yesterday that he would not become the third man to be banned from appearing in this season's FA Cup Final. The Football Association confirmed that the timing that has so perversely ruled both Foster and Moses out of the glittering occasion will favour the manager of Manchester United.

Atkinson protested so strongly after seeing Moses sent off at the end of the 3-0 defeat against Arsenal at Highbury on Monday afternoon that he was dismissed as well. He may yet be charged with bringing the game into distrupte but the case will not be heard for at least three weeks.

The FA will today receive a report from the referee, Eric Read, saying that Moses was sent off for violent conduct. But Atkinson, who has seven days in which to present his version of events, claims that while he was at Wembley to watch England's international against Hungary last week, an Arsenal player warned him that they were "out to get Moses".

Foster, Brighton's captain and centre half who was booked last Saturday, and Moses, United's robust midfield player, will be reluctant outsiders on May 21. Atkinson, however will be able to fill the traditional manager's role of leading out his team and sitting on the bench in front of the Royal Box.

Moses may not be the only absentee for United, who left for a brief holiday in Majorca yesterday. With four league games still outstanding, players on the injured list are Albiston, Coppell, Stapleton, Muhren, and Robson.

● Nicosia (Reuter) – The referee abandoned the Cyprus League match between champions, Omonia, and Olympiakos after being attacked by Olympiakos players.

New sponsor sought by Scottish League

Scotland's 10 premier division clubs are likely to win big concessions in their battle with the Scottish League. The clubs, who only recently withdrew a threat to break away and form a "Super League", are likely to gain increased representation on the League's management committee. A new sponsorship, exclusive to the premier division, will also be sought by the a league and their commercial consultants.

The management committee yesterday heard the premier division proposals, put forward by their spokesman, Desmond White, of Celtic, and afterwards Jim Farry, the League secretary, said "considerable progress" had been made.

Mr Farry commented: "We have a duty to maintain top-flight football in Scotland and have never ducked the issue.

It was agreed that further consideration will be given to the main aspects of the premier clubs' proposals. "In particular, we will redouble our efforts to attract a sponsorship peculiar to the premier division as we recognize that that division in itself is an attractive proposition."

The Scottish Football Association made more than £1m for the first time, in 1982, it was announced at yesterday's annual meeting in Glasgow. David Will, the SFA treasurer, reported that the net income of £1,076,691 had been achieved with the help of a £170,000 share-out from FIFA for the World Cup finals and £340,000 from commercial ventures.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Leicester City 2, Queen's Park Rangers 2; Swindon Town 2, Birmingham City 0; West Ham United 0, Luton Town 6.

SOVIET LEAGUE: Dniepropetrovsk 4, Ararat Yerevan 0; Shakhtyor Donetsk 1, Torpedo Kutaisi 0; Torpedo Moscow 0, SSKA Moscow 0.

Leicester feel the strain

Leicester City forwards, Gary Lineker and Steve Lynex, are likely to miss Saturday's visit to Oldham. Leicester moved into a second division promotion place for the first time this season after Monday's 2-2 draw at Leeds.

But the price of that point was a knee injury for the leading scorer, Lineker. Lynex, who missed the game, has hamstring trouble.

Ian Rush, Liverpool's leading scorer with 30 goals, will miss their last home match of the season against Aston Villa on Saturday. Rush has suffered recurrence of a groin strain that first troubled him during the League (Milk) Cup at Wembley in March, and which has caused him to miss four of Liverpool's eight league games since then.

Gwyn Thomas will miss Leeds United's first match of next season because of suspension. He has passed 21 penalty points with his booking against Leicester. Chesterfield will start next season, their first in the fourth division for 13 years, without their utility player, Steve Kenda, who was booked twice and sent off once over the holiday weekend. Kendal, who has already served two bans since moving from Nottingham Forest in January, has passed 40 disciplinary points.

Bristol City must wait

The Football League have warned Bristol City not to expect a £135,000 payment from them this month. When City collapsed just over a year ago, the new board of directors who reformed the club under the name Bristol City 1982, had to lodge £50,000 with the League as a guarantee that this season's fixtures would be completed.

It was also agreed that City's share of money from the pools and television companies, estimated at £85,000, would be held back until the end of the season.

The League have now said the money will only be released when they receive an auditor's report stating that creditors of the former club have been paid 60 per cent of the money they were owed. The new board say this is beyond their control and are to discuss an appeal.

Monday's late results

FIRST DIVISION: Swansea City 2, Aston Villa 1.

SECOND DIVISION: Blackburn Rovers 2, Derby County 0.

THIRD DIVISION: Exeter City 4, Southend United 3; Preston North End 1, Lincoln City 0; Sheffield United 2, Bristol Rovers 1; Walsall 2, Plymouth Argyle 0.

FOURTH DIVISION: Torquay United 1, Halifax Town 3.

BADMINTON: WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

Miss Troke overcomes her nerves to coast through

From Richard Eaton
Copenhagen

Helen Troke, aged 18, is neither England's No 1 nor the national champion, but she is probably the best player. In two months she has retained the European junior title and become the first English winner of the Swedish open in seven years, a feat which has helped her to second place in the grand prix points table behind the world champion, Zhang Ailing.

Yesterday she became the third English woman to reach the second round of the world championships in the Brondby Hallen, beating the Canadian left-hander, Denise Julien, 11-2, 11-6.

Miss Troke had, like the previous day's English winners, Sally Podger the No 1, and Karen Beckman, the national champion, more butterflies than usual. Halfway through the first game, she had stopped them fluttering, and by the middle of the second everything in her garden was peaceful and happy.

She was intimidatingly athletic as usual, and although subtleties of touch at the net are yet to be in her repertoire, the mobility and durability of her armoury is what conquers. Her chances of becoming England's most successful singles player look good. She is one of only two English women to be seeded and her draw looks better than Mrs Podger's.

England's most successful doubles player should, once again, be


Miss Troke: athletic

Nora Perry. She and Thomas Kihlstrom, of Sweden, began their journey towards the title for which they are favourites by beating the Australians, Paul Kong and Audrey Swaby, 15-9, 15-3.

It was in the same arena, last year, that the two became partners, for the Danish Open, and, at the end of this week they could well consummate a season-long partnership with an unbeaten record that includes the All-England, and five other major titles. Yet, a year ago, after her worst season, Mrs Perry admits she contemplated retirement.

One off badminton's all-time greats, Betty Uber, died on Friday, it was learned yesterday, the day that the Uber Cup and the Thomas Cup, the two world team championships, were merged by the International Badminton Federation.

They will take place jointly next year, at a venue to be announced, with a new format of three singles and two doubles instead of the usual nine matches. There will be no zones but three qualifying events in different parts of the world with a final of eight countries every two years instead of three.

The facts and figures about Mrs Uber are rather more awesome. She won 11 All-England titles between 1930 and 1936, was presented with a silver box inscribed "the greatest badminton personality in the world," after her 50th victory for England, and had the world team championship named after her exactly 30 years ago.

MEN'S SINGLES: First round: P Padukone (India) bt S Karlsson (Swe), 15-4, 18-8; P Kong (Aus) bt D Travers (Scot), 3-15, 15-12, 15-12; S Good (Eng) bt R MacDougall (Can), 15-4, 15-3; Joo Bong Park (S Kor) bt T Stewart (Jam), 15-0, 15-1; R Zaniya (Japan) bt P Kaul (Switz), 15-2, 15-2; M Sidek (Mal) bt S Egbeyemi (Nigeria), 15-8, 15-8; T Wadood (Pak) bt M Butler (Can), 15-3, 15-2; S Fladberg (Den) bt P Gandhe (India), 15-4, 15-4; M Tsuchida (Japan) bt C Kinard (US), walkover; Byung Hak Choi (S Kor) bt K Fischer (Austria) 15-2, 15-6; Han Jian (China) bt D McDonald (Aus), 15-5, 15-1.

K Jolly (Eng) bt G Berden (Yug), 15-0, 15-2; J P Nierhoff (Den) bt L Coene (Neth), 15-7, 15-8.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: First round: Yonekura (Japan) bt K Kristjansdottir (Ice), 11-1, 11-1; A Swaby (Aus) bt B R Wojtkowska (Pol), 5-11, 11-1, 12-9; H Troke (Eng) bt D Julien (Can), 11-2, 11-6; M Ridder (Neth) bt M Hagemann (WG), 11-5, 12-10; Bok Sum Kim (S Kor) bt C Anderson (Swe) 1-0, 11-9; J Van Beusekom (Neth) bt K Magnusdottir (Ice) 11-2, 11-0.

CRICKET: SELECTION POLICIES

The time for Gower to cut his teeth

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

Peter May and his selection committee have made their first significant decision of the summer by asking Bob Willis to captain England in the Prudential World Cup to be played between June 9 and 25. Such are the peculiarities of one-day competitions, and so breakneck can be their tempo, that to have given the job to David Gower, who has no experience to speak of, especially in this type of cricket, would have been hardly fair and not very wise.

This by no means rules Gower out of he captaincy against New Zealand in the Test series which follows the World Cup. With, at the moment, no other reasonable option to consider, the selectors will have next to choose the moment at which Willis hands over to Gower. For various reasons the best time would seem to be the end of next month – before the first Test against New Zealand.

Gower is just 26. He has already played 49 Test matches, 27 nmore than W. G. Grace and Eddie Paynter, 10 more than Bill Edrich. As a cricketer he has matured well and is not easily ruffled. He hopes to play for 10 more years; we all hope he will. They need not all be as captain. On the other hand he may so take to the captaincy that unlike others before him, including May, he will support without difficulty the trials it involves.


Willis: experienced cup captain

May, anyway, was keen to move into the City. He had played his cricket by the time he retired, at 31, and had another life to make. May was an amateur, of more or less the old kind; Gower is a modern professional, with the background of an amateur. May, incidentally, will manage the England party in the World Cup.

The longest serving of modern captains is Clive Lloyd. To start with he was awful. I remember in Adelaide in 1975-76, after West Indies had thrown in the towel, Lloyd, then on his first tour in charge, saying that there was nothing he could do about it. Since then he has had the players, the stamina, the skill and the health to become one of the most successful of all Test captains.

Then there is the matter of England's forthcoming opponents, once the World Cup is over. It would be better for Gower to cut his teeth against New Zealand in England, and next winter against New Zealand in New Zealand and then Pakistan in Pakistan, than against West Indies in England next summer.

Ian Botham, who had to start against West Indies in England (in 1980), might have made a different fist of things had he been able to begin against New Zealand. There is one other thing: Wills is no tactician. Under Gower, the chances are that England would be a better side. Wilis, who is recovering from a virus, hopes to make his first appearance of the season for Warwickshire against Lancashire, in the Benson and Hedges Cup, on Saturday.

Allott and Jefferies share the spoils

OLD TRAFFORD: Lancashire (7pts) drew with Glamorgan (3).

The Lancashire fast bowlers, Paul Allott and Steve Jefferies, had Glamorgan on the run in their rain-ruined county championship game. The pair shared the wickets as the Welshmen slumped to 63 for seven in reply to Lancashire's 429 for eight declared.

With no chance of a result – only two hours five minutes play was possible yesterday – Lancashire did well to take three bowling points to add to the maximum four they earned for batting on Saturday.

The south African Jefferies, making his first championship appearance, took three for 23 and he and allott (four for 28) had Glamorgan in trouble on a rain affected pitch.

Jefferies, left arm, who last week took five for 15 against Oxford University, began the Glamorgan collapse by dismissing Alan Jones in his third over.

Only Hopkins, unbeaten with 25, displayed any confidence and Allott, who was plagued by injury last season, appears to be over his problems.

LANCASHIRE: First innings 429 for 8 dec. (D. P. Hughes 153, G. Fowler 133. Bowling: Thomas 24-7-103-5; Nash 11-4-27-1; Selvey, 23-5-93-2; Rowe, 11-6-34-0; Ontong, 15-2-84-0; Lloyd, 12-1-58-0.)

GLAMORGAN: First innings

A. Jones; c Hayes b Jefferies	2
J. A. Hopkins; not out	25
D. A. Francis, c Maynard, b Allott	0
Javed Miandad, b Jeffries	9
C. J. C. Fowe lbw b Allott	1
R. C. Ontong b Alott	0
†E. W. Jones, c Maynard b Allott	9
B. J. Lloyd, c Hughes b Jefferies	4
J. G. Thomas, not out	5
Extras (l-b 3, wl, n-b 4)	8
Total (7 wks, 30.1 overs)	63

M. A. Nash; * M. W. W. Selvey did not bat

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–8, 2–11, 3–27, 4–29, 5–29, 6–49, 7–54.

BOWLING: Allott, 15.1-3-28-4; Jefferies, 14-5-23-3; Folley, 1-0-4-0.

Umpires: R. Julian and B. Leadbeater.

Humpage in role as specialist

EDGBASTON: Warwickshire (7pts) drew with Northamptonshire (5)

Geoff Humpage, who is now playing as a specialist batsman for Warwickshire after giving up his wicketkeeping duties because of injury, brightened the truncated match with Northamptonshire by making 67 on the final day yesterday.

His eight fours and two sixes in 109 minutes included 20 runs in an over from the off spin of Willey before he was caught at slip off Mallender.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings 193 (P Willey 53; A M Ferreira 4 for 31

Second Innings

J A Carse, not out	8
N A Mallender, not out	1
Extras ()	0
Total ()	9

*G Cook, W Larkins, P Willey, A J Lamb, R G Williams, D J Capel, D S Steele, †G Sharp and B J Griffiths did not bat.

BOWLING: Hogg, 3-2-8-0; Lethbridge, 2-1-1-0.

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings

L D Smith, l-b-w, b Carse	59
T G Lloyd, c Willey b Griffiths	6
*D L Amiss, l-b-w, b Griffiths	37
A I Kallicharran, c Sharp b Mallender	28
G W Humpage, c Steele b Mallender	67
A M Ferrier, c Williams b Steele	12
†G A Tedstone, c Sharp b Steele	0
C Lethbridge, c Lamb b Griffiths	12
C M Old, c Mallender b Griffiths	22
G C Small, c Sharp b Carse	4
W Hogg, not out	0
Extras (b 17, l-b 5, w 6, n-b 6)	34
Total (95.1 overs)	281

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–15, 2–92, 3–139, 4–180, 5–206, 6–214, 7–238, 8–277, 9–281, 10–281.

BOWLING: Carse, 25-8-42-4; Griffiths, 23.1-7-55-4; Mallender, 21-3-74-2; Capel, 9-3-31-0; Steele, 11-4-27-2; Willey, 6-1-28-0.

Umpires: M J Kitchen and R Palmer.

No play yesterday

LORDS: Essex 150 for 2 (G A Gooch 72 not out. Bowling: Daniel, 6–0–31–1; Cowans, 8–2–16–0; Williams, 12–0–56–0; Emburey, 11–2–23–1; Edmonds, 3–0–23–0) v Middlesex, match abandoned. Bonus points: Middlesex 0, Essex 1.

Gavaskar out cheaply

St John's, Antigua (Reuter) – Sunil Gavaskar fell with one run scored but India looked certain to save the fifth and final Test match against West Indies here yesterday.

At lunch India were 113 for one – 20 runs ahead – in their second innings, thanks to solid batting by Gaekwad and Amarnath.

West Indies, who lead 2-0 in the five-match series, seemed resigned to a draw before the end of the first hour when Lloyd, their captain, put on Richards.

Gomes joined him in an all-spin attack for the last half-hour of the morning.

Davis, making his first Test appearance, shared the new ball with Roberts and proved worthy of the honour by dismissing Gavaskar with his third ball. The opener was caught behind off a ball that lifted and left him.

Gavaskar, who made a record 774 runs in his first series in West Indies with an average of 154.80 and followed up with an average of 55.71 on his next visit five years later, finished this series with a total of only 240 runs. That included 147 not out in the third Test.

India: First Innings 457 (R J Shastri 102, Kapil Dev 98, D B Vengsarkar 94, M Amarnath 54, M D Marshall 4 for 87).

Second Innings

S M Gavaskar, C Dujon, B Davis	1
A D Gaekwad, not out	44
M Amarnath not out	60
Extras (bl, lb4, n-b 3)	8
Total (1 wkt) lunch	113

D B Vengsarkar, Yashpal Sharma, R J Shastri, *Kapil Dev, †S M H Kirmani, S Madan Lal, L Shivaramakrishnan and S Venkataraghavan to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–1.

WEST INDIES: First innings 550 (C G Greenidge 154, D L Haynes 136, P J Dujon 110, C H Lloyd 106).

First-day washout at Headingley

Yorkshire have already called off the first day of their match against Warwickshire in the county championship, sponsored by Schweppes, which was due to start at Headingley today. Their secretary, Joe Lister, said: "We asked umpire Dickie Bird to make an early inspection after all the heavy rain of the last few days. He agrees that there is no possibility of starting the match before Thursday." However, the ceremony of opening the new £130,000 members' bar, to be opened by and named after Sir Len Hutton, will continue as planned at 10.40.

The Test and County Cricket Board have granted Yorkshire permission to increase the number of their registered players from 35 to 45 because of their special circumstances in not signing players born outside the county.

Leicestershire have announced an unchanged team for their county championship match with Derbyshire at Grace Road.

Sri Lanka's 14 for World Cup

Colombo (Reuter) – The Sri Lankan selectors have announced a party of 14 for next month's Prudential World Cup, including the 11 players who beat Australia in two one-day internationals here last month. Three young players, Kuruppa, Samarasekera, and Granville de Silva, are also in the party, making their first overseas tour.

PARTY: L R D Mendis (captain) R L Dias (vice-captain), S Wettimuny, S Fernando, R Madugalle, A Ranatunga, D S de Silva, A L F de MEL, G de Alwis, Rumesh Ratnayaka, V John, B Kuruppu, A Samarasekera, G de Silva.

RUGBY UNION: SCOTLAND LOOKING FOR FORMULA TO PRODUCE WINNING TEAMS

The enigma of talent producing failure

By Iain Mackenzie

In a BBC Radio interview an elderly journalist recalled that he was the only reporter at this year's Calcutta Cup match at Twickenham who had been present when Wilson Shaw's team beat England to record Scotland's most recent Triple Crown success. That momentous occasion was 45 years ago – in 1938 – since when the Scots have become firmly established as the also-rans among the international board countries.

Not even the same veteran could say that he covered the rugby scene in the season of Scotland's last, indeed only, Grand Slam. Oxford University provided all four threequarters in 1925, the year Scottish rugby reached a peak it has been unable to attain since.

"My only remaining ambition in life is to be around long enough, and still active enough to report another triple crown win, but I 'hae ma doots'", was how he ended his remarks on the radio.

Scotland avoided finishing at the foot of the five nations championship only because of the victory at Twickenham which left England in that unhappy position.

Scotland have an international squad of great potential, with some individuals of considerable talent, and they play attractive rugby born of that ideal of a powerful pack supported by hard running threequarters and hard-tackling backs: and in Peter Dods and Jim Renwick, two kickers who can usually be relied on to score points. Yet the enigma remains, and John Law, the SRU's first full-time secretary who retires next month after 30 years at Murrayfield, has had to admit that his greatest sorrow is having to depart the scene without once having watched Scotland come through a season with a 100 per cent record.

Scotland have a development policy which starts with eight-year-olds in mini-rugby and progresses through the midi-rugby of the secondary schools to the youth team, the under 21 squad, and "B" internationals.

There is a national league involving almost 100 clubs, and inter-district competition which even incorporates Anglo-Scots, a positive coaching scheme at all levels including national squad training weekends, considerable income from organized sponsorship, but at the end of the day Scotland still trail.

More than half the national side arrive in New Zealand this week with the Lions. Had Andy Irvine not been injured, almost certainly he would have been there too; and others, notably David Leslie and Keith Robertson, were not selected by the narrowest of votes. Jim Aitken, the veteran skipper, is only one who has been asked to keep fit during the summer in case he is needed by the Lions, who have Jim Telfer as assistant manager and coach, and Donald Macleod as team doctor.

Robertson is capable of operating anywhere from the No 10 to the No 14 position and Leslie is equally at home on either flank or at No 8. It was Leslie who led Gala to their third club championship in four years, who may have struck the nail on the head.

"Some countries have a whole national team of near world class players, but in Scotland we have only a handful" he said. "Soccer is the national sport, and on top of that schoolboys today have a far wider choice of games to play than they had years ago."

Barnwell still improving

The condition of the Leicester player Tim Barnwell, continued to improve yesterday at the Nation Hospital, London, where he had a five-hour operation at the weekend to remove a blood clot in his head, and his condition was "stable". He was injured in the John Player Cup Final against Bristol at Twickenham, on Saturday. "It is early days yet," a hospital spokesman said, "But we are happy with his progress and he is concious again."

TENNIS

Clerc sent tumbling by Dibbs

From a Special Correspondent
Forest Hills

Forest Hills, the former home of the United States Open championships, has alway been a happy hunting ground for Eddie Dibbs. Here he always produces his best results, and last night was no exception as he beat José-Luis Clerc, the No 11 seed, 7-6, 6-1, in the $300,000 WCT Tournament of Champions.

It is only a few weeks ago that Clerc, partnering Guillermo Vilas, steered Argentina to a great Davis Cup victory over United States, yet here he is losing to a player who is 61 places below him on the computer ranking.

Dibbs, aged 32, and no longer in his prime, has slipped to No 68, but he has a certain affinity with Forest Hills. He won the Tournament of Champions in 1981 against expectations and last year was runner-up to Ivan Lendl after he had eliminated John McEnroe in the semi-finals. No one is safe when he is around, with that wonderful control on clay courts and his deceptive speed.

Although he has slumped, mainly through lack of play, he can still pull out the big wins with tactics that can reduce an opponent to the point of frustration as he keeps the ball coming back with monotonous regularity.

Clerc found himself in that position and his nerve broke after serving for the first set at 5-3. Dibbs turned it all with two great backhands to capture that service then went on to win the tie-break 7-1. Dibbs now was in front and he imposed his authority on Clerc, whose forehand went to pieces.

Clerc has been having a rough time since that Davis Cup win. He is a clay court specialist, but possibly it is the changes from outdoors to indoors, then to outdoors again, that has upset his touch.

RESULTS: First round: J Gunnarson (Swe) bt P Dupre (US), 7-6, 4-6, 6-2; J Alexander (Aus) bt J Gomes (Bra), 6-3, 6-4; V Winitsky (US) bt J Fitzgerald (Aus), 4-6, 6-3, 6-1; M. Martinez (Bol) bt F Segarceanu (Rom), 6-2, 6-2. Second round: E Dibbs (US) bt J-L Clerc (Arg), 7-6, 6-1; B Gilbert (US) bt B Taroczy (Hun), 7-3, 6-1; Gunnarson wo S Glammalva (US) scr.

MIXED DOUBLES: Second round: S Skovgaard and A Skovgaard (Den) bt W Gilliland and C Heally (Scot), 8-15, 15-4, 15-8; T Kihlstrohm (Swe) and N Perry (Eng) bt P Kong and a Swaby (Aus), 15-9, 15-3; M Reckett and K Chapman (Eng) bt G Carlsson and C Magnusson (Swe), 15-9, 15-5; G Robson and T Whittaker (NZ) bt D Travers and P Hamilton (Scot), 15-6, 15-10; M Dewand and G Gilks (Eng) bt L Ngberg and M Bengtsson (Swe), 15-1, 15-8; D Talor and G Clark (Eng) bt D McDonald and J McDonald (Aus), 15-7, 15-8.

FOR THE RECORD

TENNIS

PERUGIA: Italian women's championships: (Italian unless stated): First round: L Arraya (Peru) bt R Tomanova (Cz), 6–3, 6–4; P Smith (US) bt S Barker (GB), 2–6, 6–2, 7–6; A M Cecchini bt P Fendick (US), 6–4, 6–2, I Bucarova (Cz) bt S Simmons, 6–1, 6–3; C Dries (WG) bt J Fuchs (US), 1–6, 6–3, 6–3. Second round: M Jausovec (Yug) bt A Minter (Aus), 6–1, 6–4; B Gadusek (US) bt B Bramblett (US), 6–2, 6–1; J Durie (GB) bt J Kitch (US), 6–2, 6–2; I Madruga (Arg) bt V Wade (GB), 6–3, 7–5. Doubles, first round Y Brzakova and L Plchova (Cz) bt Miss Barker (GB) and R Tomanov (Cz), 7–5, 7–5.

SOLIHULL: West Warwickshire hardcourt tournament (British unless stated): Third qualifying round: J Feaver bt T Jonsson (Nor), 6–3, 6–1. First round: K Eberhard (WG) bt P Johnston (Aus), 6–7, 6–4; J McCurdy (Aus) bt N Brown, 6–2, 6–3.

DUSSELDORF: World Team Cup: Australia bt Sweden 2-1 (Australian names first): P Cash bt J Nystroem, 6-4, 5-7, 7-6; M Edmondson lost to M Wilander, 3-6, 4-6; Cash and Edmondson bt Wilander and H Simonsson, 7-5, 2-6, 7-4. Chile bt United States 2-1 (Chile names first): H Gildemeister bt E Teltscher, 7-6, 6-1; P Rebolledo bt B Gottfried, 6-1, 6-1; B Prajoux and Gildemeister lost to Gottfried and S Mayer, 6-2, 3-6, 1-6.

GOLF

GANTON: Pro-am tournament; area final: 65: Elsham GC (M Hoyle and J O'Neill); Hallamshire (G Tickell and J Santham). 67: Crookhill Minicipal (S Wilson and M Goodinson); Moortown (B Hutchinson and E Holroyd); Worksop (D Snell and D Bagshaw).

CYCLING

LEON: Tour of Spain: Fourteenth stage (122 minutes): 1, C Hernandez (Sp), 5hr 10mins 5sec; 2, M Gayant (Fra); 3, L Natale (It); 4, J Recio (Sp); 5, E Chozas (Sp) all same time; 6, A Pino (Sp), 5:10:08. Overall: 1, J Pino, 69:59:15; 2, A Fernandez (Sp), 69:59:20; 3, J Gorospe (Sp), 69:59:58; 4, M Lejarreta (Sp), 70:00:35; 5, B Hinault (Fr), 70:01:14; 6, Chozas, 70:01:36.

BULLE (Switzerland): Tour of Romandie prologue (4.8 miles): 1, R Dill-Bundi (Switz), 5min 8sec.

RIVA DEL GARDA (Italy): Tour of Trentino, first stage (121 miles): 1, F Chioccioli (It), 5hr 2min 30sec. Overall: 1, F Moer (It).

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Semi-final play-offs (best of seven): Milwaukee Bucks 107, Boston Celtics 93 (Milwaukee win 4-0); Denver Nuggets 124, San Antonio Spurs 114 (San Antonio lead 3-1).

VALJEVO (Yugoslavia): European women's championship, qualifying tournament: W Germany 65, England 50; Yugoslavia 102, Norway 47.

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Toronto Blue Jays 6, Texas Rangers 5; Kansas City Royals 4, New York Yankees 1; Milwaukee Brewers 8, Chicago White Sox 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Cincinnati Reds 5, Philadelphia Phillies 2; Houston Astros 3, New York Mets 2; Pittsburgh Pirates 5, Los Angeles Dodgers 1.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated

Second division

Barnsley v Newcastle United

Fourth division

Peterborough United v Blackpool

Scottish premier division

Dundee v Rangers

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Boston v Barrow; Dagenham v Bath; Wealdstone v Kettering; Worcester v Telford.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Gateshead v Hyde; Matlock v Grantham. President's Cup: Final, second leg: Burton v King's Lynn.

SOMERSET PREMIER CUP: Final, second leg: Frome v Taunton.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Harrow v Bishop's Stortford; Tooting and Mitcham v Bognor Regis. Second division: Letchworth Garden City v Eastbourne United.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Dartford v Alvechurch; Fareham v Waterlooville; Welling v Chelmsford.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Huddersfield v Bury; Newcastle v Blackpool (7.0); Sheffield United v Leeds; Wolves v Sheffield Wednesday. Second division: Bolton v Manchester City (7.0); Bradford v Wigan (7.15); Port Vale v Sunderland (7.0); Preston v Derby (7.0); Middlesborough v Notts County (7.0).

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Norwich v Southampton; Oxford United v Arsenal; Tottenham v Bristol Rovers (2.0); Reading v Chelsea (2.15).

NAAFI JUBILEE CUP: HMS Heron v SEME Bordon (3.0).

CRICKET

(11.0 to 6.30 unless stated)

County championship

CARDIFF: Glamorgan v Essex

BRISTOL: Gloucestershire v Surrey

LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Derbyshire

LORD'S: Middlesex v Lancashire

NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Hampshire

TAUNTON: Somerset v Worcestershire

HOVE: Sussex v Nottinghamshire

HEADINGLEY: Yorkshire v Warwickshire (no play today)

Other match

FENNER'S: Cambridge University v Kent (11.30 to 6.30)

Second XI championship

Old Trafford: Lancashire v Northamptonshire; Hinckley: Leicestershire v Middlesex; Edgbaston: Warwickshire v Yorkshire.

OTHER SPORT

ATHLETICS: London University championships (at Motspur Park); Southern Counties AAA v Borough Road College v RAF (at Enfield).

GOLF: WPGA Ford Classic (at Woburn).

TENNIS: West Warwickshire hardcourt tournament (at Solihull).

IN BRIEF

Glory without much profit for winners

Bristol, who won the John Player Cup for the first time on Saturday, will make only £6,500 from the competition, despite takings at Twickenham of £100,000 for the final against Leicester. The finalists each receive £7,500, plus a further £3,000 each in sponsorship money, but Bristol calculate that they lost £4,000 in getting to the final because they were drawn away in every round.

● The 30 British Lions, who leave for their tour of New Zealnd tomorrow, assembled yesterday in London, and will have a training run at the Honourable Artillery Company's ground in the City this morning.

TENNIS: Jo Darie overwhelmed Jenny Klitch, of the United States, winning 6-2, 6-2 in her first match in this year's Italian Open yesterday. She now plays Ivanna Madruga of Argentina, who beat Virginia Wade 6-3, 7-5. Sue Barker lost to the American, Paula Smith, 2-6, 6-2, 7-6.

RUGBY LEAGUE: More than 10,000 Featherstone Rovers supporters will travel to Wembley to watch their side play Hull in the Challenge Cup final on Saturday.

EQUESTRIANISM

Olympic fortaste for British hopes

Spain's Nations Cup meeting at Barcelona from May 20 to 24 will give Britain's selectors a chance to see how some of their Olympic hopes cope with a major show jumping competition, Jenny MacArthur writes. Five of the six riders selected are amateurs, and thus eligible for the Los Angeles Olympics next year.

Of those Jane Sargeant, Gary Gillespie, and Kelly Brown have never represented Britain in a Nations Cup before; Michael Whitaker was in the Nations Cup team which finished second in Rome last year and Peter Richardson was in the team at Toronto and New York in 1980, on both of which occasions the team came second. The one experienced rider of the six is Paddy McMahon, with Toyota Tigre, the horse formerly ridden by Caroline Bradley.

Ronnie Massarella, the chef d'equipe of the British team, said yesterday that he had two ambitions for this year. The first was to give the amateurs plenty of experience and to find appropriate horses for them in preparation for the Olympics; the second was to win the European championship in July.

The six riders will all take two horses to Barcelona, but their second strings have not yet been nominated. Gillespie's Goldfink and Miss Brown's Foxlight have the scope to be Olympic horses, but much depends on them getting the necessary experience. Foxlight, a striking-looking grey gelding by Stone Fox, is nine, and is in his third season of international show jumping.

RACING

The cash that is lacking at the heart of the racing industry

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

English racing is full of contradictions these days. On the one hand you could be forgiven for thinking that the game has never been so affluent; on the other you get the impression that it has never been more hard-up. There are more horses in training than ever before, more owners than ever before, more money is being spent on young horses, and mature horses are commanding higher and higher prices at stud.

But there is another side to the story, and it is worrying. There is a shortage of capital available at the highest level for major projects, which is partially due to the lack of funds rolling into the Levy Board's coffers. The snag is that everyone is appealing for help at the same time.

The Thoroughbred Breeders Association has given a marvellous example of self-help with the formation of the European Breeders Fund, which now looks like getting off the ground. If it succeeds, some much-needed additions will be made to prize-money next year. But if the industry is to look forward to the future with confidence, there is another cause that is extremely important – and I am not referring to the Aintree/Grand National appeal.

If long-term needs of racing are borne in mind, the Apprentice School Charitable Trust is arguably much more important. There is no earthly point in breeding, buying and racing horses at huge cost if there is a shortage of top-class labour to care for them. That is why I believe that this particular cause deserves the overriding consideration of anyone with the of English racing at heart.

There is a new training school for stable staff and apprentice jockeys, designed to reinforce the quality of racing's work force, now under construction at Newmarket, but the trust is faced with a serious shortfall in the sum required to complete the work. Donations have risen to over £1m since the trust bought the 118-acre site last summer, but with development costs now put at £1.2m on top of the site purchase price of £250,000, another £500,000 is still needed.

The trust is holding talks with the Manpower Services Commission about recognition and financial assistance from the Government youth training sceme, but the actual development of the site is very much racing's responsibility. The begging bowl has been rattled far and wide for the National, but for the Apprentice School Charitable Trust the buck surely stops within the industry.

The building programme, due for completion in August, includes residential, teaching, catering and recreation accommodation for up to 30 trainees, staff quarters, an indoor riding school, all-weather and grass gallops and stabling for 30 horses. The aim is to turn out 100 trained stable staff each year, and to provide advanced courses for potential jockeys and work riders.

Michael Pope, the president of National Trainers Federation, and the trainers' own representative on the trust, says that the school will produce well-trained boys and girls able to meet the requirements of trainers who no longer have time and resources to teach staff. It will also provide a way into worthwhile employment for school leavers.

Lord MacAlpine of Moffat, the chairman of the trustees, had his finger on the pulse when he said: "There is no doubt that this long overdue training facility will make a vital contribution to strengthening the roots ofthe sport for many years to come." Within racing, causes do not come much more deserving than that. Anyone who feels the same can direct their inquiries to Lord MacAlpine at 40, Bernard Street, London, WC1N 1LG.



Leading racing into the future: the need for qualified stable staff is immense. The money to train them is not.

POINT-TO-POINT

Short, sharp lesson from Housemistress

The eagerly awaited return match between Random Leg (Jenny Pidgeon) and Housemistress (Rosemary Harper) in the Berks and Bucks Ladies' Open at Kingston Blount produced one of the best races of the season. Over the same course on March 2, Random Leg had beaten the mare by six lengths, but in view of recent form Housemistress started at slight odds on last Saturday.

The Baker made a gallant effort to stay with them, but coming down the hill for the second time, the two principals pulled away from the field, with Random Leg in a slight lead. He was six lengths up half a mile from home, but Housemistress nipped through on the inside and Rosemary Harper had her race won before the last fence increasing her lead to 10 lengths on the run-in.

On the testing going the time of 6 min. 46 sec was very fast. Another outstanding mare, Spartan Lace, who had little to do after the main danger, Good Trade, had fallen on the second circuit, had taken 20 seconds longer to win the Men's Open.

Jenny Pidgeon took her winning score to 17, with an adjacent hunt victory on French Peacock, who had to be pushed out to resist the challenge of Percy Duckett, riden be Annis Garfield.

Alan Hill, who is in great form, won the Restricted Open on the handsome home-bred five-year-old, Emboy, and the first division of the Maiden on Rough Wind, his only two rides. He is now three points ahead of Ian McKie at the head of the men's table for the South Midland Championships, sponsored by James Pettitt and Co.

Yorkshire Mariner started at 2-1 on for the Open at Garthorpe and jumped the last fence in the lead, but Peter Greenall was sitting ready to pounce on Boonabaroo, who showed the better finishing speed.

Sheila Scott, riding her own Highgate Lady, and Caroline Saunders, hoping for a fourth successive win on Prince of Pleasure, jumped the last fence level in the RMC group Ladies' Open, but Highgate Lady sprinted clear on the run-in. The pony-sized Vulgarian did complete a four-timer, winning in the adjacent hunt race easily.

Rycdale, ridden by Joey Newton, and Markdall, with Peter Greenall up, were joint favourites for the hunt race, in which Newton prevailed by a length over the champion. Greenall's third ride, Highland Blaze, started favourite for the first leg of the Maiden but was always trailing and eventually pulled up, the race going to the 25-1 outsider King Black.

Ian Reid

Open day at the Royal Mews

The Queen has stepped in to save the Grand National. She has given permission for a special open day at the Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace on Friday, May 27 to help boost the £4m Aintree Appeal Fund.

Visitors will be able to see the horses which are ridden by members of the Royal Family during the Trooping the Colour ceremony, including the Queen's long-serving Burmese. Some of the state ceremonial carriages will also be on show.

The stable and coach ceremonial carriages will also be on show.

The stable and coach houses will be open from 10.30am to 12.30pm and from 2pm to 4pm. A charge of £1 for adults and 50p for children will be made. The fund is still £750,000 short of its target.

Following in Mill Reef's footsteps

By Michael Phillips

Flat racing is due to resume at Salisbury today. The course was declared fit by the stewards yesterday, and only overnight rain will prompt a morning inspection.

Many years ago, the Salisbury Stakes was a reliable pointer to things to come later in the season, especially when the late Charles Engelhard had horses in training in this country. Jeremy Tree made a habit of winning the race for him, and Mr Engelhard sponsored it for a while. Double Jump was arguably his best winner.

Ian Balding introduced Mill Reef to the racing world in the Salisbury Stakes, but the race went off the boil for a while, until Horage put it back *on the map again* last year. Horage went on to win the Coventry Stakes, the July Stakes and the Gimcrack Stakes.

Today there is every prospect of a good clash between Stanley The Baron, Carabineer and My Louie, all unbeaten. From the first crop of that fast horse Formidable, who won the *Mill Reef* Stakes and the Middle Park Stakes, Carabineer made an excellent impression on his debut when he overhauled the more experienced Time Machine at Sandown. He is my selection.

Rose-Lover, his stable and galloping companion, does not have the pedigree one would associate with a winner of the five furlongs Warminster Stakes, being by the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes winner, Ile de Bourbon. He is out of a half sister to The Blues, who was a good two-year-old 10 years ago.

Deciding between Broad Beam and Moon Jester for the Devizes Handicap is not easy. Broad Beam was beaten a neck at Wolverhampton by Rocks Gate, who went on to win the Somerset Stakes at Bath with ridiculous ease. Moon Jester was beaten three-quarters of a length at Kempton by Harly, who went on to win the Warren Stakes at Epsom. *In* my book Broad Beam's form is marginally better.

Finally, the word from Ireland on the ever-changing plans concerning Vincent O'Brien's Derby horses is that Salmon Leap is running at Phoenix Park tonight, but he may go for the Nijinsky Stakes at Leopardstown on Saturday instead of Caerleon.

STATE OF GOING: Cheltenham, heavy. Salisbury, heavy.

Salisbury

Draw advantage: high numbers best.

2.0 WILTSHIRE HANDICAP (£1,927: 2m) (11 runners)

1	0030-00	REDDEN (K Evgeniou) B Swift 5-9-10	J Mercer	4
6	003114-	GOUVERNO (CD) (W Zeitelhack) F Durr 4-9-2	G Starkey	2
7	010300-	STEELWORKS (D) (K Hsu) B Hills 5-9-0	S Cauthen	3
9	000312-	HANABI (D) (R Bridge) W Wightman 4-8-11	D McKay	9
10	02240-4	COPPER BEECHES (W Greenbaum) J Jenkins 6-8-9	P Cook	11
11	04/004-	NATIVE SON (D) (A Richards) D Hanley 4-8-7	R Curant	5
12	14101-0	VAIN DEB (W Hall) P Haslam 4-8-5	P Waldron	6
13	00000-0	MUSIC CITY (B) (S Mailes) J Bradley 5-8-5	B Rouse	1
16	02300-	DEVIL MAY CARE (Mrs P Flower) J Old 6-8-0	–	10
18	040410-	PRINCE GUARD (D) (S Matthews) S Matthews 4-7-12	R Fox	8
19	00000-0	OUR BIRTHDAY (B), (D) (D Turner) C Benstead 7-7-10	W Newnes	7

3 Vain Deb, 4 Gouverno, 5 Copper Beeches, 6 Steelworks, 8 Devil May Care, Hanabi, 12 Redden, Prince Guard, 16 others.

2.30 HORSERACE BETTING LEVY BOARD HANDICAP (apprentices: 3-y-o: £1,140: 6f) (14)

1	02333-3	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M Hunt) W Wightman 9-7	W Ryan	1
2	404-	IT'S KELLY (D Tubb) G Balding 9-6	S Gilmour	4
3	0010-42	LA PERRICHOLI (D) (E Johnson) D Marks 9-5	N Adams	6
4	0000-44	DUAL INVESTMENT (Mrs I Backley) P Mitchell 9-4	S Jewell	9
7	0040-4	OUR DAY (Newgate Co. Est.) P Cole 9-2	–	3
9	000-00	UPLANDS SO SO (W Lusty) P M Taylor 8-13	–	14
13	0000-	LADY CYNTHIA (Torki M Saud) P Cundell 8-8	C Cox	8
15	01000-0	OUR KATY (D) (K Ivory) K Ivory 8-8	M Parker 5	13
17	0340-	KING SINBAD (T Ellis) P Haslam 8-6	K Williams	7
18	000-0	CORBALLY (Mrs L Ingham) A Ingham 8-6	J Kennedy	11
20	430-00	HALLO ROSIE (T Burrage) J Holt 8-4	W Osborne 5	2
21	002430-	LITTLE MADAM (Mrs H Beaufort) D Wilson 8-4	J Martin 5	5
22	00000-3	SHANOUSKA (N Sarif) C Benstead 8-3	R Hodgson 5	10
24	00400-	HI-BUCK (Mrs A Anidjah) P Burgoyne 7-9	J McLean	12

11-4 La Perricholi, 7-2 Dual Investment, 9-2 It's A Pleasure, 6 Our Day, 8 Hallo Rosie, 10 Shanouska, King Sinbad, 12 It's Kelly, 16 others.

3.0 OAKLEY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,886: 7f) (7)

1	12012-0	BROKEN HABIT (G Johns) I Balding 9-7	J Brown 5	6
3	0004-41	ASSADAA (B), (D) (Hamdan Al-Maktoum) Thomson Jones 9-0	P Cook	1
4	144110-	SHADAN (D) (A Atchal) P Haslam 8-13	P Waldron	5
6	00320-0	WILDHORN (B) (R Cyzer) H Candy 8-13	W Newnes	3
7	04410-0	WEST WELLOW (CD) (Maj P Ness) G Balding 8-10	W Higgins	4
14	334-4	BASICALLY BRIGHT (Bloodstock and Stud) B Hills 8-2	K Willey 5	7
21	000-	EMAD (D Baker) R Hannon 7-7	A McGlone 5	2

5-2 Assadaa, 3 West Wellow, 7-2 Broken Habit, 5 Wildhorn, 8 Shadan, 10 Basically Bright, 20 Emad.

3.30 SALISBURY STAKES (2-y-o: £2,865: 5f) (5)

1	11	STANLEY THE BARON (D) (Seamere Ltd) K Brassey 9-4	B Crossley	5
2	1	CARABINEER (D) (B Samuel) H Candy 9-1	W Newnes	2
4	1	MY LOUIE (D) (T Mills) A Ingham 8-12	G Ramshaw	1
5		ADAM'S PEAK (A. J. Bingley) D Elsworth 8-11	B Procter	3
10	24	POUSDALE-TACHYTEES (Ld Oakley Ltd) Mrs C Reavey 8-8	T Rogers	4

5-4 Carabineer, 7-4 Stanley The Baron, 6 My Louie, Adam's Peak, 10 Pousdale-Tachytees.

4.0 WARMINSTER STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,459: 5f) (15)

1		ALETIS (P Gregon) K Brassey 9-0	B Crossley	9
2		ARIKARA (T Ellis) P Haslam 9-0	M Kettle	7
3	2	BARBICAN AIRE (Mrs B O'Mara) R Hoad 9-0	J Mercer	13
5	4	CASBAR KID (D O'Callaghan) S Matthews 9-0	J Johnson	10
7		DARE YOU (Maj H Cayzer) R Smyth 9-0	G Ramshaw	8
10		DON MARTINO (Lady B Ness) G Balding 9-0	W Higgins	156
11		FUN GALORE (Holdens Caravan Park) R Akehurst 9-0	G Baxter	2
12		HIT THE HEIGHTS (Esal 'Commodities) G Lewis 9-0	P Waldron	6
13		LAWYERS CHOICE (Newgate Co. Est.) P Cole	–	4
18		MUCKLE ROE (A Ward) G Harwood 9-0	G Starkey	12
19		MUMMY'S MAGASAS (Ali Al Jafleh) C Benstead 9-0	J Matthias	14
23		ROSE-LOVER (H Oppenheimer) H Candy 9-0	W Newnes	3
26		SON OF KANDY (A. J. Bingley) D Elsworth 9-0	B Rouse	5
29	0	VICEROY LAD (F Broom) R Hannon 9-0	–	1
30		WHIRLABOUT (A Richards) D Hanley 9-0	R Curant	11

11-4 Muckle Roe, 4 Hit The Heights, 5 Aletis, Rose-Lover, 7 Lawyers Choice, 12 Dare You, 14 Barbican Aire, Casbar Kid, 16 others.

4.30 DEVIZES HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,770: 2m 2f) (9)

1	1-2	BROAD BEAM (J Jennings) P Walwyn 9-7	J Mercer	
3	0410-00	DECORATED (J Rowles) R Houghton 9-1	J Reid	
5	00041-2	MOON JESTER (T Marshall) M Usher 9-0	D McKay	
6	10220-0	GENERAL CONCORDE (C Rogers) R Hannon 8-12	B Rouse	
7	003-	NORTHERN TRIP (C Hedigan) G Harwood 8-12	G Starkey	
10	00001-0	CAPTAIN WEBSTER (D) (J Woodman) S Woodman 8-2	W Newnes	
12	21022-	MISS ANNIE (Mrs M Haslam) P Haslam 8-0	R Fox	
13	2130-	BROWN SHADOW (P Donoghue) M Pipe 7-10	R Hills 3	
15	00000-	CAPTAIN BLUE (T Marshall) M Usher 7-7	A McGlone 5	

5-2 Broad Beam, 3 Moon Jestr, 5 General Concorde, 6 Northern Trip, 7 Decorated, Captain Webster, 12 Miss Annie, 16 others.

5.0 DRUIDS STAKES (3-y-o fillies: £1,402: 1m 4f) (14)

4	0-	BABY'S SMILE (Maktoum Al-Maktoum) C Benstead 8-11	B Rouse	14
7	0-3	CIVILITY (A Lillingston) J Tree 8-11	G Starkey	4
8		ELECT (J Clement) L Cumani 8-11	W Carson	12
11	0-0	FAN THE FLAME (G Strawbridge) I Balding 8-11	J Matthias	9
12	0000-	GWYNPRIDE (Gwynpride Ltd.) D Marks 8-11	M Malham	3
13		HORTON LINE (D Elsworth) D Elsworth 8-11	B Procter	13
14	0000-00	INVINCIBLE SHADOW (Seafoco Ltd.) D Sasse 8-11	D McKay	5
15		JAMBALAYA (R Cyzer) H Candy 8-11	R Curant	2
16	00-2	KILLIFRETH (Mrs S Williams) H Candy 8-11	W Newnes	11
18	0-	MALEVOLENT (Beckhampton Ltd.) J Tree 8-11	S Raymont	10
19	000004-	METUCHEN (Mrs G Steinberg) D Elsworth 8-11	S Cauthen	1
21	0	MUCH MISSED (Summerhill Stud) Miss A Sinclair 8-11	R Still	8
25	0000-	PARADISE STRAITS (Miss J Lane) S Woodman 8-11	–	6
27	0-0	ROYAL DAUGHTER (Mrs Y Perry) D Whelan 8-11	A Clark 3	7

11-10 Civility, 3 Killfreth, 6 Elect, 7 Metuchen, 10 Fan The Flame, 20 others.

Salisbury selections

2.0 Gouverno, 2.30 Its A Pleasure, 3.0 Basically Bright, 3.30 Carbineer, 4.0 Rose Lover, 4.30 Broad Beam, 5.0 Civility.

By Our Newarket Correspondent

2.0 Gouverno, 2.30 King Sinbad, 3.0 Assadaa, 4.0 Arikasa, 4.30 Miss Annie, 5.0 Elect.

Cheltenham

Tote double 5.20 6.30: Treble 4.45, 5.55, 7.5

4.15 AMATEUR RIDERS' ASSOCIATION STAKES (flat: Div I: £717: 2m) (30 runners)

1	8	BARGIRL G Jones 6-11-13	Mrs Williams
6	4	COACHING GIRL D Elsworth 5-11-13	–
11	3	LEGAL KING R Hodges 6-11-13	Mr Whettan
12		MADAM BUTTERFLY J Gifford 4-11-13	Mr Manns 7
13	2	MARMALADE MAN J Old 6-11-13	Mr Mullins 7
14		MEANT W R Williams 6-11-13	Mr Turner 7
16		MIDSUMMER SPECIAL C Mackenzie 5-11-13	–
20	0	ON MY HONOUR E H Owen Jun 5-11-13	Mr Wilding 7
21		PADDY BORO J Gifford 5-11-13	–
24		PRINCESS MEY N Henderson 5-11-13	Mr Bealby 7
25		SIR KENWIN R Armytage 5-11-13	Mr Armytage 7
27		STEEL YEOMAN J Gifford 5-11-13	–
31		WYFORD V Bishop 6-1-13	Mr Crozier
32		YOUNG GYPSY M G Williams 5-11-13	Mr Price 7
33	0	AIR SPACE J Fitzgerald 4-11-0	–
35	P	ASHTON LAD G Pike 4-11-0	Mr Bowden 7
41		DROM LADY N Gaselee 4-11-0	Mr Macewan 7
42	00	FLITTERVILLE R Peacock 4-11-0	Mr Peacock 7
49		HORN OF PLENTY J Edwards 4-11-0	Mr Bryan 4
51		JIMPANZE R Brazington 4-11-0	Mr Walters 4
52		KANTIC GIRL S Bridge 4-11-0	Mr Rowley 7
56	6	*LITTLE MAN J I Johnson 4-11-0*	Mr Johnson
60		MY MAJOR P W Harris 4-11-0	Mrs Cecil
63		ONAEA D Ringer 4-11-0	Mr Ringer
66		PERSIAN CORN W Hackett 4-11-0	Mr Kirkby 7
67		PINCHAPENNY Mrs E Courage 4-11-0	Mr Wilkinson 7
69		RIDE THE STORM T Clay 4-11-0	Mr Roninson 7
72		SALFORD VALUE D Nicholson 4-11-0	Mr Fanshawe 7
79		WELCOME ABOARD N Gaselee 4-11-0	Mr Wilson
80		WILD CORN W Fisher 4-11-0	Miss H Chard 4

4 Marmalade Man, 11-2 Air Space, 15-2 Legal King, Coaching Club, 10 Madam Butterfly, 16 Drom Lady, Salford Value, 20 others.

4.45 AMATEUR RIDERS' ASSOCIATION STAKES (Div II: £717: 2m) (30)

2		BATCHWORTH N Henderson 5-11-13	Mr Bealby 7
4		BUCKS GREEN J Gifford 5-11-13	–
5		CHERRY-LEE Mrs A Price 5-11-13	Mrs Brown 7
7		EASTERN DESTINY E H Owen Jun 5-11-13	Mr Tilley 7
9	U	INDIAN DEBT R Pocock 5-11-13	Mr Bishop
15	0	MIDSTOCK R Holder 5-11-13	–
17		MISTY DALE J Edwards 5-11-13	Mr Bryan 4
18	00-0	MORE MERCY Wynford Evans 5-11-13	Mr Brooks 7
19		NATIONAL DANDY W Fisher 6-11-13	Miss Chard 7
22		PERSIAN FORTRESS D Eckley 6-11-13	Mr Eckley 4
25	0	STAR PART R Griffiths 5-11-13	Mr Wall 7
28		TARVILLE J Edwards 5-11-13	Mr Wilson
29	6	THE DWARF R Armytage 5-11-13	Mr Cockran
30		VENTURE TO DANCE V Bishop 6-11-13	Mr Crozier
34		ASHLONE S Mellor 4-11-0	–
36		BIC ROLLER G Balding 4-11-0	–
38	0	*CARNIVAL AIR K Bailey 4-11-0*	Mr Edwards 7
44	0	GILES CROSS Dr D Chesney 4-11-0	Dr Chesney
46		GOLDEN MINSTREL J Gifford 4-11-0	Mr Manns 7
47	3	GOLFE W Price 4-11-0	Mr Thomas 7
55		LEVANT ROW W Fisher 4-11-0	Mr Walter 7
57		MAGIC SEAL G Vergette 4-11-0	Miss Vergette 7
61	0	NIGHT PEARL J Fitzgerald 4-11-0	–
62		NO LIMIT Mrs V Robertson 4-11-0	Mr Whettam
64		ONLY FOR LOVE D Nicholson 4-11-0	Mr Pitman 7
70		ROSANOI Mrs S Cousins 4-11-0	–
71		ROWDEN RULER D Tucker 4-11-0	–
74		SLAVE LANE N Henderson 4-11-0	Mr White 4
75		SPORTSWORDS J King 4-11-0	–
78		THE CATCHPOOL N Gaselee 4-11-0	Mr Macewan 7

100-30 Indian Debt, 5 Golfe, 15-2 Night Pearl, 9 Carnival Air, 10 Slave Lane, 12 Giles Cross, 20 Buck's Green, Golden Minstrel, The Dwarf, 33 others.

5.20 VALE OF EVESHAM HUNTERS CHASE (amateurs: £1,297: 2m 4f) (7)

9	P010	LONESOME PARK (B) (D) Mrs A Price 7-12-0	R Wooley
10	01B1	MR MELLORS (CD) Mrs A Villar 10-12-0	S Sherwood 4
11	1430	ROMAN BAR (B) (D) W R Williams 14-12-0	M Turner 7
13	1000	SHANE HILL (D) J Gifford 10-12-0	A Manns
14	3201	SIOBHAN'S JOY (B) Mrs C Janaway 8-12-0	G Maundrell
15	0203	SUB ROSA A Gordon-Watson 12-12-0	C Gordon-Watson 7
20	P14F	TUFFNUT PRINCE D Lowe 9-12-0	J Sharp 4

9-4 Mr Mellors, 100-30 Tuffnut Prince, 5 Siobhan's Joy, 6 Roman Bar, Sub Rosa, 10 Lonesome Park, 14 Shane Hill.

5.55 LEX MEAD UNITED HUNTS' HUNTER CHASE (amateurs: £1,685: 3m 1f) (13)

1	1BFF	BALLET MASTER (D). Mrs J Hodgkiss 10-12-0	D Williams 4
2	6P/P00	DEEP TARTAN C Clarke 10-12-0	C Clarke 7
3	F-P00	IMPUDENCE Miss J Bunn 10-12-0	Miss Bunn 7
4		ISN'T THAT HARD D Bell 9-12-0	J Rathall 7
5	3/FBF-	LITTLE BILSHAM Mrs G Spratt 9-12-0	W Bryan 7
6	3-	MIDNIGHT AIR M Northall 9-12-0	–
8	12	MR MOLE Mrs S Gill 8-12-0	DOUBTFUL
11	2100	*ROYAL DUST (CD) Mrs E Cockburn 9-12-0*	R Mann 4
12	P000/	ROYAL LYON M Stephens 8-12-0	O Sherwood
13	402F	RUSHBURY C Sidgwick 8-12-0	J Wilson
14	PP4/F-	SPARTAN SCOT Mrs H Wellon 12-12-0	T Houlbrooke
15	4/0-00	STARKS PARK I Landless 11-12-0	C Pilgrim 7
16	2P04	THE WRESTLER (C) B Stait 13-12-0	G Straight 7

6-4 Royal Dust, 4 Ballet Master, 6 The Wrestler, Rushbury, 8 Little Bilsham, 12 Spartan Scot, 14 others.

6.30 LAND-ROVER HUNTER CHASE (amateurs: £4,729: 3m 2f) (12)

2	F022	DOUBLE BLUFF (B) F Winter 10-12-0	O Sherwood
3	1-12F	EARLS BRIG (CD) W Hamilton 8-12-0	–
4	2-112	HONOURABLE MAN (D) Mrs P Russell 10-12-0	–
5	1-PB3	LADY BUTTONS (D) Miss J Sanderson 9-12-0	N Tuky
7	3P23	LOYAL PARTNER (D) T Clay 9-12-0	S Andrews
8	1132	PROMINENT KING M H Easterby 11-12-0	J Wilson
10	13-14	THE DRUNKEN DUCK (CD) B Munro-Wilson 10-12-0	B Munro-Wilson
12	1010	YORKSHIRE MARINER C Dawson 10-12-0	M Dawson
13	1222	CASA KNIPE J Thompson 8-11-10	G Halder
15	F-002	SOLAR BEE W Reed 8-11-0	–
18	2P-P4F	MOON STEP J Weldhen 11-11-7	Miss Halswell
19	U/0U-4	MUCHKNOCK J Wade 8-11-7	J Wade

3 Prominent King, 7-2 Earl's Brig, 11-2 Honourable Man, 15-2 Double Bluff, 8 The Drunken Duck, 14 Loyal Partner, 20 Casa Knipe, 25 Yorkshire Mariner, 33 others.

7.5 RANGE-ROVER HUNTER CHASE (amateurs: £2,809: 4m) (15)

1	113P	COMPTON LAD (CD) M W Dickinson 10-12-10	D Browne
2	2423	DANCING BRIG T Clay 12-12-10	S Andrews 7
3	F421	FEATURE (B) T Curtis 9-12-10	O Sherwood
4	2133	ROMAN GENERAL B Munro-Wilson 10-12-10	B Munro-Wilson
6	3011	SPARKFORD (CD) Mrs P Morris 12-12-10	J Bryan 4
7	043P33	WHIGGIE GEO Miss J Sanderson 11-12-10	–
10	1	HARDY LAD C Macmillan 6-12-3	–
11	03P-0	PLAYFIELDS A Baird 9-12-3	Miss Pilkington 7
16	P1/PP-	FLYING DRUM R Townsend 8-12-0	–
18	PF/P0-	*HARGAN P Tylor 13-12-0*	Miss Fisher
21	40P-3	MOUNTAIN LAD J Cooper 11-12-0	J Peckitt
22	3/P-	PRINCE FOROUGHI M Northall 12-12-0	–
24	FP-P0	THE SPUD CENTRE J South 11-12-0	M Lowe 4
25	204/0P	WAITE Miss M Forsyth 13-12-0	Miss Forsyth 7
26	FF-00	WRECKIT W Clarke 8-12-0	D Kinsella

11-4 Sparkford, 9-2 Compton Lad, 6 Feature, 15-2 Double Brief, 10 Hardy Lad, 12 Roman General, 16 Playfields, 25 others.

7.40 OVERBURY HUNTERS' CHASE (amateurs: £1,308: 2m) (12)

1	0101	CHEEKIO ORA (D) H Parry 10-12-7	P Grennell
3	00-234	BOBBY'S FOX P Mann 10-12-4	R Mann 4
5	22/0P-	BENTOR Mrs J Moule 10-12-0	–
6	00/P-3	CAROLINIAN P J Jones 10-12-0	P Jones 7
7	P2	COUNTERLONE J Docker 9-12-0	–
8	0P/P0-	GILLIAN ROSEMARY (B) T J Price 10-12-0	B Price
9	004-4	HAPPY KLONDYKE H K Williams 11-12-0	S Williams 7
10	000-	HIGHFIELD Mrs J Evans 6-12-0	S King 7
12	3001/	LADIES BEWARE G Tawill 11-12-0	–
14	60-PP	*NIGHT MESSENGER (B) B Summers 11-12-0*	R Wooley
16	0000-	SMITE HILL J Weston 6-12-0	J Weston
17	U0PU-	TWILLUC Mrs C Janaway 8-12-0	–

5-4 Cheekio Ora, 11-2 Happy Klondyke, 13-2 Bobby's Fox, 8 Counterline, 12 Carolinian, 16 Gillian Rosemary; 25 others.

8.15 BRAMLEY HUNTERS CHASE (amateurs novices: £1,552: 2m 4f) (27)

2	P-0	ALTO FANCY Mrs J Jeyes 8-12-0	G Edwards 7
3	4	ANOTHER NITTY C Loggin 9-12-0	A Hill 7
4		BACHELOR LAD B R Price 8-12-0	M Price 7
5		BALLY NEWS R Wilkins 11-12-0	R Wilkins 7
8		CHERRY FOOT Mrs R Swindells 10-12-0	–
10	0003	CWMYREITHIN V Bishop 7-12-0	C Crozier
12	UPPP	DOUBLE FOX A Barrow 9-12-0	R Wooley
13	P4-PP	ELMBROOK Mrs P Joynes 7-12-0	–
16	F/FP-	GALLIC DREAM H Morris 9-12-0	I Mckie 4
17	2-2	GAME TRUST C Nash 7-12-0	R Dunwoody 7
19		HILLINGDON BOY R Harvey 9-12-0	R Harvey
20	00-00	JOAT Miss M Sherrington 7-12-0	K Tollwright 7
22	4F4F	*KNOCKEEN LAD J Haldane 8-12-0*	–
26		LOOK-UPLANDS Mrs A Taylor 8-12-0	–
27	0-0PP	MASTER BEAU D Bell 8-12-0	J Rathall 7
29	F/P-FP	NORTHWICK N Rainford 9-12-0	R Mann 4
30	0P/00	PARDALESA C Marriott 9-12-0	C Marriott 7
31		PENNYWASTE J Edwards 7-12-0	J Wilson
32	0240	PRESCEENA WOOD P Tylor 9-12-0	Miss Fisher
34	0000-	PRINCELY CHIEF Mrs D Smith 11-12-0	A Smith Jnr 7
37	0P00-	RUSH BRIDGE Mrs Denise Smith 7-12-0	–
39	P040-	STARSKY N Mitchell 8-12-0	Mrs Mitchell 7
40	P000-	TAKE FLIGHT D Pardy 9-12-0	J Bryan 4
41	P3F	UNCLE NEWBY B Wells 11-12-0	M Darby 7
42	00	WISE LADY Mrs C Stallard 7-12-0	A James 7
43		WONDER HILL J Worthington 11-12-0	–
44	0P-PP	YELLOW COLL Miss J Horwood 10-12-0	Miss Reynolds 7

9-2 Game Trust, 13-2 Presceena Wood, 8 Starsky, Wise Lady, 10 Another Nitty, Gallic Dream, Hillingdon Boy, 14 Joat, 25 others.

Cheltenham selections

By Ian Reid

5.20 Mr Mellos. 5.55 Royal Dust. 6.30 Earls Brig. 7.5 Compton Lad. 7.40 Cheekio Ora. 8.15 Starsky.

Quadruple double on the cards

By Ian Reid

Four horses which won at the Cheltenham hunter steeplechase meeting last year – *Mr Mellors*, Royal Dust, Double Bluff and Compton Lad – are aiming for repeat wins in the same races this evening.

Mr Mellors has little to beat in the Vale of Evesham hunters chase, and I have a strong fancy for Royal Dust in the Lex Mead Chase. Compton Lad may also complete his double in the Range-Rover Trophy, although 12st 10lb is a huge weight to hump round four miles on heavy going. Admittedly, Michael Dickinson's grey carried 12st 7lb to an easy 15-length victory in the race last year, but the going then was good to firm.

The Land-Rover Trophy will be harder to win this year, and I prefer Earls Brig to last year's winner, Double Bluff. Prominent King ran a superb race in the Whitbread Gold Cup, but must have taken a lot out of himself. Earls Brig fell recently in the Scottish National, but did well to finish second to Eliogarty the Foxhunters here in March. He has been lightly raced and should score if he can put in a clear round.

Elsie Mitchell is expected to go close in the two mile and a half Bramley Novice Hunters' Steeplechase on her rapidly improving grey, Starsky. *Game Trust, owned* by Colin Nash, Master of Foxhounds with the Old Berks, was second to Swift Wood at Stratford, and looks the chief danger.

It seems misguided to switch the National Hunt flat race from last to first on the card. If the light begins to fade at 8.15, as it well may, it is surely safer to race on the flat, rather than over jumps. When the flat race concluded the programme, many spectators either left before it, or withdrew to the bars. Since there is precious little form to whet the interest of hunt race followers, who shall blame them?

Rained off

After an inspection yesterday the Chester stewards have abandoned tomorrows card.

Wetherby became the 69th national hunt meeting of the season to be lost after an inspection yesterday.

Employment Appeal Tribunal — Law Report May 4 1983 — Queen's Bench Division

Acas not obliged to advise on law

Slack v Greenham (Plant Hire) Ltd

Before Mr Justice Tudor Evans, Mr R. V. Cooper and Mr G. Drain.

[Judgment delivered May 3]

A conciliation officer of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) seeking to promote an agreement between an employer and an employee following an employee's dismissal was not obliged to inform the employee of the relevant employment legislation or to explain his rights; his duty under section 134 of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978, was to promote a settlement without following a specific formula and to act according to his discretion depending on the circumstances of the particular case.

The Employment Appeal Tribunal dismissed an appeal by Mr David Slack from a decision of a Leeds industrial tribunal last September who held they had no jurisdiction to hear his complaint of unfair dismissal against his employers, Greenham (Plant Hire) Ltd, since he had entered into an agreement made under the auspices of Acas to accept a sum of money in full settlement of his claims.

He had appealed on the ground that the agreement was a nullity in that the conciliation officer had failed to discharge his statutory duty and that the industrial tribunal had jurisdiction to hear his claim.

Section 134 of the 1978 Act provides: "(1) Where a complaint has been presented to an industrial tribunal under section 67 by a person ... and a copy of it has been sent to a conciliation officer:- (a) if he is requested to do so by the complainant and by the employer against whom it was presented- ... to endeavour to promote a settlement of the complaint without *its being determined* by an industrial tribunal.

"(2) For the purpose of promoting such a settlement, in a case where the complainant has ceased to be employed by the employer against whom the complaint was made ... (b) where the complainant does not wish to be reinstated ... *and the parties desire* the conciliation officer to act under this section, he shall seek to promote agreement between them as to a sum by way of compensation to be paid by the employer to the complainant."

Section 140 renders void any provision in an agreement which excludes or limits the operation of the Act or precludes any person from complaining to an industrial tribunal except in the case of an agreement not to make a complaint of unfair dismissal where a conciliation officer has taken action in accordance with section 134 (3).

Mr Keith Hearn, solicitor for Mr Slack; Mr Timothy Barnes for the employers; Mr A Collins for Acas.

MR JUSTICE TUDOR EVANS said that Mr Slack was a depot manager at the employer's premises at Leeds.

In October 1981 he was told that cut backs were necessary, that he was to be made redundant, and that Acas was to be brought in to work out an offer. An agreement was reached, but subsequently Mr Slack discovered that new appointments had been made at the depot.

He complained to an industrial tribunal that redundancy was not the true reason for the dismissal and that the dismissal was unfair.

It was argued at the industrial tribunal that Mr Slack was not bound by the agreement because the conciliation officer had failed to advise him of the possibility of claiming compensation for loss of earnings. The tribunal found that the conciliation officer had taken the appropriate action in the circumstances and that Mr Slack was precluded from making a complaint of unfair dismissal.

On appeal it was contended that a conciliation officer was under a statutory obligation at least to inform an employee of the legal rights and remedies available to him, and the the officer should have advised Mr Slack that he had a right to claim for future loss of wages.

For the employers it was said that a conciliation officer did not owe a duty to advise parties as to their legal rights but that if such a duty existed its discharge had to be seen in the light of the conciliation officers' perception as to the issues arising in a particular case.

Counsel for Acas said that it was the officer's duty to try to promote a settlement and that it was left to him to decide how best to achieve that end.

Mr Hearn, for Mr Slack, relied on the Acas booklet *Conciliation by Acas in complaints by individuals to industrial tribunals*. He said that that showed that it was an officer's statutory duty to go through the necessary legislation and he argued that the booklet had been approved by Lord Justice Waller in *Moore v Duport Furniture Products Ltd* ([1980] IRLR 158).

The observations of Lord Justice Waller were not binding authority for the proposition that the contents of the booklet stated the obligations of a conciliation officer when discharging his statutory duty under section 134. Lord Justice Waller's words has been implicitly overruled in the speech of Lord Russell of Killowen in *Moore's* case in the House of Lords ([1982] ICR 84).

Their Lordships' approach militated against a rigid obligation to follow a particular course. The nature of a conciliation officer's function in a sensitive area depended on the particular circumstances of each case.

There might well be cases in which he deemed it necessary to give a brief description to an employer of his statutory rights. Plainly he must never advise on the merits of a case.

It would be wrong to hold that he was obliged to go through the framework of the legislation.

In the Acas booklet there were passages which might suggest that a conciliation officer was obliged to follow a specific formula, but that was wrong. Since there was no obligation to advise an employee of his statutory rights, a failure so to do could not be a ground for setting the agreement aside.

There was no ground for holding that the conciliation officer had acted in bad faith or had adopted unfair methods when promoting the settlement.

The agreement precluded Mr Slack from bringing his claim and the appeal would be dismissed.

Solicitors: Ford & Warren, Leeds; Hopkin & Sons, Mansfield; Treasury Solicitor.

Breach of duty in action not intention

Horcal Ltd v Gatland

Before Mr Justice Glidewell

[Judgment delivered April 28]

An agreement by a company to award a director a "golden handshake" would be avoided for mistake of fact if the director failed to disclose a breach of his contract of service or of his fiduciary duty to the company which would justify his dismissal without compensation.

Mr Justice Glidewell in the Queen's Bench Division dismissed Horcal Ltd's claim for repayment of £5,000 paid to the defendant, Mr Morris Gatland, on October 31, 1978 on termination of his contract of service as a director of the company, on the ground that while the defendant had failed to disclose his intention of appropriating company profits when the agreement for a golden handshake was reached on July 24, 1978, no breach was committed until he later appropriated the profits and that therefore the company were under no mistake of fact at the time the agreement was entered into.

His Lordship held that the company were entitled to repayment of £434 salary paid to the defendant on October 31, 1978, on the basis that the defendant was in breach of his obligation under his contract of service to serve the company well and faithfully between July and October 1978.

Mr Robert Thoresby for the company; Mr Stephen Fowles for the defendant.

MR JUSTICE GLIDEWELL, delivering a reserved judgment, said that the defendant accepted that he had to account for the profit appropriated. But the main issue was whether the agreement of July 24, 1978, was void because of his failure to disclose the appropriation and whether the company were entitled to reclaim the £5,000.

Counsel for the company submitted that before the agreement the defendant was under a duty to disclose the fact that he had decided to appropriate the funds; that the duty arose expressly from the terms of his contract of service, which *inter alia* required him to serve the company faithfully and well, or by virtue of his fiduciary duty as a director; and that in breach of that duty he had made no such disclosure so that the company entered into the agreement under a unilateral mistake of fact rendering the agreement void.

Bell v Lever Brothers ([1931] 1 KB 557; [1932] AC 161) was clear authority for the proposition that in the absence of express agreement or facts imposing a fiduciary relationship and an associated duty upon an employee, an employee was not obliged to disclose previous wrongdoing when his employment came to an end.

Mr Thoresby for the company relied, however, on *obiter dicta* of Lord Justice Greer (at pp 592 and 600) for the proposition that the director of a company had a fiduciary relationship with the company and that accordingly, the *defendant was under a duty*, when negotiating the termination of his employment, to disclose wrongdoings which would be sufficient to justify his dismissal without compensation.

Regal (Hastings) Ltd v Gulliver ([1967] 2 AC 134), which concerned non-disclosure of profits by directors of a company, was clearer authority than *Bell* on the point.

If in the present case the facts were that before the agreement of July 24, 1978, the defendant had acted in breach of his duty to the company, he was under a duty to disclose that fact before the agreement was made and his failure to do so rendered the agreement void on the ground of unilateral mistake of fact.

But, while the defendant intended to appropriate the profit before the agreement was made, he did not in fact receive the money until later, so that at the time of the agreement he was not in breach and the agreement was not avoided by any mistake

The defendant had, however, acted in breach of his fiduciary duty between July 24 and October 31, 1978 in appropriating the profit and failing to disclose the fact because a condition had to be read into the agreement that during that period he would continue to serve the company faithfully and well.

Thus, the company's true claim was not to avoid the agreement, but for repayment on the ground of mistake that the defendant was not, on October 31, in breach of his contract or his fiduciary duty.

But since, on the facts, the £5,000 was paid in consideration of the defendant's past services and the dropping of any claim which the defendant might have against the company (a reference to his possible entitlement to shares), he was entitled to receive the £5,000.

The company could have dismissed the defendant for his conduct beteween July 24 and October 31 and were under no obligation to pay his salary in respect of that period.

Solicitors: Rochman Landau & Co; Haye & Reid, Wokingham.

Tax penalty appeal fails

Sen v Inland Revenue Commissioners and Others

An appeal against a penalty of £600 imposed on a taxpayer under the provisions of the Taxes Management Act 1970 for his failure over a number of months to comply with a precept requiring him to produce to his tax inspector documents relevant to his tax affairs, was dismissed by Mr Justice Warner in the Chancery Division April 29.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the General Commissioners for the St Anne's Division of Westminster imposed the penalty on Mr Bachoo Sen in respect of his failure to comply with the precept from May 1981 until the date of the hearing in March 1982.

In so doing they had reduced the penalty from the maximum of £10 for each day on which the failure had continued to £2 for each such day. It was necessary that precepts were taken seriously and that people who failed to comply with them were punished.

Notwithstanding that Mr Sen had at some time been in hospital and that he had accountants acting for him who had let him down, the penalty imposed by the commissioners was quite lenient and would not be reduced.

هكذا من الأصل

La crème de la crème

also on page 26

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Require conscientious Secretary with good shorthand and audio skills. Fast and accurate typing essential and knowledge of word processor an advantage. Preferably a non-smoker. Salary by negotiation.

Please telephone P. T. Richards on 01-235 8099

SECRETARY

Due to internal promotion we are seeking an experienced secretary to join a young dynamic team of dedicated professionals within a planning and research consultancy. The successful applicant will have above average typing skills and a knowledge of W.P. would be an advantage. Excellent salary and benefits offered to the right person. Please apply in writing to

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THE recruitment consultants

BREAK INTO BROKING

c £9,000

Join this well-known firm of stockbrokers in the City as the Administrative Secretary to the Partner in charge of the International Department. The ideal candidate will be 25-30, numerate, and have a good educational background ideally with Maths and English at A level. Knowledge of Datastream helpful. Good audio or sh/typing skills required.

Ring 588 3535

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

Assignment Secretary - W1

For one of London's leading recruitment consultancies; a small company in very pleasant offices with a friendly informal atmosphere.

You will be involved in all facets of recruitment and must be able to think fast on the telephone in dealing with clients and candidates. Typing 50 wpm at least, and shorthand an asset. Very good experience for a college leaver or second jobber. Salary £5,500 - £6,000 depending on experience. LV's, 4 weeks' holiday, etc.

Please telephone
01-499 6942

PERSONNEL £7,000 – EC2

The National Personnel Director of this large firm of accountants needs an efficient Secretary aged 20-25 to organise his busy office life. Although good sh/typing skills (100/60 wpm) are required, you will have many administrative duties including frequent travel arrangements for your boss. As you will be dealing with confidential matters, a discreet and intelligent disposition is essential. Previous exp in Personnel useful.

Ring 588 3535

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REQUIRES

Young P.A./Sec for varied job offering total involvement in small busy office/studio. Salary £6,500 – commensurate with age and experience. Typing. Telex. S/H necessary.

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£7,000 – £10,000

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486-2667 or
486-7877

HARLEY ST.

One experienced full-time Nurse/Secretary and one part-time Secretary (2 days per week) wanted for busy and interesting 2 surgeon practice.

Applications for both positions in writing (with phone no.) to P.A.K./P.E.L. 86 Harley St, W.1.

Three Secretaries
for International Marketing

The International Division of Beecham Pharmaceuticals is responsible for the overseas sales and marketing of a wide range of pharmaceutical products.

We are looking for three experienced secretaries to work for senior executives in our busy Marketing Department, who manage our interests in Africa, the Caribbean and the Middle East.

You will need excellent secretarial skills (shorthand and audio) as well as the confidence to deal with senior overseas management, the initiative to resolve everyday business problems when the managers are travelling overseas, and the tact and patience to handle people at all levels.

In return for these qualities, we offer a competitive salary together with an excellent benefits package.

Please send brief career details, or telephone for an application form, to Caroline Humphreys, Personnel Department, Beecham Pharmaceuticals, Beecham House, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex TW8 9BD. Telephone: 01-560 5151 ext. 3420.

Beecham Pharmaceuticals

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VIDEO PRODUCTION c £8500
Working as part of the Executive Producer's team, you will become completely involved in a fast-moving, international function. Handling extensive travel arrangements, dealing with correspondence in your boss's absence and assisting in many other ways, you will gain the best possible experience. Skills 100/55 wpm and a bright personality essential.

MOBILE SECRETARY £8500 + exc benefits
Variety is the keynote of this unusual and interesting position. As a "floating" secretary within this large and well-known hotels and conferences group, you will constantly meet new people and tackle new activities. The ability to function at all levels between junior management and the board is essential. Benefits include free meals and discount holidays. Skills 100/60 wpm required.

PUBLISHING (Rusty Shorthand) c £8500 (early review)
With the Production Manager of this large publishing group, you will become involved in a full range of interesting activities. You will assist in a function which will allow you to see the end results of your contribution. As well as a bright and positive personality you will need typing at 55 wpm and rusty shorthand. Excellent benefits.

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Tel: 01-730 5148 (24hrs)



Recruitment Consultants

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Our client, established as one of the leading PR consultancies, has an outstanding record of growth and a prestigious client list. Continued expansion has created these rare openings assisting at both middle management and director level in a fast moving and interesting environment. If you are looking for a role where initiative and intelligence are awarded both financially and by career development then this may well be ideal. At least 18 months experience and first class secretarial skills will be essential.

A front-line position also exists for an experienced

RECEPTIONIST/TELEPHONIST

aged 25+ with excellent people handling and organisational skills. For full details of these vacancies, which are exclusive to our company, contact Barry Eaglestone on 01-631 1065 until 7.30 p.m.

Price, Jamieson & Partners Ltd

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Required by Partner in busy architectural practice. Ability to take initiative and grasp complex contract procedures is essential, as well as enthusiasm and willingness to work as part of an archtitectural team carrying out a variety of multi-million pound projects. Salary by negotiation, but consistent with those offered on this page in relation to experience.

Write with CV and salary required to Miss B. Davis, The Halperne Partnership, 9-15 Leonard Street, E.C.2.

SECRETARY/PA TO FINANCE DIRECTOR c £9,000

Required for progressive company (part of a large international group) with modern offices, close to the City. Applicants should have the ability to liaise at senior level and to work on their own initiative. First-class secretarial skills essential, including working knowledge of word processors. Background of working in finance department at a senior, secretarial level is necessary. Preferred age 30+. Ring:

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409 0523

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£7,750
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For other details telephone Mary Sutherland

01-221 7883

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Secretary for 2 Directors of new travel / tour company located EC2. If you seek challenge in enthusiastic atmophere & possess initiative please telephone Sabina Stewart

01 729 1929

Salary c. £7,000 negotiable.

LEGAL SECRETARY

Secretary required to assist principal in firm of central London Solicitors. Ability to assume responsibility & experience in Litigation essential. Excellent terms.

Tel: 01-353 4821

Reference SNP

ENERGETIC SEC P/A

Required for young surveyor in Mayfair office. Good skills essential.

Salary £7,500
ROBERT NEIL & CO:
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For two consultants with offices in Devonshire Place. 9.00 a.m. – 5.30 p.m. 4 weeks holidays. Salary dependent on age and experience.

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It's a lot of money but it's a very tough job. I'm a Partner in one of London's fastest growing new advertising agencies and I need a SUPERPERSON to help me.

First you will need fast, accurate typing and be happy to work with dictated cassettes, as I haven't got time for shorthand.

You will have a word processor to lessen the typing chore and let you spend more time running me!

That includes lots of new business calls, fighting your way past reluctant secretaries, as well as managing my diary to avoid the chaos of double booked meetings.

To do that with 100% success (which is what I will always encourage you to aim at), you will need to be highly intelligent, a very fast worker, unflappable, have a good memory, a great sense of humour and a willingness to work long hours when necessary.

Energy, enthusiasm and commitment will turn what might otherwise be a thankless task into what I hope will be the most rewarding and satisfying job you've ever had.

My current secretary, who is being promoted within the company, thinks this ad gives a true picture of the job. If you think you can stand the pace, write to her with a detailed C.V. and a recent photograph of yourself, plus any other information you think is relevant.

Post it as soon as possible to: Karin Jamotte, 41-44, Great Queen Street, London, WC2B 5AR

Secretary in Personnel

c.£8,000
plus preferential mortgage facilities — City

A prestigious international bank in the City is looking for an intelligent well-organised secretary to support the Head of Personnel who is responsible for the efficient operation of the personnel function within a sophisticated and demanding environment.

Candidates should be aged 25-30 years old, possess good secretarial skills and should be charismatic, diplomatic and, above all, dynamic! Previous personnel experience would be helpful but less important than the correct personal skills.

Please write, enclosing a curriculum vitae to Box No 9709, c/o Extel Advertising, 4 Bouverie Street, London EC4Y 8AB.

LEGAL SECRETARY
E.C.2

Large City firm of solicitors requires experienced secretary for young partner reponsible for Middle East clients.

Accurate typing and ability to work under some pressure essential. Interesting post with client contact.

Age 23–35. Salary up to £7,000. Luncheon Vouchers. Season Ticket loan. 4 weeks holiday.

Contact Personnel, 628 0142.

PA/SECRETARY TO DIRECTOR GENERAL

Nr. Charing X — **c. £7,500**

An efficient, mature PA/Secretary is required to work for a Trade Association Chief Executive.

Requirements are as follows:

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Please telephone Mr H. J. Hornsby 839 4861

Work with the Chairman of fast-moving International Management Consulting Firm

We need an experienced PA/Secretary 25-35 used to pressure with excellent skills. Small West End office. Salary c.£8,500 – £9,000. Present Secretary has transferred to Paris. Call John Stork on 01-839 4953 for more information.

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The recent increased demand for Senior Executives is having a snowballing effect on the recruitment of top P.A.'s and we urgently need another consultant to join our happy, hardworking and dedicated team.

There is not enough space here to explain all the different facets of the job but if you are aged 25-plus, energetic, confident, resilient and people / sales orientated, why not Telephone Margaret Manuel to know more? Ring 01 489 8062: 493 5807

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We are eager to recruit the fourth member to our team, with at least one year's current recruitment experience. We are most successful in secretarial recruitment for a wide range of clients, with a particular emphasis on the communications industry.

You will be self-motivated, ambitious and consider yourself a "professional" in our business, and, of course, have a sense of humour. You will be given complete freedom to promote and expand our existing temporaries division. Salary, contact Stella Walker and tell her what you're worth.

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Telephone 01-493 1184

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Directors' Secretaries
Tel 01-629 9523

Michele Zadek Recruitment Limited.

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Please call Michele Zadek
10A James Street, Covent Garden,
London WC2E 8BT Tel. 01-240 5931

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to £8,000

Our client, probably the largest and certainly one of the most highly regarded PR consultancies in the UK, is seeking a young top-flight career PA to assist their MD. Functioning at the highest levels, you will be involved in considerable client liaison and in account development. Maturity, social confidence and excellent skills (100/60 wpm) required.

SYNERGY
the recruitment consultancy
01-637 9533

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We are looking for another consultant – preferably someone with marketing or personnel experience, vast reserves of energy and enthusiasm who will give a wholehearted service to clients and secretaries alike. Phone Sue Beck to discuss further

SusanBeck
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Candidates should possess high standards of shorthand and typing. Familiarity with word processing facilities is desirable. It is essential that candidates have a mature sense of responsibility together with the ability to work on their own initiative. Good personal appearance, manner and the ability to liaise with people of all levels is of the utmost importance.

This vacancy arises due to a staff member taking maternity leave and the position will be open from June 1983 and will end in February 1984 but the successful candidate will be given special consideration for a permanent appointment should a suitable vacancy occur meantime.

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£8,500 per annum + benefits

The chairman of this busy NW London Company involved in the enery industry has recently promoted his current PA/Secretary and therefore needs a capable replacement. The successful applicant will have been educated to degree or equivalent standard (preferably in business studies, law or economics), have excellent secretarial skills, a mature outlook and previous experience at senior management level. A knowledge of word processors/micro-computers and perhaps an 'A' level in maths would be particularly useful.

This is an interesting post offering varied and demanding work and calling for the ability to work on one's own initiative, at times under pressure. It is unlikely to suit anyone under 25 years of age.

Please apply in writing to Sharon Cooke, Pasco Engineering Ltd, 102 High St, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex

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Full C.V. and salary history to:

THE COMPANY SECRETARY,
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.... To match this salary with your excellent shorthand/typing skills (100/60), good telephone manner + flexible attitude, working as P.A. Sec. to a Director of this bank in EC2? He needs a bright, efficient, well presented person, preferably with banking experience who enjoys responsibility and involvement. Lots of client contact – dealing with investments worldwide. Languages would be useful. Duties include diary, travel arrangements, etc. Opportunity for promotion. Excellent benefits include free travel. Age 23+. 01-606 1611.

Senior Secretaries
Recruitment Consultants

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Contact KIM RUSSELL
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Elizabeth Hunt
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
18 Grosvenor Street London W1
Telephone 01-499 2921

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Tel. Angela Drury on
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in complete confidence after 9.30 a.m.
(Recruitment Consultancy.)

SECRETARY

SALARY c £7,250

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Shorthand, fast, accurate typing and excellent presentation essential. Friendly, busy office with varied responsibilities. Please telephone Mr Andrews 499 4445.

£8,500 Neg + Mortgage

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Please apply in writing with C.V. to:

Mr C. P. Somerset, Chairman
Oberon Publishing Ltd.,
London House,
271-273, Kings Street,
Hammersmith,
London, W6 9LZ

SECRETARIAL WORKER

required by Casanova Architects Co-operative, (moving to Dalston), working with housing co-operatives and community groups. Work involves typing, bookkeeping, liaison with other organisations. R.S.A Stage III or equivalent. Salary £9,000 plus.

Write: 219 Stoke Newington High Street, London N16 with brief c.v. and reasons for interest in job. Telephone: 249 8869 for further details.

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£7,000 + BENEFITS

Leading City law firm requires professional receptionist. Duties will include supervision of three others, co-ordination of conference rooms, flower arrangements, buffet presentations. The ideal candidate will be 22-35, have similar experience and possess the poise and presentation expected of a prestigious international organisation.

Contact Josephine Morrison on 938 1804

URGENT

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Secretaries Plus
The Secretarial Consultants



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RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
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Telephone 01-499 8070

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Please write with cv to: Box No. 0785 H The Times.

JUNIOR SECRETARY

Expanding City-based public relations company requires audio shorthand Secretary.

Word processing experience an advantage but not essential as training will be given.

If you're not a clock watcher and want a varied and exciting career, call Julie Woollard on

01-236 2251.

SECRETARY

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Apply in writing with details to: Jenny Greene, Editor, Homes and Gardens, IPC Magazines Limited, King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, London SE1 9LS.

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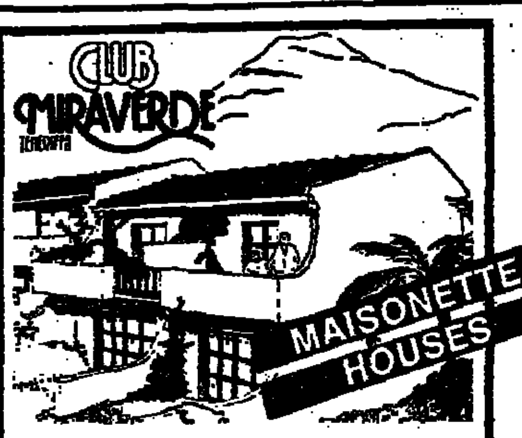
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Country Properties

Residential property/Baron Phillips

Putting down anchors in the docklands

Architect Robert Sanders has joined the growing band of entrepreneurs scouring London's docklands in search of buildings to redevelop.

In February, after working in the Bahamas for three years, he returned home to help breathe life into the capital's docks. Now he has bought a small, three-storey warehouse on Bermondsey Wall, not far from Surrey Docks and is selling off two floors on 99-year leases and keeping the top floor for himself.

Mr Sanders' project is mid-way between two ambitious developments that are already on the market and selling – New Concordia Wharf and Corbett's Wharf. All three offer space which the buyer converts to suit his needs, but there is a big difference in price. New Concordia and Corbett's are rather upmarket schemes in which you could spend up to £150,000 or so for 3,000 sq ft of space.

Mr Sanders is offering 2,200 sq ft for as little as £25,000. For that money do not expect wonderful views of the river or beautifully restored interiors. You would have to do all the work yourself and could spend as much money as your pocket, or the bank manager would allow.

Providing the necessary work could be undertaken without too much difficulty – either on a DIY basis or with the help of outside contractors – the scheme could be a good investment.

Directly across the river on the north bank is Oliver's Wharf, a Victorian former tea warehouse, with a 2,000 sq ft apartment, fully renovated, now selling for £150,000 while another flat in the building is on the market at £175,000. Although direct comparison between the two is not strictly fair, it does give an idea of the prices now being commanded for spacious riverside apartments.

One man who has long championed docklands as a place to live is Mr Martin Carleton-Smith, who recently left the estate agency John German Ralph Pay to specialize in the area.

A decade of fighting and arguing with planners has not blunted his enthusiasm for dockland. He is keen to see the area become a living, breathing community. His current projects include Corbett's Wharf and New Concordia, and conversion of the big Victorian warehouse at St Saviour's Dock is nearing completion after more than two years of work.

Already about a third of the 180 or so flats in the building have been sold. The first residents were due to start moving in during August, but October now looks a more probable date.

New Concordia is the brainchild of a young northerner, Mr Andrew Wadsworth, who is already planning his next riverside development on the site of the old Courage Brewery next to Tower Bridge.

Another young entrepreneur has refurbished Corbett's Wharf. Mr Michael Baumgarten is a New York architect who brought with him that city's passion for living in lofts in converted warehouse buildings. He himself lives in an impressive 3,000 sq ft apartment at the top of Neckinger Mills, Bermondsey.

Perched on the river front Corbett's is a detached warehouse offering seven flats at prices ranging from £99,500 to £170,000 depending on size. Each apartment has a balcony overlooking the river with a floor area of between 1,225 sq ft an 2,240 sq ft. The largest units are the penthouses, both of which have roof terraces.

Some of the apartments have been sold, mainly to young professionals who like the idea of living close to their work but in spacious surroundings. The success of these schemes confirms Mr Sanders's view that people are concerned with space rather than the area.

As these developments gain respectability then demand for dockland homes will grow and we can expect to see many more similar schemes take off in old redundant warehouses on both sides of the river.

But the question people like Mr Carleton-Smith are asking themselves is: how long will it be before we can attract families back into the area? He readily accepts that at the moment the docklands are probably more attractive to young people. Shopping is poor and schools in the area still leave a lot to be desired.

With a plethora of Victorian warehouses and flour mills stretching from St Katherine's Dock to the Isle of Dogs potential redevelopment is enormous. Further marina-type schemes are still very much in the minds of some developers who believe the facilities at St Katherine's could be expanded still further.

For the area to be really successful developers must provide a mixture of accommodation appealing to all pockets otherwise it is in danger of becoming an upper middle-class ghetto.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News headlines, sport, weather and traffic details. Also available to viewers whose television sets do not have the teletext facility.

6.30 Breakfast Time presented by Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit between 7.15 and 7.30; pop music news between 7.30 and 7.45; morning papers reviewed at 7.32 and 8.32; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45; cookery hints between 8.45 and 9.00. Interval at 9.00.

9.10 For Schools, Colleges: Student Life. 9.38 Twigs and Wood. 10.00 You and Me. For the very young (not Schools) (r). 10.15 Basic maths. 10.40 Mindstretchers (ends at 10.45). 11.00 Words and Pictures (ends 11.15). 11.40 North American Indians and buffaloes. 11.55 Closedown.

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Anne Diamond. The weather prospects come from Jim Bacon. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles). 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. There is a Welsh flavour today with guests Max Boyce and Ruth Madoc. 1.45 The Flumps. (r).

2.01 For Schools, Colleges: North American Indians. 2.18 Moorlands. 2.40 Spring. 3.00 Inside Story. A documentary that examines the effects of a blizzard that engulfed the south-west of England in February 1978 (r). 3.53 Regional news (not London or Scotland).

3.55 Play School. Shown earlier on BBC2. 4.20 The All New Popeye Show. Three cartoons featuring the spinach-eating sailor (r). 4.40 Cheggers Plays Pop. Fun and games plus live music from guests Hot Chocolate. 5.05 John Craven's Newsround. The latest world news for young people. 5.10 The Story of the Treasure Seekers. Part five (of six) of the adventure story by E. Nesbit (r).

5.40 News with Moira Stuart. 6.00 South East at Six.

6.25 Nationwide includes John Hitchens's final report on Our National Health.

6.50 Triangle. Matt finds out who tipped off the police and the ferry receives a visit from a royal personage.

7.15 Wildlife on One. David Attenborough with the world's largest rodent – the South American Capybara – a kind of guinea pig that is the size of a labrador dog and weighs the same as a fully grown man (r).

7.40 Open All Hours. Arkwright has a cosy evening with Gladys disturbed by Granville who has had a rather too successful change of image (r).

8.10 Dallas. Feathers fly as recriminations abound at the hospital where Sue Ellen and Mickey have been taken following the motor accident.

9.00 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Labour Party.

9.05 News with John Humphrys.

9.30 Max Boyce and Friends. His guests are Ruth Madoc and Alden J. Harvey.

10.10 Sportsnight introduced by Harry Carpenter. There are highlights from last night's bouts at Wembley Arena including Frank Bruno v Scott Le Doux. Plus the final of the world ice hockey championship and news of tonight's Uefa Cup Final.

11.08 News headlines.

11.10 Cannon. The detective is asked by a general to help his son who is accused of murder (r).

12.00 Weather.

TV-am

6.00 Daybreak with Lucy Mathen followed at 6.30 by Good Morning Britain presented by Lynda Berry and Nick Owen. News at 6.00, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; morning papers reviewed at 6.33 and 8.33; pop video at 6.50; news from the world of television at 7.50; Eric Sykes interviewed at 8.20; inside Moira Lister's house at 8.50; yoga with Michael van Straten at 9.06. Closedown at 9.15.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: Bicycles, new and old 9.42 A day on a farm as Summer approaches 9.59 Ponds and what lives in them 10.16 The life-style of a frog 10.35 Could Britain survive a nuclear attack? 11.05 Understanding computers 11.22 Growing up with a handicap 11.39 History in the home

11.54 Cartoon Time (r) 12.00 Rod, Jane and Freddy sing a story about three germs 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets (r) 12.30 Play It Again. Tony Bilbow today entertains award-winning producer David Puttnam who talks about his life and work and selects clips from his favourite films

1.00 News. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 Crown Court. Continuing the case of the woman accused of deliberately injuring her husband's former wife (r) 2.00 A Plus presented by Trevor Hyett 2.30 A Country Practice. Drama series about a medical practice in the Australian outback. 3.30 Three Little Words. Word association quiz for married couples, presented by Ray Alan

4.00 Rod, Jane and Freddy. A repeat of the programme shown at noon 4.15 Cartoon: Porky Pig in Porky's Bear Facts 4.20 The Sooty Show with Matthew Corbett and his puppets 4.30 Cartoon Time: Elmer Fudd in Hare Brush (r) 4.45 What's Happening. Teams representing Devonair Radio, Exeter and Torbay and Radio Tay of Dundee compete in a quiz concerning the week's news 5.15 Gambit. A quiz game presented by Tom O'Connor

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news.

6.25 Help! Community news presented by Peter Llewellyn-Jones

6.35 Crossroads. Kevin Banks attempts to create some harmony in the family

7.00 Where There's Life . . . Drs Miriam Stoppard and Rob Buckman report on the mother who fostered her own children; the problem children of Japan; and the realities of nursing

7.30 Coronation Street. Will Fred Gee be able to rescue Bet Lynch and Betty Turpin?

8.00 TV Times Top 10 Awards. Nanette Newman and David Frost announce the winners chosen by the readers of TV Times magazine in a number of entertainment categories

9.00 Inside China: The Newest Revolution. The second documentary of three that takes a look at modern China through the eyes of a peasant family

10.00 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Labour Party

10.05 News

10.35 Film: Vampire (1979) starring Jason Miller. A made-for-television tale of the supernatural set in present-day San Francisco. A number of murders remind the police of similar unsolved ones 30 years ago. Could it be the work of a vampire? A former policeman and the husband of a victim set out to find the truth. Directed by E. W. Swackhamer

12.15 Close with Sian Phillips

Teresa Cahill: Staging an Opera (Channel 4 6.30pm)

● The second in Granada's excellent INSIDE CHINA series (ITV 9.00pm) is linked to the first programme by virtue of the Ding family. It is through them that the documentary explores "The Newest Revolution" in which the Chinese government is now de-collectivising the communes and urging the peasants to individual enterprise. This policy is leading to increased prosperity for some but not without the Western blight of urbanisation at the expense of the countryside. This is forcing the traditional farming families to work instead in the mushrooming factories that are encroaching on to their land. Another insidious by-product of the government's new "one-child family" policy is infanticide. Couples have been known to kill their

CHOICE

daughter in order to save their quota for the more productive male heir. On a happier note, flea-markets are flourishing. Peasants are now allowed to grow more than their quota and sell the surplus for cash. Will this lead, as Chairman Mao forecast 20 years ago, to the growth of inequality? Inside China hints that it might.

● Republican and Loyalist terrorists coming together in prayer is an unlikely scenario but in Twenty Twenty Vision's SOLDIERS FOR CHRIST (Channel 4 8.30pm) reporter Jackie Spreckley has been to Magilligan prison and witnessed the resurgence of religion and rejection of violence that is slowly taking place among convicted terrorists. For once a programme about Northern Ireland with a ray of hope.

● Revenge is the subject of Pam Valentine's drama POOR LONELY MAN (Radio 4 3.02pm) which begins on the day old Annie buries her husband. After the last of the mourners have left, Annie sits quietly, surrounded by dust-covered, unopened, presents, photographs and a mangy tom cat. The door bell rings. Annie has never met the caller before but recognizes her as her late husband's mistress, Sheila. She has come to collect a key, but her arrival affords old Annie the opportunity to wreak revenge for the years of unhappiness and humiliation she has had to endure.

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Personality and Learning. 6.30 Special Needs in Education. 6.55 Physics: Painting Potentials. 7.20 Mendelssohn's 'Dream'. 7.45 Uranium. 8.10 Closedown.

10.20 Gharbar. A magazine programme of interest to Asian women. This morning Yousif Aziz talks to two former addicts and a consultant psychiatrist about alcoholism and glue-sniffing. 10.45 Closedown.

11.00 Play School. For the under fives, presented by Carol Chell and Andrew Secombe. The story is The Duck Keeper of Urchfont. 11.25 Closedown.

12.30 Open University: Governing Schools: The Visit. 12.55 Parents and Teenagers: Inside Out. 1.20 Closedown.

5.10 Music: Harmony. An Open University production in which Dr Dinah Barsham helps with the harmonisation of two linked phrases in three parts: introduced non-essential notes and deals with consecutive fifths and octaves.

5.40 Film: Treasure Island* (1934). The first in a new series of Hollywood films featuring child stars. In this adaption of Robert Louis Stevenson's classic adventure story young Jackie Cooper plays the brave Jim Hawkins. Also starring Wallace Beery, Lionel Barrymore and Otto Kruger. The director is Victor Fleming.

7.20 News summary with subtitles.

7.25 Ebony. News, views, politics and music of interest to Britain's black communities. Introduced by Juliet Alexander, Vince Herbert and Wayne Laryea.

7.55 Chronicle Over Egypt: For the Love of Egypt. The fourth in a series of Chronicle films made about Egypt over the past 15 years. This film traces the story of the Victorian novelist and Egyptologist Amelia Edwards who was one of the pioneers in the preservation of Egypt's antiquities and who, through her enthusiasm brought about England's first chair in Egyptology. Margaret Tyzack plays Amelia Edwards with Jeremy Clyde as Flinders Petrie (r).

9.00 One Night in Lincoln. Mike Harding enthrals another audience at the Theatre Royal, Lincoln, with some comical stories about the time when the Martians landed in Huddersfield.

9.30 Shackleton. The final episode and it is December 1916 with Shakleton and his team, after the loss of the Endurance, trying to cross 350 miles of frozen Weddell Sea to reach land.

10.30 Brahms Plus One. The Gabrieli String Quartet perform Brahms's String Quartet in C minor, Op 51 No 1.

11.05 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Labour Party.

11.10 Newsnight.

12.00 Open University: Living with Cracks. 11.55 Engineering: Mechanical Properties. Closedown at 12.55.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 Chips Comic. Glass is the subject of this week's edition and after Inky and Rover have broken Elsa's favourite glass jug while playing office basketball, Rover, the investigative journalist, decides to find out how a glass jug is made.

5.30 Countdown. Another in the anagram and arithmetic contest presented by Richard Whiteley.

6.00 The Munsters*. The macabre family deposit a large amount of money belonging to Grandpa giving the handsome young bank clerk the idea that Marilyn is an heiress

6.30 Staging an Opera. The fourth in the six-part series tracing the work that goes on behind the scenes before an opera can be staged. The opera is Beethoven's Fidelio and it is being performed by Kent Opera under the direction of Jonathan Miller. Tonight's programme concentrates on Teresa Cahill who sings the leading role of Leonora, a daunting part because although she only has to sing one aria she is on stage for most of the performance

7.00 Channel Four News including headlines at 7.30 followed by Science Focus, Jane Corbin and Lawrence McGinty's weekly round-up of the latest news from the worlds of science, technology and medicine. This is followed by city news at 7.40

7.50 Comment. On the political soap box today is Scottish Nationalist MP, Donald Stewart

8.00 Brookside. Lucy and her chum, Janice, arrange to spend the night at the peace camp

8.30 Twenty Twenty Vision: Soldiers for Christ. A documentary that investigates the remarkable conversion of some Republican and Loyalist paramilitaries in Northern Ireland to Christianity. Reporters from 20/20 Vision have spoken to convicted terrorists who have become Born Again Christians notably Liam McCloskey and Billy McIlwaine

9.00 Film: Little Gloria. . .Happy at Last. Part two of the film which began yesterday starring Angela Lansbury, Christopher Plummer, Lucy Gutteridge and Bette Davis, that dramatises the court battle for the 'richest 10-year old in the world' – Gloria Vanderbilt

10.50 Voices: The Death of Literature. Robert Hutchison is in the chair for the penultimate programme in the series of debates on current controversies in the world of ideas. Tonight, Terry Eagleton, literary critic and Fellow of Wadham College, argues that literature is in crisis, the result of its isolation from the social, political and historical preoccupations of our society. His ideas are discussed with poet Tom Paulin and literary reviewer Claude Rawson

11.55 Closedown

Radio 4

5.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including: 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.30, 8.30 News Headlines. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Midweek: Henry Kelly.†
10.00 News.
10.02 Gardeners' Question Time.
10.30 Morning Story: "The Sunday Zeppelin" by William Saroyan.
10.45 Daily Service.†
11.00 News; Travel.
11.03 Baker's Dozen. Richard Baker with records.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 The Price of Silence. Serial in nine parts by Stephen Barlay. 2: The Catch.†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World At One: News.
1.35 Party Political Broadcast by the Labour Party.
1.40 The Archers.
1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour presented by Sue MacGregor. The guest of the week is Boys From the Blackstuff author, Alan Bleasdale. Also on the programme is an investigation by Pat Thornton into how much sleep we really need.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre: "Poor Lonely Man" by Pam Valentine.
3.47 Time for Verse compiled and presented by Michael Ffinch. The reader is John Franklyn-Robbins.
4.00 News.
4.02 Just After Four.
4.10 File On 4.
4.40 Story Time: "The Russian Interpreter" by Michael Frayn (3).
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 My Music. John Amis and Frank Muir challenge Alan Wallace and Denis Norden in a test of musical knowledge. In the chair is Steve Race.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Checkpoint. Investigators into listeners' problems of unfair dealings and injustice.
7.45 The Most Valuable Acquisition, by Mike Walker. The story of the foundation of Australia. It begins in May 1787 when a fleet of old ships leave Portsmouth for New South Wales carrying nearly 1,000 convicts and their keepers. Starring Michael Pennington as Captain Philip, Patrick Malahide as Judge Advocate David Collins with Humphrey Bower the narrator.
8.45 In The Psychiatrist's Chair: Self-made millionaire Peter Marsh.
9.30 Kaleidoscope presented by Jeffrey Richards. The programme includes reviews of Puccini's Manon Lescaut, starring Kiri Te Kanewa and Placido Domingo at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden; and a new series of films on BBC 2 entitled Britain in the Thirties which looks at varying aspects of life in Britain fifty years ago. 9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 In The Air.
11.00 A Book At Bedtime: "The Handyman" by Penelope Mortimer (3).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News; Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast; Inshore Forecast.

ENGLAND: VHF: as above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 10.00-10.45 For Schools: 10.00 Music Makers 10.20 Something to Think About. 10.30 Salut les jeunes! 11.00-12.00 For Schools: 11.00 Singing Together. 11.20 The Music Box. 11.35 Noticeboard. 11.40 Health: Science. 1.55pm Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00 Movement and Drama I. 2.20 Oral History Resource. 2.35 News for Teachers. 2.45 Nature. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study On 4: Locally Speaking. 11.30-12.10 Open University: 11.30 Gibbon's Attack on Christianity. 11.50 Buddhism in Thailand.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Your Midweek Choice. Record requests: Alessandro Scarlatti, J. C. Bach, Schubert, Hoffmeister.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Your Midweek Choice (continued) Lefebure-Wely, Walton, Ravel arr. Bream, Bridge.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer. Brahms; record.†
10.00 Haydn, Stravinsky and Schumann. Chamber music.†
11.25 Hindemith and Bartok. Concert, incl records.†
12.25 Schubert. Choral Recital.
1.00 News.
1.05 Concert Hall. Cello and Piano direct from Broadcasting House, London: Chopin, Webern, Bridge.†
2.00 Three Mozart Piano Concertos and two arias.†
4.00 Choral Evensong direct from Winchester Cathedral.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
6.30 Jazz Today.†
7.00 Telling Nature. Gunther Stent discusses molecular biology.
7.30 Nash Ensemble. Part 1: Warlock.†
7.55 Six Continents.
8.15 Nash Ensemble. Part 2: Elgar.†
9.05 The Living Poet. Elizabeth Jennings.
9.30 BBC Symphony Orchestra. Bliss, Ruth Gipps.†
10.35 Copland. Piano Recital.†
11.15 News.

VHF ONLY – OPEN UNIVERSITY: 11.20pm Piaget in Practice. 11.40-12.00 Tamla Motown (1).



Alan Bleasdale, guest of the week on Woman's Hour (Radio 4, 2.02pm)

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 John Hosken.† 12.00 Music While You Work.† 12.30 Gloria Hunniford, including 2.02 Sports Desk.† 2.30 Ed Stewart, including 3.02 Sports Desk. 3.20, 3.50 Racing from Chester.† 4.00 David Hamilton, including 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk.† 6.00 John Dunn, including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results.† 7.30 Ronnie Aldrich.† 8.10 Listen to the Band with Charlie Chester.† 9.00 The Organist Entertains with Nigel Ogden.† 9.30 Hubert Gregg says Thanks for the Memory. 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 Albert and Me. The final episode in the comedy series about an unmarried father starring Robert Lindsay and Pat Coombes. The family rally round when Brian is taken ill and has to go to hospital for tests. 10.32 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight with music and chat with personalities from the worlds of leisure and the arts (stereo from midnight). 10.30 Racing Desk. 1.00 Folk on 2.† 2.00-5.00 Patrick Lunt presents You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

6.00 Adrian John with The Early Show. 7.00 Mike Reed. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Mike Smith. 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Radio 1 Mailbag. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.
VHF RADIOS 1 and 2: 5.00 With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 Diversions. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 The Brotherhood of Brass. 7.45 Report on Religion. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 The Golden Age of Operetta. 8.30 Two Cheers for . . . 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 The Instruments of Jazz. 10.15 Marital Rites. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Listening Post. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Nature Notebook. 12.25 The Farming World. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Weber in London. 2.15 Report on Religion. 2.30 Two Cheers for . . . 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Diversions. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 Assignment. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Short Story. 9.30 Jazz for the Asking. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflection. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Marital Rites. 11.30 Top Twenty. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Listening Post. 12.45 Two Cheers for . . . 1.15 Outlook: News Summary. 1.45 Sing, Sing, Sing. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Assignment. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 The Quartet. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 5.45 The World Today.
All times in GMT

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC 1

WALES: 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales Headlines. 2.18-2.40 I Ysgolion: Hyn o Fyd. 3.53-3.55 News of Wales Headlines. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 12.00 midnight News and weather. SCOTLAND: 12.55pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 9.00-9.05 Party Political Broadcast (Labour). 9.30-10.10 Current Account. 11.10-11.50 Max Boyce and Friends. 11.50 News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND: 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 12.40 midnight News and weather. ENGLAND: 6.00pm-6.25 Regional news magazines. 12.05am close.

S4C

Starts 2.00 Hyn uo Fyd. 2.20 Ffalabalam 2.35 Interval. 3.35 Be Your Own Boss. 4.00 Full Life: Admiral Sir Frank Twiss. 4.25 Alter Image. 4.50 CLWB S4C. 4.55 Pili-Pala. 5.00 Eiry Aur A Jac Trafis. 5.30 Musters. 6.00 Brookside 6.30 Countdown. 6.55 Gair Yn El Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Awyr Iach. 8.00 Gwely A Brecwast. 8.30 Y Byd Ar Bedwar. 9.00 Film: Little Gloria (Bette Davis). Part one of the story of the 1934 custody battle over Gloria Vanderbilt. 10.35 Gair Yn El Byrd. 1.10 Closedown.

GRANADA

As London except: 11.50am-12.00 Watto Watto. 1.20-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00-2.30 Exchange Flags. 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hillbillies. 6.00 This Is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 12.20am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: Starts 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-3.30 Big Shamus, Little Shamus. 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hillbillies. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 12.15am News. 12.20 Closedown.

CHANNEL

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-3.30 Q.E.D. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel report. 6.30-7.00 Chausy: French Channel Islands. 10.00-10.05 Life in France.

CENTRAL

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Simon and Simon. 3.30-4.00 Afternoon Serial: Sons and Daughters. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 News. 12.15am Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As London except: Starts 9.25am-9.30 News. 1.20pm News. 1.25-1.30 Where the jobs are. 2.30-3.30 Bracken. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 12.15am Bolton's Witness. 12.20 Closedown.

ULSTER

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.30-3.30 It's a Musical World. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-6.35 Good Evening, Ulster. 12.15am News, Closedown.

TVS

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Joanie Loves Chachi. 6.00-6.35 Coast to Coast. 12.15am Company, Closedown.

BORDER

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 12.15am News. 12.15 Closedown.

TSW

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-3.30 QED. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 That Chat Show. 12.15am Postscript. 12.21 Closedown.

ANGLIA

As London except: 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 12.15 Celebration Bedford, Closedown.

HTV

As London except: 11.54am-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Holding the Fort. 3.00-4.00 Afternoon serial: A Country Practice. 5.15-5.45 Three Little Words. 6.00-6.35 News. 12.15am Closedown.

HTV WALES

As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.35 Wales at Six: With Michael Lloyd-Williams and Alan Rustad. end

YORKSHIRE

As London except: 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 12.15 Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-3.30 Love Boat. 5.15 Crossroads. 5.40-5.45 Action Line. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30-7.00 Report. 12.15am Late Call. 12.20 Closedown.

£20.5 bn four-year income from oil

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

The Government has received £20.5bn in North Sea oil and gas revenues since it came to power in May, 1979, the Treasury revealed last night.

Disclosure of the figure, in a parliamentary written reply from Mr John Wakeham, Minister of State at the Treasury, brought an immediate protest from Mr John Smith, Labour's energy spokesman, who said that all the "bonanza" had gone to pay for the extra unemployment which had occurred since 1979.

Mr Wakeham said that the money had come from royalties, petroleum revenue tax, supplementary petroleum duty and corporation tax.

Mr Smith said: "This answer shows how immense has been the bonanza from the North Sea which this government has had during a period of office."

He continued: "The public are entitled to ask what has been done with all this money. The answer, I fear, is depressingly simple. It has all gone to pay for the extra unemployment which has occurred since 1979.

"Instead of new investment to modernize our industries and social services, or cuts in the burden of taxation, this huge national windfall benefit has been wholly dedicated to plaster over the cracks in our sagging social system. After four years of Mrs Thatcher we are all poorer. And that is after the frittering away of of £20bn."

£1.50 charge for Land's End walkers

The new owners of Land's End are to reintroduce on May 28 the £1.50 charge to pedestrians who visit the famous headland. They have also challenged the local council to take legal action over a right of way it says exists across the land.

Land's End was bought by Mr David Goldstone, a London millionaire, last year for £2.25m. The charge for visitors to the site to coastal path was suspended by Mr Goldstone's company while talks took place with representatives of Penwith District Council which insisted that a right of way existed across the property and that charge was improper for pedestrians.



Quake aftermath: Firemen extinquishing a blaze in a pile of rubble that was once a store in central Coalinga.

California's worst quake for 12 years flattens town centre

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

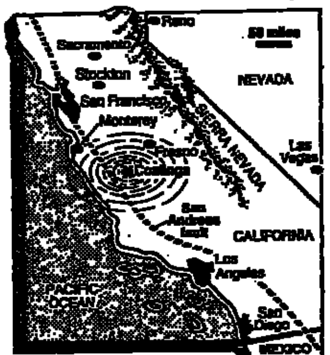
The tiny Californian oil and farming town of Coalinga looked like a war zone yesterday after a devastating earthquake measuring 6.5 on the Richter scale had flattened some 150 buildings, the entire centre.

But nobody was killed. Rescue workers ended their search among the rubble and reported that all residents had been accounted for. There were 45 people injured three seriously.

It was the worst earthquake to hit California since one in 1971 which killed more than 70 people in a suburb of Los Angeles. "It was as if a huge steel hand had crushed our town in one blow", said Mrs Agnes Bement, who was in the car repair store she runs with her husband in central Coalinga when the earthquake struck at 4.42pm on Monday.

The epicentre of the earthquake was five miles north-east of Coalinga but it was felt hundreds of miles away in San Francisco, the coastal town of Monterey, Las Vegas and Los Angeles. Coalinga, which is in the heart of the San Joaquin "salad bowl" valley, is a small town of some 7,000 residents.

Mrs Bement said: "The buildings just collapsed like packs of cards. There was extreme panic. Dust was flying, bricks falling and it was total pandemonium. I've been here since 1935 and have never seen anything like it."



She and hundreds of residents and workers rushed out of the old brick buildings in the town centre seconds before they collapsed. The first big shock touched off numerous fires.

Then came a series of about 40 aftershocks, some measuring four on the Richter scale.

Many residents pitched tents in their gardens and slept fitfully in the open.

Scores were evacuated from the area and the town was sealed off by police, who reported several isolated cases of looting late on Monday night. The injured were taken by ambulance and helicopter to hospitals in Fresno and Monterey.

Scientists said the earthquake was about 15 miles east of the San Andreas fault, a deep break in the earth's crust that runs virtually the whole length of California. It took place on an unknown and unmapped fault line.

● Our Science Editor writes: Earthquakes occur somewhere in the world every day. But only those in inhabited areas, or those of immense size causing their shock wave to be felt great distance from the centre of activity, achieve notoriety.

Earthquake size is measured on a logarithmic scale to a system devised by Dr Paul Richter. The very largest shocks on the Richter scale have magnitudes greater than 8.5.

The measurements are based on records made on a standard type of seismograph a distance of 100 kilometres from the epicentre. Usually, seismograms from several different stations contribute to computing the exact size of an earthquake.

The logarithmic character of the Richter scale is sometimes overlooked in comparing earthquakes. For example, an earthquake of 8.0 magnitude is not just twice as powerful as magnitude 4.0, but 10 x 10 x 10 x 10 (10,000 times) more powerful.

● NEW YORK: Six people were killed and about 35 injured as Tornadoes struck communities in Ohio and Western New York State, Reuter reports. Ohio was the worst hit, with a casualty toll of at least four dead and 23 injured.

Experts to see diaries

Continued from page 1

The statement made no mention of the experts to be consulted. However, it is understood that the material will be sent to the Federal Archives in Koblenz for analysis.

Professor Hans Booms, the director of the archives, said yesterday that he was unable to make any statement on the *Stern* request for a further analysis of the documents. He had been asked not to say anything about the matter for the time being. The professor's institution is responsible to the Ministry of the Interior.

●NEW YORK: Additional pages of the disputed Hitler diaries are to be sent for scientific examination at the West German Crime Laboratory in Koblenz, in the same town where the Federal Archives is, to try to establish their authenticity, Christopher Thomas writes.

The decision was revealed here by Herr Peter Koch, Stern's editor. The laboratory earlier studied portions of the diary volumes and concluded that the handwriting was identical to that of Hitler's.

Herr Koch is in the United States to emphasize his magazine's insistence that the diaries are not forgeries. He is accompanied by Herr Wolf-Rüdiger Hess, the son of Rudolf Hess, Hitler's former deputy.

Argentines' ship takes shelter

Continued from page 1

Among the reinforcement squadron is the Type-42 destroyer Southampton whose captain "Sam" Salt, was in command of her sister ship Sheffield which was destroyed by an Argentine missile a year ago today.

The others are said to be the Type-42 Birmingham, which like Southampton, is armed with Sea Dart long-range anti-aircraft missiles; the Type-22 frigates Broadsword and Brilliant, with their Sea Wolf anti-missile missiles and the old Rothesay-class frigate Falmouth.

The ships sailed unannounced last week, accompanied by vessels of the Royal Fleet Auxiliary and almost certainly by a nuclear-powered submarine.

Officially, they are going to relieve an equal number of similar ships, which have come to the end of their tour of duty in the South Atlantic, under the normal pattern of replacement. But the latter are expecterd to remain on station for a while before returning, so that the Navy will have additional forces on hand.

It means that, for a short time, the Navy should have its strongest presence in the area since last summer.

The RAF has a squadron of Phantoms and a number of Harrier aircraft on the islands,

Vatican rebuke, page 6
Why Argentina lost, page 14
Leading article, page 15

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Huntin', shootin' . . .and votin'

Mr Kevin McNamara, the Labour member for Kingston-upon-Hull, Central, yesterday sought leave to bring in a private member's Bill entitled: Protection of Animals Act, 1911, (Amendment).

This Bill would introduce a change to the 1911 Act. Which change, Mr McNarama said, "would make it an offence if a person should hunt with one or more dogs, wholly or mainly for the purpose of sport, wild animals with intent to kill or take or pursue". His Bill was "not anti-Tory, or anti-hunting, but pro-animal", he assured the House.

But wait! He did not mention fish. His Bill referred solely to animals, not fish. It was not pro-fish. It was therefore the Protection of Labour Voters' Blood Sports Bill. For it said nothing about making it an offence if a person from Kingston-upon-Hull, Central, or any other Labour-held seat, should hunt with one or more rods, wholly or mainly for the purpose of sport, wild fish with intent to kill. . . etc.

"The environment and the creatures within it are placed here for man for his use", Mr McNamara lyrically reminded the House, before the brutal gaze of the huntsmen on the Tory back benches. "One of the most wanton forms of inhumanity is cruelty by human beings or animals for sheer pleasure."

On the other hand, the proletariate could continue to torment perch, roach and pike without fear of Mr McNamara.

Perhaps he is being done a disservice. Perhaps by "animals" he also meant fish. He is a Labour MP, not a zoologist. But surely he should clear the matter up as soon as possible. As it stood, his Bill made yesterday a black day for Britain's fish.

Since the house did not sit on Monday, yesterday marked the start of the parliamentary May Day holiday introduced by Mr Michael Foot when he was Secretary of State for Employment.

No doubt many a Labour voter was lurking on Monday over river and stream, trying to get a horrible great hook into the mouths of the terrified fish below; fish far more harmless than the foxes killed in the right-wing version of this blood sport. But, with a general election perhaps in the offing, it was no time to go upsetting the Labour tally ho types who who like nothing better than to give chase to tench or chub.

Mr McNamara was granted leave to bring in his Bill unopposed. This was because the measure has no chance of being given parliamentary time. Had it been otherwise, the Tories from the shires would not have been content not to vote it down.

Mr McNamara read out the names of the gentle nature lovers and/or class warriors who were his co-sponsors of the Bill. They included Mr Joseph Ashton, the member for Bassetlaw. He is a professional northener, the author of a column in the *Daily Star* entitled "Joe Ashton: the Voice, are wisely assumed by him to include relatively few Masters of Foxhounds, but many masters of fishing rods. Hence his anti-fish policy.

Another sponsor of the Bill was Mr Roy Hattersley. He too is a professional northerner and contributor to the public prints. He is the Joe Ashton of the quality press.

The Bill, then, had to be seen in the light of the general election. So must everything else until Mrs Thatcher, who is as much in the dark as the rest of us about the date, discovers after Thursday whether she is going to call one. So yesterday everyone, including her, was waiting.

Through Prime Minister's question time, Mrs Thatcher and Mr Foot waited on their respective front benches, half-heartedly skirmishing with one another on rates of taxation. On the Labour benches, those in marginal seats waited in terror.

Below the gangway, Mr Edward Heath waited in silence. He was fresh from the unique feat of getting himself reported as being annoyed with the Queen Mother, the last public figure to do so being the Duchess of Windsor. No one could accuse Mr Heath of choosing safe targets. So there is at least one man who, however much we monarchists may disagree with him, deserves to be re-elected.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, opens the Wall Walk at the Tower of London, 4.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as President of the Central Council of Physical Recreation, chairs the council's annual general meeting at Fishmonger's Hall, EC4, 10.30; and as Chancellor of Salford University, views a mobile education centre at Buckingham Palace, 2.30.

The Duke of Gloucester, as Patron of the Kensington Society, unveils a commemorative tablet to Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, in a memorial garden at Kensington Town Hall, 6.30.

Princess Alexandra, as Vice-President of the British Red Cross Society, visits the Annual Holiday for the Handicapped, organised by the Cheshire branch on behalf of twelve county branches in the North West, and given by Bass PLC, at Pontin's Holiday Centre, Lytham St Annes, Lancashire, 11.45; and as Patron of the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association, opens the new training Centre at Middlesbrough, Cleveland, 3.

New exhibitions

Six Attitudes: Different approaches to painting by Susan Bonvin Stuart Cox, Andrew Eden, Colin Garden, Bill Mitchell and Charlotte Moore, City Museum and Art Gallery, Priestgate, Peterborough; Tues to Sat 10 to 5 (from today until June 4).

Bristol Photographic Society's International Salon of Photography, City Museum and Art Gallery; Queen's Road, Bristol; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (until May 21).

Grace and Labour: watercolours, prints and drawings with porcelain, sculpture and objects d'art, featuring people at work and at leisure, Cecil Higgins Art Gallery, Castle Close, Bedford; Tues to Fri 12.30 to 5, Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until the end of December).

West Oxfordshire Arts Association anniversary exhibition, Bampton Arts Centre, Town Hall; Tues to Sat 10.30 to 1, 2.30 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 4.30, closed Mondays and Wednesdays (until May 15).

A Month in the Country, commemorating the centenary of Ivan Turgenev's death, Victoria and Albert Museum; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2.30 to 5.30, closed Fridays (until May 30).

Skyeworks: Kites and banners designed and made by Skye Morrison; Castle Museum, The Castle, Nottingham; Mon to Sun 10 to 4.45 (until June 5).

Exhibitions in progress

To Astonish the World: Decorative design over two centuries, Wedgewood Visitor Centre, Barlaston, near Stoke-on-Trent; Mon to Fri 9 to 5 (until Dec 22).

Last chance to see

Photographs by Colin Baxter, Rozelle House, Rozell Park, Ayr; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 To 5 (ends today).

Talks, lectures

The world of Worms, by L. T. Bunyan, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 2.

The making of St Paul's Cathedral gates and other projects by Alan Evans, Holst Museum, 4 Clarence Road, Pittville, Cheltenham, 7.30.

Celtic metalwork, by Susan Pearce, Royal Albert Museum, Queen Street, Exeter, 12.40.

Music

Flute and piano recital by Magaret Campbell and Christopher Cox, St Mary's, Aylesbury, 8.

Concert by Triptych (jazz trio), Drama Studio, Dartington, Totnes, 8.

Concert by the Naxos Quartet, Glasgow, 7.30.

Harp recital by Marisa Robles, Southport Arts Centre, Lord Street, 8.

General

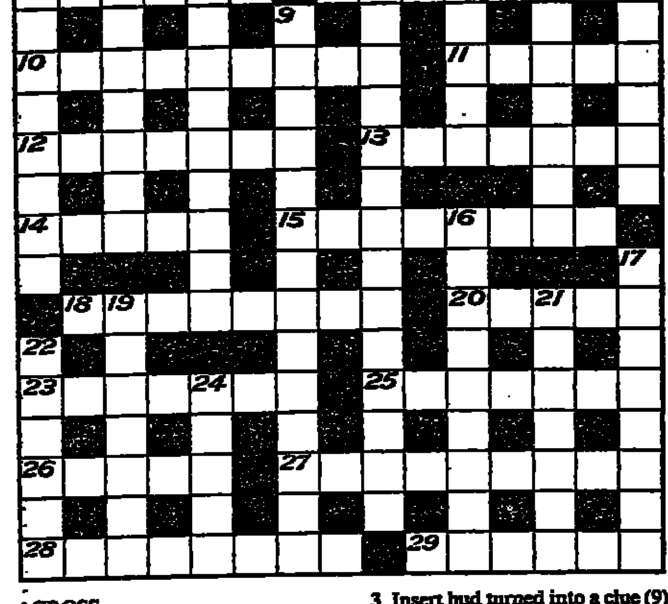
Steam Evening, Museum of Technology, Corporation Road, off Abbey Lane, Leicester, 7 to 9.

Hale Barns Spring Festival: Richard Stilgoe, All Saints' Church, 8.

Anniversaries

Births: William Prescott, historian, Salem, Massachusetts, 1796, Thomas Henry Huxley, Ealing, Middlesex, 1825; Alexandre Benois, theatrical director and designer, St Petersburg, 1870. The General Strike began and lasted until May 12, 1926.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,120



ACROSS
1 Many such arose we hear from mixed parentage (6).
4 It's more a new way to pay off a debt (8).
10 A straw hat for Marco or Giuseppe? (9).
11 A chanter accompanies this player (5).
12 Sluggish chap – a hard case his, perhaps (7).
13 Movement of glacier, say, that's seen in the Arctic (3-4).
14 Daughter may be called and not mother (5).
15 Drift about both ways fore and aft, listing (8).
18 May be planted now for activation by spring (4-4).
20 Nick in no way going to church (5).
23 Condemn sham antique, most of veneer peeling off (7).
25 Put on a good film, says this producer (Deep in the Heart of Texas?) (3-4).
26 Describing still life or dead weight (5).
27 Conductor sat on the chosen leader (9).
28 Full development? Trade union has right to it in spring (8).
29 Directions to become member of order (6).

DOWN
1 He takes precious stone round to New York to get the leadership (8).
2 Maladroit type of bandsman without name (7).
3 Insert bud turned into a clue (9).
5 Union-fixer – at a price (8-6).
6 Anna helped to make this Asian tender (5).
7 Drive without any consideration at all (7).
8 He has a rewarding job (6).
9 May figure in lobster quadrille, or encircle an army (6-8).
16 Was Wilkinson's spade (Wordsworth) such a unique one? (9).
17 Old astrologer kicked out of dance hall without half his money (8).
19 Money in advance helps to give him prestige (7).
21 Voice quavering and a lot more wobbly (7).
22 Statement of the obvious, though not wholly correct, doctrine (6).
24 Watch this space for E.T. (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,119

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 12

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending April 24th:

ITV
1 Coronation Street (Wed), Granada, 15.70m
2 Coronation Street (Mon), Granada, 14.65m
3 Crossroads (Tues), Central, 13.15m
4 Family Fortunes, Central, 13.00m
5 Crossroads (Wed), Central, 12.80m
6 Widows, Thames, 12.50m
7 Crossroads (Thurs), Central, 12.30
8 Where There's Life, Yorkshire, 12.20m
9 Emmerdale Farm (Tues), Yorkshire, 11.15m
10 Only When I Laugh, Yorkshire, 11.00m

BBC 1
1 Eurovision Song Contest 1983, 12.50m
2 Dallas, 12.10m
3 Are You Being Served? 11.70m
4 Open All Hours, 10.30m
5 Nine O'Clock News (Thurs), 10.25m
6 That's Life, 9.85m
7 Top of the Pops, 9.75m
8 Mastermind, 9.60m
9 Antiques Roadshow, 9.50m
10 News and Weather (9.25pm Sun), 9.35m

BBC 2
1 Just Another Day, 6.85m
2 Call My Bluff, 6.70m
3 The Day the Earth Stood Still, 5.60m
4 World Snooker (10.30pm Tues), 5.55m
5 World Snooker (9.40pm Thurs), 5.45m
6 World Snooker (10.05pm Fri), 5.15m
7 Mathis Magic, 5.10m
8 Top Gear, 4.70m
8= World Snooker (10.15pm Sun), 4.70m
10 Discovering Hedgerows, 4.55m

CH4
1 Word of Honour, 2.60m
1= Soap, 2.60m
3 A Captain's Tale, 2.15m
4 Henry Cooper's Golden Belt, 1.90m
4= The Munsters, 1.90m
6 Brookside (Tues), 1.75m
7 Brookside (Wed), 1.50m
8 S.W.A.L.K., 1.40m
8= Brideshead Revisited, 1.40m
10 Pumping Iron, 1.30m
10= Cheers, 1.30m

S4C
In Welsh:
1 Pobol y Cwm (serial), BBC, 95,000
2 Y Byd yn ei Le (current affairs), HTV, 85,000
3 Snwcer (Mon) (sport), BBC, 78,000
4 Gorau Gari (science magazine), Ind, 72,000
5 Y Byd ar Bedwar (current affairs), HTV, 65,000
5= Y Clefyd Melyn (documentry), HTV, 65,000

In English:
1 Brookside (Wed), 135,000
2 Six Million Dollar Man, (Tues), 134,000
3 The Munsters, 107,000
4 Square Pegs, 106,000
5 Word of Honour, 89,000

Breakfast television
The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with previous week's figures in parenthesis) are: BBC1, *Breakfast Time*: Mon to Fri 1.6m (1.5m).
TV-am, *Good Morning Britain*: Mon to Fri 0.3m (0.3m), Sat 1.4m (1.3m), Sun 0.4m (0.7m).
Broadcasters' Audience Research Board.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Police and Criminal Justice Bill, report stage, second day.

Lords (2.30): Debate on Soviet penetration and influence in the Third World.

Roads

London and South-east: Tower Bridge raised at 10.10am, 3.50pm and 4.30pm; use London Bridge. A13: Roadworks along New Road, Dagenham, and the East India Dock Road at Limehouse. M3: One carriageway shared around junction 3 (Camberley); no exit northbound.

Wales and West: A55: Temporary lights at Penmaen Head, Old Colwyn. A48: Temporary one-way system on High Street, Lydney; diversion. M5: Rstrictions from junctions 26 (Taunton) to 27 (Tiverton).

Midlands: A41: Temporary signals on Newport to Whitchurch Road at Ternhill railway bridge. M54: Lane closures both ways on Telford bypass; diversion at junction 5. A49/A456: Temporary lights at Belmont Island, Hereford.

North: A19: Lane closures on Thirsk bypass. A6119: Lane closures on Whitebirk Drive, Blackburn, for construction of M65 junction. M6: Northbound carriageway shared between junctions 41 (north of Penrith) to 42 (south of Carlisle).

Scotland: Western approach road near Lothian Road, Edinburgh, reduced to a single lane each way. M90: Southbound carriageway shared at junction 2 (Dunfermline). A945: Single-lane traffic on Riverside Drive at Wellington Bridge.

Information supplied by the AA.

The papers

Companies with defence contracts have nothing to do with the nuclear argument, the Daily Star says. A successful CND campaign against them would presumably mean money lost and jobs shed. CND's battle "should be fought in the minds of the people – not the pockets of the workers".

Four years ago Mrs Thatcher promised to bring harmony, the Daily Mirror says. Today Thatcher's Britain "is a picture of record unemployment and record bankruptcies. Most people are paying more tax. Help for the unemployed has been cut. Council rents more than doubled. Schools, hospitals and social services are in crisis."

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.88	1.80
Austria Sch	28.60	26.80
Belgium Fr	80.00	76.00
Canada $	1.99	1.91
Denmark Kr	14.32	13.60
Finland Mkk	8.95	8.45
France Fr	12.05	11.45
Germany DM	4.01	3.81
Greece Dr	137.00	128.00
Hongkong $	11.28	10.70
Ireland Pt	1.27	1.21
Italy Lira	2380.00	2270.00
Japan Yen	394.00	374.00
Netherlands Gld	4.51	4.29
Norway Kr	11.62	11.02
Portugal Esc	169.00	151.00
South Africa Rd	2.06	1.92
Spain Pta	217.50	206.50
Sweden Kr	12.27	11.65
Switzerland Fr	3.38	3.20
USA $	1.63	1.57
Yugoslavia Dnr	128.00	121.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd.

Retail Price Index: 327.9.

London: The *FT* Index closed down 3.2 at 692.1.

Weather

Frontal troughs will move E across S England.

6 am to midnight

London, East Anglia, Midlands: Cloudy, some brighter intervals, cloud thickening with a little rain later; wind variable, mainly E, light or moderate; max 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

SE, Central S, SW England, Channel Islands, S Wales: Mostly cloudy, rain at times, more persistent later; wind mainly E, light, increasing moderate or fresh; max 11 or 2C (52 to 54).

E and NE England: Cloudy, a little rain chiefly near coasts, max 10 to 12C (50 to 54).

N Wales and NW and Central N England: Fog patches clearing, sunny periods, mainly dry; wind variable, light, becoming E, increasing moderate or fresh; max 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW and NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, N Ireland: Mainly dry, fog patches clearing, sunny periods developing. Wind variable light or moderate. Near normal max 12 to 14C (54 to 57).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth: Cloudy, a little rain at first, sunny intervals later; wind N, moderate, becoming variable, light; max 10 or 11C (50 to 52F).

N E Scotland, Orkney, Shetalnd: Sunny intervals, scattered showers dying out; wind N, fresh, veering NE, moderate; max 10 to 11C (50 to 52F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Unsettled, temperatures mainly near normal but still rather cold in parts of N.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind variable, light, becoming SW, moderate or fresh; sea smooth becoming slight or moderate. English Channel (E): Wind SW, light, increasing fresh; sea smooth becoming moderate. St George's Channel: Wind light, increasing fresh or strong; sea smooth becoming moderate or rough. Irish Sea: Wind light, increasing moderate or fresh; sea smooth becoming slight or moderate.

Sun rises: 5.28 am Sun sets: 8.28 pm
Moon rises: 2.40 am Moon sets: 10.44 am
Last Quarter Tomorrow.

Lighting-up time

London 8.58 pm to 4.56 am
Bristol 9.07 pm to 5.06 am
Edinburgh 9.27 pm to 4.52 am
Manchester 9.13 pm to 4.58 am
Penzance 9.15 pm to 5.22 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: f, fair; c, cloudy; s, sun; r, rain.

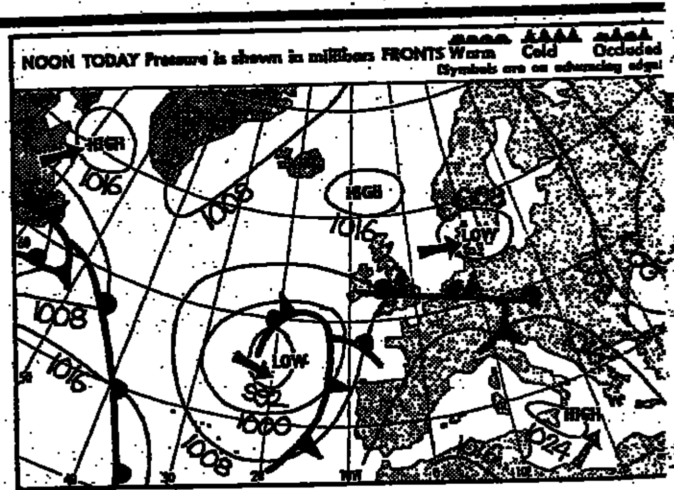
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	12	54	Guernsey	r	10	50
Birmingham	c	11	52	Inverness	r	7	45
Blackpool	c	10	50	Jersey	c	10	50
Bristol	f	13	55	London	c	12	54
Cardiff	f	14	57	Manchester	c	10	50
Edinburgh	r	8	46	Newcastle	c	7	45
Glasgow	c	10	50	Ronaldsway	s	11	52

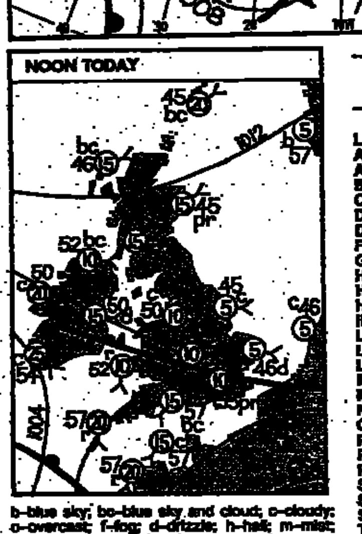
London

Yesterday: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 13C (55F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 8C (46F). Humidity: 7 pm, 62 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, 0.02in. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 0.8hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1008.9 millibars, steady.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Middle Wallop, 15C (59F); lowest day max: Aviemore, 7C (43F); highest rainfall: Aberdeen, 0.38in; highest sunshine: Tiree, Cardiff airport, 11.3hr.





b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorms; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	7.08	6.2	7.14	[illegible]
Aberdeen	6.32	3.4	7.34	[illegible]
Avonmouth	-	-	12.12	[illegible]
Belfast	4.35	3.0	5.19	[illegible]
Cardiff	11.56	9.2	-	[illegible]
Devonport	10.53	4.3	11.16	[illegible]
Dover	4.19	5.3	4.42	[illegible]
Falmouth	10.23	4.1	10.46	[illegible]
Glasgow	5.54	4.3	6.19	[illegible]
Harwich	6.05	3.4	6.18	[illegible]
Holyhead	3.32	4.6	4.15	[illegible]
Hull	11.26	5.9	-	[illegible]
Ilfracombe	11.07	6.8	11.40	[illegible]
Leith	8.03	4.4	8.49	[illegible]
Liverpool	4.18	7.7	4.52	[illegible]
Lowestoft	2.49	2.0	2.27	[illegible]
Margate	5.16	4.1	5.24	[illegible]
Milford Haven	11.28	5.2	-	[illegible]
Newquay	10.24	5.3	10.59	[illegible]
Oban	10.43	2.8	-	[illegible]
Penzance	10.04	4.3	10.29	[illegible]
Portland	11.11	1.2	11.31	[illegible]
Portsmouth	4.27	3.9	4.47	[illegible]
Shoreham	4.03	4.9	4.47	[illegible]
Southampton	4.05	3.7	4.54	[illegible]
Swansea	11.37	7.4	-	[illegible]
Tees	9.12	4.4	10.01	[illegible]
Walton-on-Naze	4.57	3.6	5.03	[illegible]

Tide measurement is metres: 1m=3.28ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
St Andrews	-	.17	9	48	Rain
Scarboro	0.1	.01	9	48	Cloudy
Bridlington	0.6	.12	10	50	Bright
Cromer	1.0	.15	8	46	Rain
Lowestoft	-	.08	9	48	Showers
Clacton	0.5	.01	11	52	Cloudy
Margate	-	-	-	-	-
Folkestone	0.1	.01	12	54	Showers
Hastings	2.1	-	12	54	Cloudy
Eastbourne	4.8	.02	12	54	Sunny pm
Worthing	3.8	.04	13	55	Bright
Littlehmptn	4.2	.02	13	55	Bright
Bognor R	3.8	-	13	55	Bright
Southsea	2.5	.02	13	55	Cloudy
Shanklin	4.4	.01	12	54	Bright
Bournemth	4.8	-	13	55	Bright
Poole	5.0	-	14	57	Cloudy
Weymouth	4.3	-	12	54	Bright
Exmouth	3.8	.19	13	55	Bright
Torquay	7.2	-	14	57	Sunny
Falmouth	8.8	-	13	55	Sunny
Penzance	7.9	.08	13	55	Sunny

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Guernsey	3.9	.05	14	57	Bright
Jersey	2.0	.04	14	57	Cloudy
Newquay	5.7	.02	14	57	Bright
Ilfracombe	-	-	-	-	-
Tenby	10.0	-	13	55	Sunny
Southport	9.5	.02	10	50	Sunny
Morecambe	3.0	.08	12	54	Dull
Douglas	9.3	.04	12	54	Sunny pm
B'ham (Airpt)	4.2	.02	13	55	Cloudy
Bristol (Ctrl)	8.5	-	15	59	Sunny
Cardiff (Ctrl)	11.3	-	14	57	Sunny
Anglesey	8.5	.01	13	55	Sunny
B'pool (Airpt)	9.4	.02	11	52	Sunny
Manchester	-	-	-	-	-
Nottingham	-	.08	10	50	Showers
N'castle-'n-Tyne	-	.21	8	46	Rain
Eskdalemuir	0.1	.02	9	48	Rain
Glasgow	1.0	-	13	55	Cloudy
Tiree	11.3	-	11	52	Sunny
Stornoway	4.7	.01	8	46	Bright
Kinloss	-	.15	8	46	Rain
Edinburgh	0.2	.15	11	52	Rain

Abroad

MIDDAY; c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow; d, drizzle

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	19	66	Copenhgn	c	7	45	Majorca	s	20	68	Rio de Jan*	f	28	[illegible]
Akrotiri	s	22	72	Corfu	s	21	70	Malaga	s	19	66	Rome	s	20	[illegible]
Alexandria	f	27	81	Dallas				Malta	f	20	68	Salzburg	c	10	[illegible]
Algiers	s	21	70	Dublin	f	12	54	Melbourne	c	16	61	Sao Paulo*	c	23	[illegible]
Amsterdam	r	8	46	Dubrovnik	s	19	66	Mexico C*	s	29	84	S F'cisco*	c	14	[illegible]
Athens	s	24	75	Faro	s	19	66	Miami*	s	29	84	Santiago*	f	16	[illegible]
Bahrain	s	29	84	Florence	f	21	70	Milan*	s	20	68	Seoul	s	23	[illegible]
Barbados*	f	30	86	Frankfurt	r	11	52	Montreal*	r	10	50	Singapore	f	32	[illegible]
Barcelona	s	19	66	Funchal	c	18	64	Moscow	c	14	57	Stockholm			
Beirut	s	24	75	Geneva	c	15	59	Munich	f	13	55	Strasbourg	f	14	[illegible]
Belgrade	f	20	68	Gibraltar	s	19	66	Nairobi	f	24	75	Sydney	f	22	[illegible]
Berlin	r	14	57	Helsinki	c	9	48	Naples				Tangier	s	29	[illegible]
Bermuda*	f	24	75	Hongkong	s	25	77	New Delhi	s	35	95	Tel Aviv			
Biarritz	f	20	68	Innsbruck	f	15	59	New York*	f	20	68	Tenerife	c	19	[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]				[illegible]				[illegible]			

* denotes Monday's figures are latest available